# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# OMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

# SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

# THE YEAR 1881.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1881.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
*Washington, October* 24, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Indian Bureau for the year 1881.

In the outset, I desire to urge with earnestness the absolute necessity for a thorough and radical change of the Indian policy in some respects, and in so doing I shall touch upon points which will be referred to more at length hereafter under special headings.

It is claimed and admitted by all that the great object of the government is to civilize the Indians and render them such assistance in kind and degree as will make them self-supporting, and yet I think no one will deny that one part of our policy is calculated to produce the very opposite result. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that the system of gathering the Indians in bands or tribes on reservations and carrying to them victuals and clothes, thus relieving them of the necessity of labor, never will and never can civilize them. Labor is an essential element in producing civilization. If white men were treated as we treat the Indians the result would certainly be a race of worthless vagabonds. The greatest kindness the government can bestow upon the Indian is to teach him to labor for his own support, thus developing his true manhood, and, as a consequence, making him self-relying and self-supporting.

We are expending annually over one million dollars in feeding and clothing Indians where no treaty obligation exists for so doing. This is simply a gratuity, and it is presumed no one will question the expediency or the right of the government, if it bestows gratuities upon Indians, to make labor of some useful sort a condition precedent to such gift, especially when all of the products of such labor go to the Indian. To domesticate and civilize wild Indians is a noble work, the accomplishment of which should be a crown of glory to any nation. But to allow them to drag along year after year, and generation after generation, in their old superstitions, laziness, and filth, when we have the power to elevate them in the scale of humanity, would be a lasting disgrace to our government. The past experience of this government

with its Indians has clearly established some points which ought to be useful as guides in the future.

There is no one who has been a close observer of Indian history and the effect of contact of Indians with civilization, who is not well satisfied that one of two things must eventually take place, to wit, either civilization or extermination of the Indian. Savage and civilized life cannot live and prosper on the same ground. One of the two must die. If the Indians are to be civilized and become a happy and prosperous people, which is certainly the object and intention of our government, they must learn our language and adopt our modes of life. We are fifty millions of people, and they are only one-fourth of one million. The few must yield to the many. We cannot reasonably expect them to abandon their habits of life and modes of living, and adopt ours, with any hope of speedy success as long as we feed and clothe them without any effort on their part.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that in almost every case it is only the non-laboring tribes that go upon the war-path, and the stubborn facts of history compel me to say that the government is largely to blame for this.

The peaceable and industrious Indian has had less consideration than the turbulent and vicious. One instance in proof of this can be found at this moment in the case of the White River Utes (the murderers of Meeker) and the Utes on the Uintah Reservation. The White River Utes have just been moved to the Uintah Reservation alongside of the peaceable Uintah Utes. We feed the White River murderers and compel the peaceable Uintahs to largely care for themselves. This course induces the Indians to believe that if they are to get favors from the government they must refuse to work, refuse to be orderly and peaceable, and must commit some depredations or murder, and then a commission will be appointed to treat with them, and pay them in goods, provisions, and money to behave themselves. This looks to an Indian very much like rewarding enemies and punishing friends, and gives him a singular idea of our Christian civilization and our manner of administering justice, which has so much the appearance of rewarding vice and punishing virtue.

Another cause of the unsatisfactory condition of our Indian affairs is the failure of the government to give the Indian land in severalty, and to give it to him in such a way that he will know that it is his. He has learned by painful experience that a small piece of paper called scrip is not good for much as a title to land. He has again and again earnestly solicited the government to give him a title to a piece of land, that he might make for himself a home. These requests have, in a great many instances, been neglected or refused, and this is true even in cases where, by treaty stipulations, the government agreed to give the Indian a patent for his land. Under this state of facts, it is not to be wondered at that the Indian is slow to cultivate the soil. He says, when urged

to do so, that he has no heart to do it, when in a month or a year he may be moved, and some white man be allowed to enjoy the fruit of his labor. That is the way the Indian talks, and that is the way a white man would talk under similar circumstances.

Another just cause of complaint which the Indians have is that in our treaties with them, in some instances, we agree to give them so many pounds of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, &c., and then a certain sum of money is appropriated for the purpose of fulfilling the promise, which sum so appropriated (as is the case the present year, because of the increased price of beef, &c.) will not buy the *pounds*; consequently, the Indians do not get what was promised them. This they construe as bad faith on the part of the government, and use it as an excuse for doing something wrong themselves; and thus troubles of a serious and extensive nature frequently arise. This would all be avoided if appropriations were sufficiently large to cover all contingencies, and such appropriations would not interfere with or violate the rules of strict economy; for any surplus (if there should be any) would be turned into the Treasury, as is always done, at the end of the fiscal year, when an unexpended balance remains of any particular appropriation. This would be keeping our contracts to the letter, and would inspire confidence and respect on the part of the Indian for our government, and give him no excuse for wrong-doing.

But I am very decidedly of opinion that ultimate and final success never can be reached without adding to all other means and appliances the location of each family, or adult Indian who has no family, on a certain number of acres of land which they may call their own and hold by a title as good and strong as a United States patent can make it. Let it be inalienable for, say, twenty years; give the Indian teams, implements, and tools amply sufficient for farming purposes; give him seed, food, and clothes for at least one year; in short, give him every facility for making a comfortable living, and then *compel* him to depend upon his own exertions for a livelihood. Let the laws that govern a white man govern the Indian. The Indian must be made to understand that if he expects to live and prosper in this country he must learn the English language, and learn to *work*. The language will enable him to transact his business understandingly with his white neighbors, and his labor will enable him to provide the necessaries and comforts of life for himself and family. The policy thus indicated will in a few years rid the government of this vexed "Indian question," making the Indian a blessing instead of a curse to himself and country, which, judging the future by the past, will never be done by the present policy.

## REMOVAL OF THE MESCALERO APACHES.

I wish to call attention to the fact that some Indians in Arizona and New Mexico have always been troublesome and difficult to manage. Lawless Indians, belonging to no particular reservation, and des-

perate white men compose bands of marauders who commit depredations and when pursued fly to the mountains of Chihuahua and Sonora. My opinion is that the most effectual remedy for all this is to remove the Mescalero Apaches, and eventually all other Indians, north of the center line of New Mexico and Arizona, so as to keep them at a distance from Chihuahua and Sonora. The removal of the Mescaleros would not seem to be difficult of accomplishment, inasmuch as a special Indian agent, who was recently dispatched to their agency for the purpose of ascertaining their views upon the subject of removal, reports them as expressing a willingness to remove to the Jicarilla Reservation on the north line of New Mexico.

For the past five years the office has been importuned to take measures for the removal of the Mescaleros from their present reservation and settle them permanently on some other reserve, where they can be more easily guarded and will be far less liable to commit depredations. The citizens of New Mexico and Texas have urged this, and the military authorities have regarded such a movement as indispensable to the protection of the citizens and the welfare and good conduct of the Indians. The county of Lincoln, in which this reservation is situated, has for a population the very worst elements that can be found in the Territory or upon the borders of Mexico—Spanish and Mexican refugees from justice, outlaws from the States, &c. In brief, as stated by Inspector Watkins, who made a thorough investigation of affairs in that section and that reservation in 1878, "the whole county of Lincoln is under the control of cut-throats and thieves." He was also of the opinion, concurred in by many others who have been personally cognizant of affairs there, that a large share of the crimes committed by this class of settlers are charged to the Indians. There is abundant evidence before the office to show that these outlaws have for years been in the habit of enticing the Indians to go out upon their raids, &c., and are the recipients of their plunder. Indians under such circumstances and with such surroundings will not progress very far in civilization. The result has been that over one-half of these Indians within the past five years have been scattered and exterminated; depredations have been committed by them, and large sums of money have been expended by the government in military operations against them.

Two inspectors and one special agent within the past six or eight months have visited this reserve, and all concur in the opinion that the Indians should be removed. The reservation is not adapted to agricultural purposes. It is overrun with prospectors for mining purposes, &c., and numerous claims have been taken, many of them antedating the establishment of the reservation, and it will be impossible to remove the claimants without much litigation and large expenditure of money for their improvements.

To guard these 400 Indians and prevent them from going into Southern New Mexico, Texas, and Old Mexico three companies of cavalry

and one of infantry are stationed some 40 miles north of the agency, at Fort Stanton, where large expenditures have been made for barracks, buildings, &c. If the Indians are removed these troops will not be needed there, and thus a large amount of money would be saved to the government annually. Because of the contemplated removal no improvements have been made upon the reservation to any extent for some time; but if the Indians remain there for any considerable time longer, buildings will have to be erected at an expense of $3,000 to $4,000 (the agent estimates their cost at $6,000) which must ultimately be abandoned, for no one believes that this reservation can be a permanent home for these Indians. If removed to the Jicarilla Reservation, one agent can take charge of the two bands, Mescaleros and Jicarillas (the former affiliate well with most of the latter and have intermarried), and the cost of removal will be less than the proposed expenditure for buildings and for troops to guard the Indians where they are.

The agent of the Mescaleros and our special agent advised the office, when the removal to the Jicarilla Reservation was first contemplated, that the military at Fort Stanton and certain persons who have large contracts with that branch of the service would prevent such removal if possible; and, as predicted, these influences are now busily at work to prolong the disastrous state of affairs which for the past ten years have existed in Southern New Mexico, to continue the large expenditures resulting therefrom, and to prevent the government from settling the question now and permanently.

The Indian problem is at best difficult of solution; but by removing the Indians from unfavorable surroundings and bad men, as far as possible, a long step will have been taken in the direction of success.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

In this connection I wish to call attention briefly to recent Indian disturbances in New Mexico and Arizona, which are the only Indian disturbances of any magnitude that have occurred during the year and which have been greatly exaggerated in the accounts published in the newspapers.

For a few months after the destruction of Victoria and his band in Old Mexico, in October, 1880, Indian raids in New Mexico ceased; but last summer depredations and murders again began, chiefly in Socorro County, which were charged to the "remnant of Victoria's band." It was known that a portion of that band, by their temporary absence from the main body at the time of the fight with Victoria, saved themselves from destruction or capture. This "remnant," under Chief Nana, naturally became a nucleus for renegade Indians in that part of the country, and their number, which General Terrasas reported as 30, has been reported this last summer as about seventy. They have been again followed up by troops and chased toward Sonora.

The following extract from report of Agent Llewellyn, dated July

28, 1881, would show that the return of these Indians to a marauding life was not wholly without excuse:

As to who these Indians are, I can assure the Department that they are not from this agency, at least have not been here for over one year; it is certain, however, that they belong here, and had it not been for the San Carlos scouts and the soldiers, they would have come into the agency at least two weeks ago.

It seems that some few months since a Lieutenant of the United States Army, then stationed here, gave a written permit to three Indians at this agency to go to Old Mexico and bring back here a party of their friends whom they claimed had left at the time of the Victoria troubles. This party were due here three weeks ago, and at that time attempted to come in, but were chased and driven into the mountains thirty miles from the agency to the south. Since that time they have made, according to the statement of one of the packers for the scouts, who is now at this agency badly wounded, three ineffectual efforts to get into the agency, being prevented each time by the scouts and soldiers; finding that they could not return to the agency, as they had been led to believe they could, they commenced to go on the war-path. I learn on good authority that there are about seventy Indians in this party.

In June and July reports that these "hostiles" were being driven by General Hatch towards Arizona caused some anxiety on the part of the San Carlos agent and the military in the vicinity of that reservation, lest the hostiles might cause disaffection among a few of the Indians there who were related to the renegades, and various precautions were taken and preparations made to resist any attack. These fears, however, were not realized, and, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the San Carlos Indians seem to have had no part whatever in the Indian raids in New Mexico; on the contrary, at different times they have had no small share in the scouting carried on against them.

In 1875 the Camp Apache Agency, located in the northern part of the San Carlos reserve, was abolished, and the White Mountain Apaches belonging thereto, about 1,800 in number, were turned over to the San Carlos agent. Most of them were removed to the southern part of the reserve and located on the Gila (where a sub-agency was established), and regularly rationed; but some, preferring to take the chance of self-support on their old hunting-grounds, remained behind, and were gradually rejoined by others until they numbered between 600 and 700, whose headquarters were on Cibicu Creek, in the northwestern part of the reserve, about 40 miles from the agency and 30 from Camp Apache. In June last, considerable excitement was occasioned among these Indians by the proposition of a medicine-man named Nock-a-deklenny, at the expense of large gifts of horses, blankets, &c., to bring to life again some chiefs who had died a few months previous. The agent remonstrated with the Indians on the ground of the folly of the thing and the waste of their goods, but they decided to wait till the time specified, and in case the "resurrection" failed, to demand the restoration of their property. Whether he desired only to appease the Indians for his failure, or whether he intended to bring about a revolt, cannot be known; but when Nock a de klenny announced that the spirits had notified him that the dead warriors could not return to the

country until the whites had left it, and fixed the date of their leaving at the time of the corn harvest, it was feared both by the agent and the military authorities at Camp Apache that the medicine man was working upon the superstitions of the Indians to bring about an outbreak, or would bring them into such a condition that they could easily be induced to join in any demonstration made by hostiles from New Mexico.

It was accordingly decided that the military should arrest the man at a "medicine-dance" which he proposed to hold at Camp Apache on August 20th. The dance having failed to come off, Colonel Carr, commanding post, sent a messenger to tell Nock a de klenny that he wanted to see him on the following Sunday. Only an evasive reply being received, he started on Monday, August 29th, with 6 officers, 79 soldiers, and 23 Indian scouts for the Indian village, reached there the following day, and arrested Nock a de klenny, who surrendered quietly, professing no desire or intention of attempting escape. But as the troops were making camp for the night, their own Indian scouts and many other Indians opened fire on them. A sharp fight ensued, the medicine-man was killed, the Indians repulsed, and the command reached the post the next day, to be again attacked by the Indians, who had already killed eight men on the road to Camp Thomas and run off some stock. The loss in the two fights was 11 killed and 3 wounded. The mutinous scouts were themselves White Mountain Apaches, and though a few of them are exonerated from complicity in the treachery, it is believed that most of them left the post with no intention of aiding in the arrest of the medicine-man.

Re-enforcements were sent to Camp Apache and troops were stationed at the agency, and preparations made for an attack at either point. The White Mountain Indians, however, were not long in discovering the folly of their action, and came into the agency and subagency in small parties, where they were required to surrender to military officers unconditionally, except that they asked and were promised a fair trial for their individual crimes. Six days' notice was given throughout the reserve that a "peace line" would be declared on the reserve September 21st, outside of whose limits all Indians found would be considered hostile, with the exception of Pedro's band near Camp Apache. On the 20th of September the five chiefs who had been leaders in the affair surrendered, and during the ensuing week 60 of their principal men followed their example. Several of the mutinous scouts had been arrested and brought in by the agency Indian police force and delivered up to the military, and by the close of the month nearly all were in or accounted for, and little remained to be done but to proceed with the trials.

It appears, however, that chiefs George and Bonito, who had come in to the subagency, and had gone with Issue Clerk Hoag to Camp Thomas, and there surrendered to Gen. Wilcox, September 25, had been

paroled by that officer and allowed to return to the subagency. September 30, Colonel Biddle, with some troops, was sent to the subagency to take them and their bands back to Thomas. Unfortunately this was issue day, and a large number of Indians were assembled. They agreed to go as soon as the issue of beef (which was then in progress) had been made, but later in the afternoon sent word that the troops need not wait for them as they would follow soon with Issue Clerk Hoag. Colonel Biddle replied that they must go at once, and started his command towards George's camp, whereupon he and Bonito fled to the Chiricahuas and so alarmed them that during the night 74 Chiricahuas, including women and children, fled from the reserve, leaving much of their stock behind. The troops followed and are reported to have overtaken and attacked them. In their flight the Indians have captured 8 teams and killed 6 teamsters. Bonito went with them. These are some of the very Indians who under chief "Juh" were induced by Captain Haskell, to come in from Old Mexico in January last. The following, from Agent Tiffany, shows that these Indians were not concerned in the White Mountain troubles, and that their flight was occasioned by fear, not hostility:

These bands have been perfectly quiet during the whole White Mountain trouble. They have been reported out on the war-path in New Mexico and committing depredations all over the country, but every time inquiry has been made the chiefs and men have always been found in their camps, and on two occasions they were in the agency office talking to me when telegrams arrived as to their whereabouts; and on one of these occasions, R. S. Gardner, Indian inspector, was present. Ten days or thereabouts before the present outbreak they came to me to hear what was going on, and what so many troops meant about the agencies. I explained it to them and told them to have no fear, that none of the Indians who had been peaceable would be molested in any way. They said they had been out on the war-path and had come in in good faith and were contented, that they did not want war or to fight. The only place they would fight was if the White Mountains would come to the agency or subagency they would fight them there.

They inquired if the movements of troops had anything to do with what they had done in Mexico. I assured them it had not. They shook hands, much delighted and went back. Then the military move was made on the subagency to arrest Chiefs George and Bonito, of White Mountain Indians, and Issue Clerk Hoag at subagency, who has been very efficient and judicious in all this trouble, tells me that they were literally scared away by this movement of troops.

I desire to call attention to the loyalty shown by five-sixths of the Indians on the San Carlos reserve. They have rendered invaluable and hazardous service as police and scouts, in finding, arresting, and guarding the guilty ones, and as messengers for both agent and military when communication was interrupted by the cutting of the telegraph wires.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show:

First. The distribution of population.

Second. The objects and purposes of the expenditures from appropriations for the fiscal year 1880 and the present year.

Third. The work accomplished and the gain made during the year by the Indians of the country in the way of farming, stock-raising, house-building, &c.

*Population.*—According to the last annual report, the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 255,958; the present number is 261,851, an increase of nearly six thousand, which is probably largely accounted for by the more accurate census taken during this year, and by the surrender and return to their agencies of the Sioux who, under Sitting Bull, have been living in Canada since 1877. These are distributed among 68 agencies established in the following States and Territories:

| States and Territories. | Aggregate number of agencies. | Aggregate Indian population. |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 4 | 18,690 |
| California | 4 | 4,761 |
| Colorado | 2 | 2,600 |
| Dakota | 10 | 30,608 |
| Idaho | 3 | 3,583 |
| Indian Territory | 8 | 18,395 |
| Indian Territory (5 civilized tribes) | 1 | 59,277 |
| Kansas | 1 | 732 |
| Iowa | 1 | 355 |
| Michigan | 1 | 9,795 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 6,126 |
| Montana | 5 | 20,519 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 4,222 |
| Nevada | 2 | 7,811 |
| New Mexico (including Jicarilla subagency) | 4 | 26,665 |
| New York | 1 | 5,235 |
| Oregon | 5 | 4,119 |
| Utah | 1 | 474 |
| Washington Territory | 7 | 13,137 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 7,250 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 2,063 |
| Total | 68 | 246,417 |

Those Indians not under the control of the agents of the government, numbering 15,434, are principally in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Utah, and in the States of California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

*Expenditures.*

| Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended. | 1880. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated | 4,674 573 44 | 4,418,320 76 |
| Pay of Indian agents | 76,589 13 | 89,493 15 |
| Pay of special agents | 3,917 58 | 3,897 23 |
| Pay of interpreters | 21,696 97 | 24,555 53 |
| Buildings at agencies and repairs | 40,715 91 | 42,147 29 |
| Vaccination of Indians | 192 00 | 404 34 |
| Medicines and medical supplies | 17,273 08 | 15,974 51 |
| Annuity goods | 477,370 39 | 584,825 47 |
| Subsistence supplies | 1,867,348 27 | 1,804,505 88 |
| Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies | 418,487 94 | 291,450 42 |
| Expenses of transportion and storage | 309,324 80 | 284,680 73 |

*Expenditures*—Continued.

| Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended. | 1880. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies | $17,941 97 | $21,662 80 |
| Advertising expenses and telegraphing | 5,478 05 | 8,347 99 |
| Payment of annuities in money | 281,356 57 | 306,987 84 |
| Payment of regular employés at agencies | 307,468 41 | 335,458 85 |
| Payment of temporary employés at agencies | 16,786 16 | 17,302 37 |
| Support of schools | 152,411 76 | 208,996 47 |
| To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor | 73,647 88 | 117,574 44 |
| Traveling expenses of Indian agents | 16,308 33 | 13,902 52 |
| Traveling expenses of special agents | 2,995 25 | 1,129 76 |
| Incidental expenses of agencies | 6,786 18 | 3,357 39 |
| Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments | 48,234 46 | 63,442 30 |
| Presents to Indians | 1,030 00 | 50 00 |
| Survey of Indian reservations | ............ | 251 28 |
| Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors | 10,744 56 | 19,779 43 |
| Expenses of Indian commissioners | 13,265 98 | 8,300 00 |
| Agricultural improvements | 4,626 10 | 11,235 46 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,274 00 | 7,610 29 |
| In hands of agents at date of this report | 134,716 01 | 16,489 58 |
| Total amount expended from all appropriations | 4,204,271 73 | 4,287,323 74 |
| Balance unexpended at date of this report | 335,585 70 | 184,507 44 |

A comparison of the expenditures of the two years shows that during the current year particular effort has been made to push forward the educational interests of the service, and to advance the process of civilizing the Indian by inducing him to labor, paying him therefor. A large part of the items of "expenses of transportation, &c.," $284,680.73, and "to promote civilization, &c.," $117,574.44, has been paid to Indians for services which formerly were performed by white contractors. The willingness exhibited by the Indians to engage in industrial pursuits is constantly increasing, and is one of the most gratifying features connected with the service. Again, a comparison shows clearly that a more careful supervision of the funds appropriated is had from year to year, the amount of funds in the hands of agents at the date of this report being only $16,489.58, against $134,716.01 at a corresponding date last year; and a balance remaining on the books of this office of only $184,507.44 against $335,585.70 the previous year.

A table in detail of expenditures from each separate item of appropriation will be found on page 253 of this report.

*Results of Indian labor.*

| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIANS EXCLUSIVE OF FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES. | | | |
| Number of acres broken by Indians | 24,270 | 27 05 | 29,558 |
| Number of acres cultivated | 157,056 | 168,340 | 205,367 |
| Number of bushels of wheat raised | 328,637 | 408,812 | 451,479 |
| Number of bushels of corn raised | 643,286 | 604,103 | 517,642 |
| Number of bushels of oats and barley raised | 189,054 | 224,899 | 343,444 |
| Number of bushels of vegetables raised | 390,698 | 375,843 | 488,792 |
| Number of tons of hay cut | 48,333 | 75,745 | 76,763 |
| Number of horses owned | 199,732 | 211,981 | 188,402 |
| Number of cattle owned | 68,894 | 78,939 | 80,684 |
| Number of swine owned | 32,537 | 40,381 | 43,913 |
| Number of sheep owned | 863,525 | 864,216 | 977,017 |

*Results of Indian labor*—Continued.

| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIANS EXCLUSIVE OF FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES—Continued. | | | |
| Number of houses occupied | 11,624 | 12,507 | 12,893 |
| Number of Indian houses built during the year | 1,211 | 1,639 | 1,409 |
| Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades | 185 | 358 | 456 |
| FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES. | | | |
| Number of acres cultivated | 273,000 | 314,398 | 348,000 |
| Number of bushels of wheat raised | 565,400 | 336,424 | 105,000 |
| Number of bushels of corn raised | 2,015,000 | 2,346,042 | 616,000 |
| Number of bushels of oats and barley raised | 200,000 | 124,568 | 74,300 |
| Number of bushels of vegetables raised | 336,700 | 595,000 | 305,000 |
| Number of tons of hay cut | 176,500 | 125,500 | 161,580 |
| Number of bales of cotton raised | 10,530 | 16,800 | (*) |
| Number of horses owned | 45,500 | 61,453 | 64,600 |
| Number of mules owned | 5,500 | 5,138 | 6,150 |
| Number of cattle owned | 272,000 | 297,040 | 370,000 |
| Number of swine owned | 190,000 | 400,282 | 455,000 |
| Number of sheep owned | 32,400 | 34,034 | 33,400 |

* Not reported.

The decrease in quantities raised by the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory is largely attributable to the long-continued season of drought.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, for the support of the Indians under treaty stipulations and otherwise, are entirely insufficient, and unless an additional amount is appropriated this winter, this office will be greatly embarrassed in the work of civilization, and want of funds may lead to serious difficulties. Owing to the severe weather of last winter the price paid for beef for the fiscal year 1882 is 30 per cent. higher than that paid last year, which, taking into consideration that this office purchases nearly 40,000,000 pounds gross, makes a difference of $400,000 for that article alone. In some instances the treaty with the Indians provides a specific amount of clothing or subsistence to be furnished them, yet Congress in almost every instance fails to provide sufficient funds to carry out these provisions. The agreement made with the Sioux, dated February 28, 1877, provides in article 5 as follows:

In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868; also to provide the said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every 100 rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

On a basis of 25,000 Indians (the reports of the agents give a population of over 25,000, including 2,800 turned over recently by the War Department) these Indians are entitled, under the foregoing agreement, to 27,375,000 pounds gross beef, 4,562,000 pounds flour, 4,562,000 pounds corn, 365,000 pounds coffee, 730,000 pounds sugar, and 273,750 pounds beans, costing, at prices at which contracts were made for the fiscal year 1882, over $1,250,000; and this does not take into consideration the promise also made by Congress in the article above quoted "to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish them schools," &c. The amount appropriated by Congress for 1882, for both subsistence and civilization, under the above agreement, is only $1,000,000, leaving a deficiency of over $250,000 to be provided for, for subsistence alone, and an additional sum of at least $100,000 for aiding these Sioux in civilization and agricultural pursuits. There are other instances in which additional sums must be had for subsistence, and a deficiency estimate will be submitted to you at an early date for transmission to Congress.

The amount appropriated for schools ($85,000) is entirely inadequate. At almost every agency day-schools, as well as a boarding-school, must be supported from this fund, since in but few instances does the treaty or agreement provide sufficient means for that purpose. It is confidently expected that Congress will be more liberal in the future than in the past in appropriating money for the education of the Indians.

The amount appropriated for the support of the Blackfeet Indians in Montana ($35,000) is insufficient, and $50,000 at least should be granted by Congress for that purpose for the next fiscal year. In this connection I call your attention to the following letters from Col. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding district of Montana, in regard to the additional supplies required for the support of these Indians:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
*Helena, Mont., September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to request the attention of the department commander to the propriety of action with a view to procuring an increase of subsistence supplies for the Indians attached to the Blackfeet Agency.

By letter of the 26th of May last, I urged the agent, Mr. John Young, to present the case in full to the department. He passed through here on the 29th instant before my return from Maginnis, and stated, as I learn, that he should go to Washington and endeavor to get more supplies for the Indians under his charge. If anything can be done to further such object, I think, action to that end very desirable. The facts pertinent are, that the supplies provided for these Indians are entirely inadequate for their subsistence the coming winter; the game obtainable on their reservation is not sufficient, if added to the issues by the agent, to prevent great suffering and even starvation. Should the Indians be permitted to leave the reservation, the nearest region where game could be had is the Musselshell country, to reach which would require, by their usual route by the Judith Valley, a journey of about twenty-five days through a country now practically destitute of game, but occupied by settlers and for cattle-ranges. The Indians would not start provided with food for such journey. Whether they committed depredations or not, their presence in the settlement would be taken as conclusive evidence that they were killing cattle from necessity. Should they move in a body and un-

der escort to the Musselshell their presence there, so near the cattle-ranges east of the Judith and Snowy Mountains and the lower ranges of the Musselshell, would be a source of trouble. Last winter these and other Indians in that country were the prey of illicit-whisky traders, and consequently derived very little benefit from the robes and peltries procured, and no doubt that experience would be repeated.

There has been for the past two years, as the settlements have spread and ranges for cattle have been occupied, embracing generally all the country to the south of the Marias River and the Missouri and west of the Musselshell, an increasing feeling of hostility on the part of cattle-owners and settlers concerned, to the presence of any Indians in the region mentioned, and recently several organizations of stock-owners have had meetings with apparent intent to prevent Indians from crossingthe ranges; and some, no doubt, would not hesitate, if opportunity offered, to act with a purpose of bringing matters to a crisis in expectation of a final settlement resulting, by which the Indians would be confined to their reservations; and this applies as well to the settlers on the Yellowstone with respect to the Crows, Flatheads, &c.

The time has come when the Indians attached to the Blackfeet Agency at least should be supplied with sufficient food on their reservation. I have not the data from which to make an accurate estimate of the amount requisite for this winter in addition to the present appropriation, but not less than $15,000 is necessary, and which should be expended for food only.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
*Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding District.*

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
*Fort Snelling, Minnesota.*

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

As stated under the head of "Appropriations," owing to the large increase in the price of beef paid during the fiscal year 1882, the appropriations for the Indian service during 1882 will in many cases be insufficient. On the 20th of July last, the War Department turned over to this bureau 2,813 Sioux Indians, belonging to Sitting Bull's band, and for whose support no appropriation was made by Congress. Under your authority a deficiency of $195,000 was incurred for the purchase of the supplies and clothing for these Indians and the amount will be included in the deficiency estimate to be submitted to Congress. Additional funds for the support of the following Indians for the present fiscal year, and for other purposes, will also be required, as follows: Support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, $25,000; support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, $100,000; support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, $15,000; support of Indians in central superintendency, $7,500; support of Modocs, $5,000; support of Navajoes, $5,000; support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, $7,500; support of schools, $50,000; telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, $5,000; transportation of Indian supplies, $25,000.

Large sums are also due different parties for goods and supplies furnished and for services rendered in 1873 and 1874, which have repeatedly

been reported to Congress for appropriation, but none has so far been made. There is due the Western Union Telegraph Company, for messages transmitted during May and June, 1879, the sum of $361.65; contractors for transporting Indian goods and supplies during the fiscal year 1879, $9,556.63; during the fiscal year 1880, $44,882.14, and during the fiscal year 1881, about $50,000. This indebtedness was incurred by this office under an absolute necessity, and early provision for its payment should be made by Congress.

Early in last spring it was found that the amount appropriated by Congress for the support of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas, located at the Cheyenne and Arapaho and Kiowa, and Comanche Agencies, Indian Territory, for the fiscal year 1881, was insufficient to furnish them with beef, coffee, and sugar until the end of the fiscal year. The agents in charge were notified of the insufficient appropriations and directed to reduce the issue of beef, but in reply thereto submitted statements which convinced the department that to reduce the rations of those Indians was to invite a war. Copies of these letters were transmitted to Congress with a request for an additional appropriation, but the same was not granted. After the adjournment of Congress the case was submitted by you to the President, and, upon consultation with the honorable Secretary of War, it was decided that the War Department would furnish the agents at Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Kiowa and Comanche Agencies with beef and flour until the end of the last fiscal year, the cost of these supplies to be reimbursed from any appropriation which may hereafter be made by Congress for that purpose. Accounts amounting to $59,232.01 have been presented by the War Department for reimbursement, and it is hoped that Congress at an early day will furnish this office with the means to cancel this debt.

Owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate during the fiscal years 1879, 1880, and 1881 sufficient funds to pay for the transportation of goods and supplies to the different agencies, this office has been greatly embarrassed this summer by not having its stores promptly delivered. Contractors to whom the government owes over $100,000 for transportation services performed under former contracts, are not very anxious to render services and wait for their pay several years. Flour delivered to the contractors for different agencies in October, 1880, was not delivered until July or August, 1881, and when this office urged them to comply more strictly with their contracts, their reply, that this office had no funds to pay them after service was rendered, appeared a sufficient excuse for the delay. The failure of Congress to appropriate last winter sufficient funds to pay outstanding indebtedness for transportation costs the government in increased price of transportation for the present fiscal year more than the interest on the money due, and while there are such large sums lying idle in the United States Treasury the policy of not paying debts lawfully due appears to me very short,

sighted. It cannot be expected that contractors will wait years for money due and honestly earned without attempting to get even with the government by charging increased rates of transportation; and for this reason it is urged that sufficient means be furnished this office to liquidate these debts. This would certainly be true economy.

The right of this office to incur this indebtedness above the amount appropriated cannot be questioned. Congress appropriates a certain amount of money to be used in the purchase of clothing and supplies, mostly due the Indians under treaty stipulation. Of what avail are these goods and supplies to the Indians, if sufficient funds are not appropriated to pay for transporting them to the different agencies, where they are required?

The attention of Congress has repeatedly been called to the insufficient amount appropriated yearly for transporting the goods and supplies, and it is earnestly hoped that the efforts of this office in obtaining means to pay the old indebtedness incurred, as well as in securing sufficient funds for the present and next fiscal year, will have better success than heretofore.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The organization of a United States Indian police force is no longer an experiment. The system is now in operation at forty-nine agencies; the total force employed being eighty-four commissioned officers, and seven hundred and eighty-six non-commissioned officers and privates. In answer to circular letter from this office, dated August 19, 1881, special reports have been received from nearly all agencies as to the value, reliability, and efficiency of this service. These reports are uniformly gratifying in their testimony as to the zeal, courage, and fidelity of the members of the force, and their almost invaluable service to the agents. The Indian police are fully recognized as an important agency in the civilization of their brethren.

The immediate work of this force is to preserve order, prohibit illegal traffic in liquor, and arrest offenders. In the line of these duties, they act as guards at ration issues and annuity payments; take charge of and protect, at all times, government property; restore lost or stolen property to its rightful owners; drive out timber thieves and other trespassers; return truant pupils to school; make arrests for disorderly conduct and other offenses, and especially protect the reservations from the traffic in liquor, which, in the language of one of the agents, is "the root and cause of nine-tenths of all crimes committed." These varied and important duties are performed with a fidelity and thoroughness that is fully appreciated by this office, and its agents.

The indirect results and ultimate influence of this system are even more important than its direct advantages. Well trained and disciplined, the police force is a perpetual educator. It is a power entirely independent of the chiefs. It weakens, and will finally destroy, the

power of tribes and bands. It fosters a spirit of personal responsibility. It makes the Indian himself the representative of the power and majesty of the Government of the United States. These latter features constitute its main strength for permanent good. It is true that the Indians need to be taught the supremacy of law, and the necessity for strict obedience thereto; it is also true that where the Indians themselves are the recognized agents for the enforcement of law, they will the more readily learn to be obedient to its requirements.

The force is, at present, limited by law to one hundred officers and eight hundred privates. This limit should be extended so as to allow the appointment of one hundred and twenty officers and twelve hundred privates. There are requests now on file for an increase of force, at points where such increase is absolutely necessary. The requests cannot be granted without violating the above law. There are also nineteen agencies without police, a majority of whom would be benefited by its introduction.

A very important matter in connection with the police service is the amount of the annual appropriation therefor. The compensation of eight dollars per month for officers, and five dollars per month for privates, is properly characterized by some of the agents as simply ridiculous. In some cases, members of the force spend fully that sum for traveling expenses in the discharge of their duties; they also furnish their own ponies and feed them. The pay of commissioned officers should be not less than fifteen dollars per month, and privates should have at least ten dollars monthly. The best men of the tribes can be had, if the compensation is commensurate with the value and importance of the work. The appropriation should be such that rations can be furnished at non-ration agencies, and that uniforms, arms, and accouterments, may be of the best quality as a matter of mere economy. A large increase in the annual appropriation is necessary to secure the best men, and to promote the highest interests of the service.

Some selections from recent reports of agents will give intelligent information as to the value, reliability, and efficiency of this service.

Agent McGillycuddy, of Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, says:

The force, to a man, are prompt to obey orders in making an arrest. It is immaterial to them whether the offender be a white man or an Indian, a head chief or a young brave, the arrest is always made. The white men in this region recognize the fact that to resist an Indian policeman would be to resist a United States official in discharge of his duty. The Indians generally recognize the police authority, for from time immemorial there has existed among the Sioux and other tribes native soldier organizations, systematically governed by laws and regulations. Some of the strongest opposition encountered in endeavoring to organize the police force in the spring of 1879 was from these native soldier organizations, for they at once recognized something in it strongly antagonistic to their ancient customs, namely, a force at the command of the white man opposed to their own. The police were threatened in various ways, but as time passed on we secured the requisite number of members, and among them many of the *head soldiers*, so that to-day the United States Indian police have, to a great extent, supplanted the soldier bands and exercise their ancient powers.

Up to the present time nothing has occurred to cause doubt as to their trustworthiness and efficiency. The Indian freighters and employés at this agency are paid in standard silver dollars to avoid disputes and trouble in cashing their checks by traders. It is expressed through from the Philadelphia mint in quantities of $10,000 to Fort Robinson, Neb., our nearest express office, sixty-three miles away. It is my custom to proceed to that point with ten of the police as an escort, receipt for the money, and *turn it over to the police;* they then transport the same to the agency, camping out *en route*. The money remains in wooden boxes in their charge until wanted, and so far this trust has not been violated, and I feel assured will not be.

In former years this agency was the rendezvous and asylum for the hardest class of white men in the West, such as horse-thieves, road-agents, and escaped convicts. Safely concealed in the camps of the Indians, with whom they affiliated, they successfully defied all efforts to arrest them. Now, with a United States court commissioner and deputy United States marshal stationed at the agency, efficiently backed by the police, things have changed, and a man—white or Indian—is guaranteed better protection for his life and property on this portion of the Sioux reserve than in any of the bordering States or Territories, as the intervening country between the villages, which are located at various distances up to forty miles from the agency, is continually patrolled by the police, so that no depredation could be committed without soon coming to their knowledge.

In this connection the question might be pertinently asked, "Why is it that the Ogalallas, a people numbering over 7,000, have just passed three of the quietest and to the government and themselves most gratifying years of their existence, and the first that they have passed without the presence of military at their agency?" For this condition of affairs much is due to the police system. The majority of the Indians appreciate the fact that, sooner or later, a regularly organized armed force has to be introduced and play a part in agency affairs. Heretofore that force has been the Army, against which it is but natural there should be a feeling of antagonism among the Indians, and the very presence of which at an agency is a constant reminder that the white man cannot and will not trust the Indian. Recognizing this fact, these Indians have chosen the lesser of (to them) two evils, the Indian police in preference to the white soldier. Here the old adage that "confidence begets confidence" comes into play. Placing, as has been done at this agency, the entire control of the people, the care of their supplies, and the enforcing of the law in their own hands, has certainly given them confidence in themselves, and put them on their good behavior.

Agent Tufts, at Union Agency, Indian Territory, says:

The police system is good, and if well paid and properly managed would be valuable to the Indian service, and the means of saving much money to the government. It would be valuable to the service at this agency, because, while there are fifteen thousand persons in this agency not amenable to the laws of these nations, there is no officer who can make an arrest without obtaining a warrant from the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark., except the Indian police. Crime in this Territory is almost always the result of whisky, and takes place at Indian gatherings. If a United States officer is present with authority to keep order, there will be little trouble. I am certainly of opinion that while it costs the Indian Department something to keep the police on duty, the government has saved much more than their cost to the Departments of War and Justice.

Agent Dyer, of Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, says:

We now have a force of reliable and efficient men, and as proof of this I would simply call attention to the fact that the eight men in garrison at Camp Quapaw perform the same duties as did the company of troops recently removed. Upon a large reserve, they are invaluable as messengers. As an escort in making annuity payments to the tribes distant from the agency, their worth cannot be estimated except by the amount

of treasure in charge. Ready for duty at any time and in any emergency, I consider it the right arm of an agent in the successful conduct of his reservation. Ever alert to the detection of the introduction of liquor, they are a factor that cannot be dispensed with.

Agent Wilbur, of Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, says:

All the members are faithful, prompt, and efficient in the discharge of their duties, though of course there are degrees of merit. Their usefulness in the detection and punishment of crime and preservation of order can hardly be overestimated. Their discipline is good; their general appearance and demeanor among the people is such as to command the respect and confidence of all. They are prompt and obedient, never hesitating to obey an order though it may involve great personal danger to themselves.

Agent Andrus, of Yankton Agency, Dakota, says:

The knowledge that there is a body of organized police upon a reservation serves as a powerful restraint upon both whites and Indians, and checks the inception as well as the commission of much crime. The police have proved prompt and efficient in the performance of the various duties assigned, steadily breaking down and overcoming the strong opposition at first manifested toward them. The chiefs have, I think, withdrawn all opposition because they perceived its futility.

These selections fairly represent the many reports received by this office from all parts of the Indian country. Originally introduced as an experiment, an organized police force has become a necessity. One of the principal duties of the Indian policemen, as specified in the law creating the force, is to prevent the introduction of liquor into these Indian communities. This duty is faithfully performed. At Navajo Agency, New Mexico, the Indians refuse to have a police force because of the small compensation offered, yet the necessity for such a force is well shown in a report from Captain Bennett, acting agent, under date of October 14, 1880. He says:

The evil that has the most damaging effect upon this people is whisky. There are several traders at many points ranging from forty to one hundred miles from the reservation where whisky of the vilest description is dealt out to these people in open violation of law, being an incentive to crime, and greatly impoverishing many of them. Decisive and prompt measures should be adopted by the government to put a stop to this nefarious traffic; otherwise results of the most deplorable character may be expected. At several councils, the sensible chiefs and headmen universally deprecated this liquor traffic, and said, "We have no rivers, streams, or lakes of whisky; why does not the Great Father at Washington, who can do anything he pleases, put a stop to this trade and keep white men from bringing or selling whisky to us?" I again urge that the most decisive measures should be adopted to stop this whisky trade.

The civilization, Christianization, and general well-being of the Indian tribes depends in great measure upon the arrest and punishment of these criminals, who not only destroy the happiness and lives of the Indians, but continually jeopardize the peace and quiet of our Western frontier life. The most powerful and efficient agency for the destruction of this traffic that has yet been proposed is a thoroughly organized and well-equipped United States Indian police force.

## PENAL RESERVATIONS.

In 1879 one of my predecessors called attention to the necessity of providing a more effectual way to punish Indians who may engage in hostilities against the government, commit crimes against one another, or who may become dangerous to the peace on reservations; and he earnestly urged the establishment of penal settlements for this purpose. No action was taken by Congress on the subject, and I now again invite attention to the matter in the hope that provision to this end may be made.

At least two such reservations should be created: one on the Pacific coast, and one east of the Rocky Mountains; and they should be located in a good agricultural region. Fort Gibson military reservation, in Indian Territory, is suggested as a very suitable location for the reservation east of the Rocky Mounains. It embraces 5,541 acres, or a little more than 8 square miles, and is thus described in an "Outline description of United States military posts and stations," published by authority of the War Department:

> The post is situated in the Cherokee Nation, upon the south bank of the Neosho, two and a half miles above its confluence with the Arkansas. * * * There is scarcely an acre of land, except upon the ranges of high hills along the Grand, Verdigris, and Illinois Rivers, that is not arable and susceptible of cultivation. Soil, loam and clay; and will grow well and abundantly all kinds of cereals, vegetables, fruit, cotton, and tobacco. The principal crops now raised are corn, wheat, potatoes, and oats; fruit (apples, pears, and peaches), of the finest quality, is very pleutiful. The country is well watered, and abounds in springs. The prairies are small, being usually from three to four miles mide. Timber is scarce, and growing only in the bottoms along the rivers and bayous, and on the mountains, but there very densely; it consists chiefly of oak, walnut, hickory, pecan, and cotton-wood; grass, wild prairie, * * grows rank and heavy, and is cut for hay in the season in large quantities. * * Climate, mild; average temperature of the seasons for 1868, as follows: January, February, and March, 41° 13; April, May, and June, 61° 04; July, August, and September, 79° 41; October, Nevember, and December, 61° 66. The country is generally healthy. Chills and fever are very common among the people living in the bottom lands; on the high lands but little sickness is known.

A similar suitable location west of the Rocky Mountains would not, it is believed, be difficult to find.

These penal reservations, or colonies, should be surrounded by a cordon of military posts, and be under the exclusive control of the military authorities. On them should be placed all predatory Indians who refuse to recognize treaty obligations or to go on reservations, and who, by their depredations, endanger the peace and safety of remote frontier settlements; also, Indians belonging to reservations who commit depredations upon white settlers or other Indians, or who may become turbulent or ungovernable, or who may commit crimes for the punishment of which there is at present no authority of law. Such are crimes committed by one Indian against another, for which, under the existing law, there is, for the most part, no punishment except such as may be meted out by the local law of the tribe, and this is usually the barbarous law of

retaliation. Indians confined on such reservations should be compelled to cultivate the soil, the proceeds of their labor to be applied to their sustenance; and schools should be provided for the younger Indians, and attendance thereon made compulsory, and they should be instructed in the mechanic arts, so that when the term of their colonization shall have expired they may be fitted to support themselves.

Deprivation of personal liberty is the severest punishment that can be inflicted upon an Indian, and if the plan herein suggested were carried into practical operation it is believed that a want long felt in the Indian service would be met.

## ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY AND A PERMANENT LAND TITLE.

No question which enters into the present and future welfare and permanent advancement of the Indians is of so much importance as the question of allotment to them of lands in severalty, with a perfect and permanent title. On the 24th of January, 1879, a report was submitted to the department upon this subject, in which the views of this office were fully set out, accompanied by a draft of a bill the enactment of which it was believed would bring about the desired end. The subject was treated at length in the annual report of this office for the year 1878, and was touched upon in the reports of 1879 and 1880. A bill to carry out this beneficial object was introduced into the Forty-fifth Congress, and was favorably reported upon by the committees of both Houses, but failed to receive final action. A bill similar in its provisions was submitted to the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress. (H. R. No. 354). At the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress. House bill No. 5038 was reported by the House committee as a substitute for House bill No. 354, but it also failed to become a law. A bill with the same objects in view was also introduced in the Senate at the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress (S. No. 1773), and was discussed at some length by the Senate, but no final action was reached.

Much has been said in Congress, in the public press of the country, in public meetings, and otherwise, and various plans suggested with reference to solving the "Indian question," but no definite and practical solution of the question has been reached. In my judgment, the first step to be taken in this direction is the enactment of a law providing for the allotment of land in severalty, similar in its provisions to the bills above referred to.

The system of allotment now in force under the various treaties and acts of Congress is crude and imperfect, with no provisions for a title which affords sufficient protection to the Indians. In some of the treaties which authorize the allotment of land in severalty, provision is made for the issuance of patents, with restricted power of alienation, (with the consent of the President or the Secretary of the Interior). In others allotments are authorized with no provision for the issuance of patent, but simply authorizing the issuance of a certificate of allotment,

which caries with it no title at all. This system of allotment, so far as carried into effect, has been fraught with much success and encouraging improvement. The fact, however, that the Indians are not guaranteed a title affording them perfect security from molestation, and the fear that their lands may be taken from them, has created apprehension in the minds of many, and has been a bar to progress in this direction.

The allotment system tends to break up tribal relations. It has the effect of creating individuality, responsibility, and a desire to accumulate property. It teaches the Indians habits of industry and frugality, and stimulates them to look forward to a better and more useful life, and, in the end, it will relieve the government of large annual appropriations. As stated in the annual report of this office for the year 1880, the desire to take lands in severalty is almost universal among the Indians. They see that in the near future the settlement of the country by whites, and the consequent disappearance of game, the expiration of the annuity provisions of their treaties, and other causes will necessitate the adoption of some measures on their part providing for the future support and welfare of themselves and their children. As illustrating the desire on the part of the Indian to take land in severalty, to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilization, to provide a home for himself and family, and to guard against future want, I invite attention to the following extracts from a report made by C. A. Maxwell, United States special agent, dated September 23, 1881, upon a council held with the Crow Indians at their agency, in Montana, on the 22d of August last, viz:

It will be observed by reference to the minutes of the council that the main point of conversation on the part of the Indians was the subject of more cattle, houses to live in, farming, and a general desire to live like the white man and to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized life. The Indians are very anxious in regard to the manner of payment for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their reservation, an agreement for which they signed on the 22d of August last, and also the money which they believe is due them for the western portion of the reservation, an agreement for the cession of which they signed June 12, 1880. It appears to be almost the unanimous wish of the tribe that the money due or to become due them under both agreements should be invested in cattle for the heads of families and individual members of the tribe, the erection of houses, and the purchase of agricultural implements, which certainly shows a commendable spirit on the part of such wild and untutored savages, and tends to demonstrate the fact that, no matter how wild and nomadic Indians are, they can be taught to follow the pursuits of the white man and to enter upon a more useful life, and, in time, become self supporting. It is but a question of short time when the rapid settlement of the country and the disappearance of the buffalo will necessitate the confinement of the Crows to their reservation, in which event they will, for the greater portion of each year, be in a destitute condition unless some measures are adopted to render them self-supporting.

From what I observed while at the agency, the Crows are very willing to be instructed in and learn of the white man the ways of civilization. It appears that as late as the spring of 1879 not one of the Crows was engaged, or had attempted to engage, in agriculture, while at the present time quite a number of the leading chiefs are occupying comfortable log cabins and cultivating small parcels of ground, some of them having their land inclosed. The Indians manifest great interest and considerable pride in this step toward civilization and the self-support of themselves and fam-

ilies, and the example has had a good effect upon the other chiefs of the tribe. Not a day passed while I was at the agency but what some of the leading chiefs asked Agent Keller for houses to live in, and for tracts of land to cultivate for themselves and their followers. In fact, this subject appears to be uppermost in their minds, and considerable jealousy appears to exist as to whom provision shall be first made for. About one hundred Indians have selected locations for farms, and the agent will erect houses at the points selected as rapidly as possible. While at the agency authority was received for the erection of twenty houses and the breaking of five hundred acres of land, by contract. The Indians received this information with many manifestations of joy and expressions of satisfaction. As stated by them, it made their hearts feel good.

The disposition manifested upon this subject by such a wild, untutored, and uncivilized tribe as the Crows is certainly very encouraging, and is one of the strongest recommendations in favor of the allotment system. As a further illustration of this desire on the part of the Indians, and of its practical and beneficial results, attention is also invited to the following extracts from some of the annual reports of agents. James McLaughlin, agent at the Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, in speaking upon the subject of the advancement of the Indians at his agency, says:

Nearly all of them are located on individual claims, living in log cabins, some having shingle roofs and pine floors, cultivating farms in severalty, and none are now ashamed to labor in civilized pursuits. A majority of the heads of families have ox-teams, wagons, plows, harrows, &c., and a desire to accumulate property and excel each other is becoming more general. One thousand acres are under cultivation. Four hundred and five acres of new land were broken this year preparatory to sowing wheat next spring. This breaking was done entirely by Indians on 110 different claims adjoining their old fields.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, acting agent at the Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, says:

Last summer one band of the tribe was located on land in severalty, each family taking 320 acres, upon which it began some kind of improvement. Last spring the demand of the Indians for the subdivision of the land and the allotment of it in severalty became general. A surveyor was accordingly employed for the purpose, and up to the present time the following-named persons have been allotted land, and are living on their allotments or are preparing to move upon them. [Here follows a list of 173 allotments, with the quantity of land allotted to each.] All the improvements made during the year have been made on these allotments, and consist of the erection of houses, stables, fences, corrals, &c., and the breaking of new land. The latter was done by the government, the other by the Indians. During the past year every family on the reservation has contributed more or less to the advancement of its condition and welfare, while some, with the assistance obtained from the agency, have made themselves very comfortable, and are the possessors of considerable personal property. Forty-five houses have been erected, and about twenty-five moved from the common lands and re-erected on land taken in severalty, by the Indians, unaided.

Isaiah Lightner, agent for the Santees, in Nebraska, says:

Just here I feel that I should speak again of the land title, as it is a subject I have been writing about for the last four years, and nothing special accomplished. I must confess I feel somewhat discouraged. But as I have told the Santee Indians, with my hands uplifted, that I would stand by them until they received a more lasting title to their homes, I must repeat here, to you and all who may read what I have formerly

said, that the Santees should have this land given to them by a law that could not be changed, so that the white man could not take their homes from them. At present they have but little assurance that they can remain here, and I know it has been a drawback to them in the way of self-support, for they have repeatedly informed me that they do not wish to open up a farm for a white man to take from them when the whites may feel like doing so. They want a lasting title to their homes the same as a white man, and I think it wicked in the first degree for us, as a nation, to withhold any longer such a sacred right—that of liberty and a free home for these people, who eventually will be recognized as a part of our nation, exercising the rights of citizenship as we do. In the name of the power that rules, cannot we bring force to bear that will make right prevail, and produce such a law as will allow the Santee Indians, and those similarly situated, to select their land and hold it as a permanent home.

The reports of nearly all the agents show a similar state of facts existing among the Indians at their respective agencies. The Indian wants his land allotted to him. He wants a perfect and secure title that will protect him against the rapacity of the white man. He is not only willing but anxious to learn the ways of civilization. He is desirous of being taught to work and to accumulate property. His mind is imbued with these ideas, and some decisive steps should be taken by the law-making branch of the government to encourage him in his laudable and praiseworthy desires and efforts toward civilization, self-support, and a better and more useful life.

An approximate estimate shows that 5,972 allotments have been made on the various reservations in the United States, and that 2,793 of this number have been patented to the allottees; also that 1,353 allotments have been made for which certificates have been issued. As before stated these certificates carry no title with them. They are only evidence of the right of one Indian as against another to occupy the tract of land which they describe. It should be stated in explanation of the difference between the number of allotments and number of patents issued, that under the provision of some of the treaties the lands allotted to the several members of a family are embraced in one patent issued to the head of the family.

## INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

On the 19th of May, 1880, my predecessor submitted to the department a draft of a bill to enable Indians to enter land under the provisions of the 15th and 16th sections of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1875, extending to Indians the benefits of the provisions of the homestead act of May 20th, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof (now embodied in sections 2290, 2291, 2292, and 2295 to 2302, inclusive), without the payment of the fees and commissions now prescribed by law in such cases. A great many Indians in different parts of the United States are desirous of availing themselves of the benefits conferred by the act of 1875, but owing to their poverty and improvidence few of them can command the amount necessary to pay the fees and commissions required by law. In many instances, more especially the

Mission Indians in California and the Spokanes and others in Washington Territory, the Indians, and their fathers before them, have been residing upon, cultivating, and improving small tracts of land for generations. When these lands are surveyed and brought into market, the Indians, through ignorance of the law and the want of funds to pay the fees and commissions necessary to enter the land occupied by them, fail to take advantage of the benefits of the act of 1875 within the time prescribed by law after filing of the plats of survey in the district land-office, the result of which is that white men enter the Indian's land, drive him therefrom, and appropriate his improvements and the fruits of his industry and labor.

A condition precedent to an Indian taking advantage of the act of 1875 is that he must have abandoned his tribal relations. The policy of the government being to break up tribal relations among the different bands of Indians, and to encourage them to take land in severalty, and to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized life, they should receive every encouragement in their efforts in that direction.

Until a change in the law as above recommended is made, it is of great importance that the department should have at its disposal a fund that can be used for the payment of entry fees and commissions, and, with that end in view, an estimate for the sum of $5,000 has been submitted.

### SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The want of a proper and exact definition of the boundary lines of some of the reservations by plain and permanent marks is the cause of great and ever recurring embarrassment to the Indian service, and if not speedily supplied must inevitably result in serious conflicts between the Indians and white settlers. The Indians are naturally jealous in respect to their land rights, while the whites, covetous and hard to restrain, hover on their borders, and, in the absence of lines officially established and that are easily traceable, are not apt to be very punctilious, to say the least, in deciding whether or not they are encroaching upon the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians, by reason of this indefiniteness of boundary, do not hesitate to extend, pretentiously, the limits of their possessions whenever it suits their convenience to do so. Hence disputes arise engendering the bitterest hostility, and the agent, left to decide between them, often finds himself incapable of doing so with fairness, and, to avoid actual conflict, is sometimes driven to arbitrary measures. I know of no one thing that is more fruitful of discord in the Indian country than the absence of proper marks and monuments to indicate the outboundaries of our Indian reservations.

The San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona Territory is a case in point. Extensive and valuable coal deposits have been discovered along its southern line, and that these deposits are within the limits of the reserve there is but little doubt. But the boundary lines have never been marked upon the ground or otherwise

by official survey, and consequently the miners and prospectors, flocking into the neighborhood from all directions, dispute the jurisdiction of the agent, who, by astronomical observations, has approximately determined the location of the boundary, and declares the discoveries to be within the reservation. In regard to this he says:

The great wrong in not surveying these reservation lines and monumenting them leaves all these border complaints for continuance, and it is along these the wrangles commence; the ranchmen and the prospectors claim they are off, the agent and Indians that they are on, the reservation; at any rate the whites crowd the line to the very greatest extent, and only on assurance of removal and loss of improvements do they hesitate to make them. It is a hard matter to take a crooked line 70 miles long, and ranging from peak to peak, and decide within a mile whether a ranch is off or on the reservation, and become responsible for the observation and action. If the government will not appropriate funds to survey the line, I do not think any agent will or can run the risk of deciding the exact location of it. I believe, had these lines been surveyed and determined belonging to this reservation, that thousands of dollars would already have been saved to the government, and if it does not do so soon it will cost thousands of dollars more, and many lives.

The agents at the Klamath Agency, in Oregon, and the military officers as well, have repeatedly warned the department of the imminent danger growing out of the disputed boundary question at that agency. Herds of cattle are driven and grazed upon what is no doubt a part of the Klamath Reservation, and the Indians claim that lands acquired by them under solemn treaty stipulations have been sold to white settlers who are now in full occupation and enjoyment of them. It is admitted by the General Land Office that the treaty lines of the east and south, and a portion of the west side of the reservation were not followed by the surveyor who made the survey of the reservation in 1871, but that certain lines of the public survey lying considerably inside of the reservation, as defined by the language of the treaty, were followed instead. Hence it would appear that the Indians have good grounds for complaint. Agent Nickerson has recently made this matter the subject of a special report to this bureau, in which he again warns the government of the danger of further delay in the settlement of this vexed question. He says:

While there is a patient waiting on the part of the Indians for the government to redress what they believe to be their wrongs, there is also a deep and growing conviction in their minds that nothing will be done unless some complication shall arise that will compel action.

Not to heed these repeated warnings is to assume a responsibility that this office is unwilling to take upon itself.

Tillable lands within the reservations should in all cases be subdivided, where it has not already been done, in order that allotments may be made to individual Indians, and that all such lands may be made available for that purpose, whether remote from the agency or adjacent thereto.

It is hoped that this matter may be pressed upon the attention of

Congress at its coming session, in order that the necessary appropriations may be had to relieve the department of this most serious embarrassment.

## RAILROADS THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Since the date of the last annual report negotiations have been perfected, under the sanction of the department, with the several tribes or bands of Sioux Indians, occupying the great Sioux Reserve in Dakota for a right of way across the reserve to the Dakota Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company (extension to Black Hills), respectively; also, with the Indians occupying the Umatilla Reserve, in Oregon, for a right of way to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. These arrangements have been made in accordance with treaty stipulations with the Indians interested, relative to the construction of railroads upon their lands, and reasonable compensation to them by the railroad companies for the quantity of land required has been provided for in each case.

Successful negotiations have also been had, by special agents appointed by the department, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians, for the extinguishment by the government, under the several acts of Congress in that behalf, of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation in Idaho as may be necessary for the purposes of the Utah and Northern Railroad Company in the construction of a road from east to west across said reservation; also, with the Crow Indians for the cession of so much of their reservation lands in Montana as are required by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of its road westwardly through the same. Agreements embodying the terms of purchase by the government in each case have been prepared and executed by the Indians, and bills for the necessary ratification thereof by Congress will be submitted by this office in due course.

The incursions of the Missouri River have compelled the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company to set back its track upon the Iowa Reserve in Nebraska. The requisite quantity of land has been obtained from the Indians, and reasonable compensation has been stipulated to be paid them by the railroad company therefor.

In the Indian Territory an unauthorized attempt was made in April last by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company to survey a branch line to Fort Smith, Ark. Upon complaint of the Cherokee authorities to the department, the local agent was directed to stop the survey and remove the intruders, which was successfully accomplished. The company, however, still claims the right, under statutory provisions, to construct the branch road, and the matter is now pending before the department for adjudication.

It is gratifying to remark that the Indians have offered no opposition to the passage of railroads over their reservations; on the contrary, they hail their construction with every evidence of satisfaction.

## MILITARY OCCUPATION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER THEREBY.

Under this heading I desire to call your attention to a subject which occasions serious embarrassment to this office—the continued occupation of Indian reservations and destruction of timber thereon by the military, where the necessity for their presence in large numbers no longer exists.

The Standing Rock Agency in Dakota forms a striking illustration in point. The history of this case is, briefly, as follows: In December, 1874, United States Indian Agent Palmer, then in charge of the agency, when about to enroll his Indians, met with strong opposition, and called for a company of troops to make arrests of one or two insubordinate Indians and preserve order. The department commander furnished him with a detachment of sixty men and three commissioned officers from Fort Lincoln, stating that this force was "amply sufficient to meet the wants of the situation." According to a report of Major-General Terry, commanding department of Dakota, dated the 7th September last, the garrison at Fort Yates at the present time consists of four companies of infantry and two of cavalry, and a sum of no less than $80,000 has been expended in the construction of the post, independent of the work accomplished by the labor of the troops.

It is not, however, so much the actual presence of troops upon an Indian reservation which embarrasses this office as the inordinate consumption of wood and timber cut upon the reservation and used under the direction and authority of the military, not only in the erection of barracks, &c., but also in the filling of contracts awarded by military officers to post traders, and other persons, for supplying steamers with wood—contracts made without consulting the agent or this office in the matter. Remonstrances have heretofore been made by this department upon the subject, and the War Department has been requested to cause the necessary orders to be issued restraining the officers at Fort Yates and other posts from cutting any timber except such as is absolutely necessary for the use of their respective posts. But so far as Standing Rock Agency is concerned, there has been but little change for the better, and there is every reason to believe that if the present military force is continued at the agency, and the wood disappears as it has for the past five years (at the rate of about 4,000 cords per annum) the Indians will in a short time be entirely destitute of fuel and timber for building purposes, there by entailing a heavy expense on the government for the necessary supplies, or, as the only alternative, the removal of the Indians to another reservation.

In the report of Major-General Terry, before referred to, and which was called forth by one from this office to the department of the 8th July last, setting forth the evils complained of, and renewing the recommendations previously and repeatedly made for the reduction of the garrison at Fort Yates to not more than one company,* as being am-

* It should be stated that since the transfer to the Standing Rock Agency, July 21st, of nearly 3,000 Sitting Bull Indians, the Indian Office has considered it advisable that no reduction should be made in the garrison at Fort Yates, at least at present.

ply sufficient for any emergency likely to arise, that officer admits that the strong force maintained at Fort Yates since the autumn of 1876 has not been kept there solely in the interests of the Indian service, but also for the protection of the property and persons of settlers in the surrounding country, within a radius of perhaps 300 miles, from Indian depredations; also for the protection of the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, now prosecuting its work of construction between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, which railroad company protests against the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Yates, as a measure calculated to deter settlements along the line of its road. In regard to the fuel and timber question, which is admitted to be an important one, General Terry contends that very little, if any more, wood will be needed for building purposes at the post, and that after this year "lignite" can be substituted for fuel, at an increased cost, however, to the government. But whatever difference in expense there may be, he frankly admits that the importance of the wood to the Indians is so great that the fuel necessary to the troops of the post should no longer be taken from the forests in the vicinity. I think this admission of itself, without further comment, sufficiently demonstrates the mischief which has already been done.

A similar state of things exists at Cheyenne River, from which, owing to the extravagant use of timber by the military stationed at the neighboring posts, it will in all probability become necessary to remove the Indians at an early date.

I have no desire to provoke a controversy between co-ordinate branches of the government, least of all with the War Department, to which this office is under many and lasting obligations for the prompt and valuable assistance it has ever rendered in many and serious emergencies; but as an officer of the government, intrusted under your direction with the management of Indian affairs and the material welfare of the Indians, I do seriously protest against the reckless consumption of timber upon Indian reservations by the military, and request that measures may be taken to define and restrict their rights in this respect, and with that view I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the matter.

I will add, in regard to the protection demanded by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that it appears to me that the troops at Fort Yates, sixty miles away, could afford but little protection; but that Fort A. Lincoln, and other military posts along the line of the road, could be more advantageously used, and are amply sufficient to keep any and all raiding parties in check, and to effectually prevent any obstruction in the settlement of the land or the construction and operation of the road.

## LIQUOR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Existing statutes prohibit the introduction of ardent spirits into the *Indian country under* any pretense, unless introduced therein by the

War Department [sections 2139 and 2140 U. S. Revised Statutes], the penalty being "imprisonment for *not more than* two years, and a fine of *not more than* three hundred dollars."

Numerous complaints have been received during the year of the insufficiency of the law to prevent Indians from obtaining liquor from white persons who reside in the vicinity of Indian reservations. And although the penalty for furnishing it *may* be severe, yet the difficulty of detecting offenders and the frequent leniency of courts in prescribing and enforcing punishment make the law to a great extent inoperative. A case in point is brought to attention by the agent at Warm Springs Agency, Oregon. He reports that while most of his Indians will not touch liquor some will drink every time they go where it is, and the parties furnishing it will make the Indians promise not to reveal the fact; and he cites a recent occurrence in which one Indian complained of another for severely beating him. Examination of the matter before the Indian council disclosed the fact that both the Indians had been drunk (having obtained three bottles of whisky at The Dalles, on the Columbia River), and while drunk the stronger and least intoxicated had committed the assault. The council fined him a good horse for his crime, and the Indian assaulted was fined an ordinary horse for being drunk. The white man who furnished the liquor was detected, brought before the United States court, plead guilty, was fined *ten dollars*, and liberated after confinement *one night!* In this case the witness fees, paid by the United States, amounted to nearly five times the amount of the fine imposed by court, and the other expenses were doubtless fully as much more. The agent aptly remarks:

> Until such flagrant violations of the laws can be more severely punished, an agent need hardly waste time and money in hunting up offenders and having them punished.

The danger to be apprehended from drunken Indians certainly calls for such legislation as will not only totally prohibit the introduction of liquor into reservations but will also, as nearly as may be, make it impossible for Indians to obtain it; and experience has shown that where soldiers obtain liquor Indians do get it. I know of no good reason why authority should be conferred upon the War Department to introduce it into the Indian country. If it is bad for Indians it is no less so for soldiers, and, therefore, with a view more effectually to suppress the traffic among Indians I respectfully recommend that Congress be urged to amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the United States Revised Statutes by repealing the provisions therein which permit the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country by authority of the War Department, and that the penalty for furnishing liquor to Indians be a fine of *not less than* one hundred dollars for the first offense, and imprisonment for *not less than* one year.

As a more effectual remedy for the evil complained of, I also recommend that Congress be asked to enact a law absolutely prohibiting the

manufacture or sale of ardent spirits in any of the Territories of the United States, or if this should not be practicable at present, that a law be passed prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or other disposal of intoxicating liquors within twenty miles of any Indian reservation.

## INDIAN EDUCATION.

Schools for Indians are divided into three classes—day-schools and boarding-schools for Indians in the Indian country, and boarding-schools in civilized communities remote from Indian reservations. Although varying greatly in the extent and character of their results, each holds its own important place as a factor in Indian civilization.

In many tribes the less expensive and less aggressive day-school prepares the way for the boarding-school, and occupies the field while buildings for boarding pupils are being erected and furnished, or while Congress is discussing the desirability of appropriating funds necessary for their construction. It disarms native prejudice and opposition to education, and awakens a desire for the thorough fundamental teaching which the boarding-school gives. The sending of twenty Pueblo children to Carlisle is the direct result of the inroads made by day-schools on the superstition and prejudice of the most conservative tribe on the continent. In more civilized tribes like those in Michigan and California the government day-school supplies the place of the State common school.

Exclusive of those among the five civilized tribes, the day schools during the past year have numbered 106, and have been attended by 4,221 pupils. Two schools have been opened among the Mission Indians, the first ever given these hard-working, much-abused people by either government or State. Three others will open soon. At Pine Ridge day-schools in the various Indian settlements are having a very good influence, pending the erection of the new boarding-school building; and they will be needed after its completion in order to extend to the 1,400 children of the agency who cannot be accommodated therein some small degree of civilizing influence—an influence which will not be confined to the pupils, but will extend to the families in the vicinity of the schools, whose remoteness from the agency renders it specially important that some civilizing force should be exerted in their midst.

Of the 106 schools one is supported by the State of Pennsylvania, and 28 are located in and supported by the State of New York as part of its common-school system. As a result, of the 1,590 Indian children of school age in that State 1,164 have attended school some portion of the past year, and the average daily attendance has been 625.* This provision for Indian schools has been made by New York for twenty years, at an annual expense of about $7,000, and last year the New York Indian agent reported that nearly all the Indians in his agency

*From the Annual Report Superintendent Public Instruction of the State of New York, January 5, 1881.

could read and write. For the support of these schools New York does not depend on the uncertainties of a local tax, but gives to her Indians their *pro rata* share of the State school-tax and of the income of the permanent invested fund of the State. The State law on the subject is as follows, being an extract from the "general school law of the State of New York":

SECTION 5. The money raised by the State tax, or borrowed, as aforesaid, to supply a deficiency thereof, and such portion of the income of the United States deposit fund as shall be appropriated, and the income of the common-school fund when the same are appropriated to the support of common schools, constitute the State school moneys, and shall be divided and apportioned by the superintendent of public instruction.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 6. * * * He [the superintendent of public instruction] shall then set apart and apportion for and on account of the Indian schools under his supervision a sum which will be equitably equivalent to their proportion of the State school money upon the basis of distribution established by this act, such sum to be wholly payable out of the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools.

The amount expended last year in the support of these schools was $8,000, and the superintendent asks that on account of the establishment of three new schools another $1,000 be added. New York is also expending about $8,000 a year in the support of an Indian orphan asylum.

Were this example followed by other States—Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Carolina, and California, for instance—States which have within their borders considerable numbers of Indians who are semi-civilized and practically self-supporting, the status attained by the next generation would attest both the wisdom of the course pursued and its economy. That it is cheaper for a State to educate her lower classes than to allow them to grow up in ignorance and superstition may be considered a truism, but, so far as it relates to Indians, the truth of it needs practical acknowledgment in many localities.

Sixty-eight boarding schools have been in operation during the year; an increase of eight over last year. They have been attended by 3,888 pupils. Of the new schools six have been opened at Colorado River, San Carlos, Pima, Pueblo, Siletz, and Uintah Agencies. They will accommodate 351 pupils, and are the first boarding schools ever provided for the 27,000 Indians of those agencies who represent a school population of not less than 5,000. A second boarding-school has been given the Omahas, who are waking up to the importance of education, and a boarding-school for boys has been established at Cheyenne River, where a mission school for girls has been in successful operation for several years. Delay in the erection of buildings has prevented the opening of the other five schools referred to in last report.

Three new school buildings have been completed, furnished, and occupied during the year, eight more are now ready for use, and five are in process of erection. These buildings will give accommodation for ten new schools and additional room, which has been sorely needed, for three old ones. Buildings are needed at nine other agencies for

whose 16,000 Indians no boarding-schools have yet been furnished, and where there are now but six day-schools, with accommodations for 175 pupils. Another building must be erected for the Pueblo school, which is only temporarily provided for in a rented building not adapted for the purpose.

The interest, aptness, docility, and progress of the pupils is remarked on by their teachers as being fully equal to that of white children. Their acquirements, of course, are much behind those of white children. The first two school years, at least, must be spent mainly in acquiring the English language and the white man's way of living, lessons which the child of civilized parents learns in the nursery, and in these two branches progress is impeded by the reluctance of Indians to use any but their native tongue, and is seriously interrupted by the annual vacation, which returns the children to the old ways of speech, thought, and life. The interest of parents in education continues to increase, and some schools have been overcrowded.

The agency boarding-school is the object lesson for the reservation. The new methods of thought and life there exemplified, while being wrought into the pupils, are watched by those outside. The parents visit the school, and the pupils take back into their homes new habits and ideas gained in the school-room, sewing-room, kitchen, and farm. Though more or less dissipated in the alien atmosphere of a heathen household, these habits and ideas still have an influence for good, real and valuable, though it cannot always be distinctly traced. The agency school takes the pupils as it finds them; the dull and frail have a chance with the quick-witted and robust; and since Indians are much less willing to send away their daughters than their sons, it furnishes the girls of the tribe almost their only opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of books and of home-making.

But so long as the American people now demand that Indians shall become white men within one generation, the Indian child must have other opportunities and come under other influences than reservations can offer. He must be compelled to adopt the English language, must be so placed that attendance at school shall be regular, and that vacations shall not be periods of retrogression, and must breathe the atmosphere of a civilized instead of a barbarous or semi-barbarous community. Therefore, youth chosen for their intelligence, force of character, and soundness of constitution are sent to Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove to acquire the discipline and training which, on their return, shall serve as a leverage for the uplifting of their people.

The reports from these schools are in every respect encouraging. At Carlisle 295 pupils have been in attendance, of whom 29 per cent. were girls. They represent twenty-four tribes and fourteen agencies. Seventy are learning trades, and have been so faithful and successful in their labor that the articles manufactured and job work done by apprentices in the harness, shoe, tin, and blacksmith shops have netted the school

$776.62 over the cost of materials, salaries of instructors, and wages of apprentices—the wages being 16⅔ cents per day for the time actually employed. The carpenter and tailor shops have also more than paid expenses.

Stimulus to the industrial work of the school has been given by the clause in the Indian appropriation act of May 11, 1880, which provides that the Secretary of the Interior is "authorized, whenever it can be done advantageously, to purchase for use in the Indian service from Indian manual and training schools, in the manner customary among individuals, such articles as may be manufactured at such schools, and which are used in the Indian service." A market has thus been found for all articles manufactured, and this year the Carlisle school has shipped to forty-two Indian agencies 8,929 tin cups, coffee-boilers, funnels, pails, and pans; 183 sets double harness, 161 riding-bridles, 10 halters, 9 spring wagons, and 2 carriages, valued (according to the low contract rates paid by this office for such articles) at $6,333.46. The parents are proud of the skill attained by their children, and the boys are interested to have specimens of their handiwork sent to their homes.

Among those "graduated" from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency boarding-school were found, last spring, sixteen young men who offered to pay their own traveling expenses from the Indian Territory to Carlisle, provided the government would there give them instruction in various trades. Their request was granted, but a similar request from one of the Sioux agencies has had to be refused for lack of funds with which to support the applicants after reaching Carlisle. Interesting details of the year's work at Carlisle will be found in Lieutenant Pratt's report, on page 184.

At the Hampton Institute, 81 Indian pupils have been in attendance, two-thirds of whose support is furnished by government, the remainder being obtained from charitable sources. The principal event of the year has been the return this month to their homes in Dakota of 30 of the 49 Sioux youths who went to Hampton three years ago, and with the returned Florida prisoners initiated the experiment out of which the Carlisle and Forest Grove schools have grown. Of the remaining 19 youths, 5 had died at Hampton; 12 had been previously returned to their homes, ten on account of ill health, one for bad conduct, and one at his own request; by consent of their guardians 2 will remain at Hampton for further training.

The ability of Indian youth to acquire civilized ideas and habits has been proved. Their ability to resolutely apply and continue them amid great disadvantages is now to be demonstrated. It cannot reasonably be expected that every one of a company of 30 boys and girls taken out of heathenism and barbarism will be transformed by a three-years' course of training into enlightened Christian men and women, with character and principles sturdy enough to successfully resist all the degenerating and demoralizing influences which they must encounter

in their old homes. That white men with every inherited advantage fail under this test is too often exemplified upon Indian reservations. A longer stay at Hampton would undoubtedly have diminished the risk of relapse; but the promise made the parents that their children should be retained but three years could not be broken. Every endeavor, however, has been made by General Armstrong, with the co-operation of this office, to have suitable employment provided for these youth at the various agencies as interpreters, apprentices, assistant teachers, &c., and it is confidently hoped that the proportion who hold fast to the "new road," and induce others to adopt it, will more than compensate for the labor and money which have been expended in their education. It is just here that the government must look to missionaries on the various reservations for invaluable service—the continuance of the religious influence which was relied on as an indispensable part of their training at Hampton, and which is the foundation of American civilization.

All of the 22 Florida prisoners who remained North after their release from Saint Augustine have now returned to their homes. Three, educated by Mr. Wicks, of Syracuse, N. Y., in his own family, are devoting themselves to earnest missionary work among their people. The stand taken by most of the others, who spent two or three years at Carlisle and Hampton, is eminently satisfactory. Of those belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Agent Miles says:

> The last of the Florida prisoners returned to the agency during the year, and are, with the exception of one or two, standing firm on the side of right, and as a result from their careful training while prisoners in Florida and while at Hampton and Carlisle, they are the strongest lever we have at this agency in building up strength and hope for the future of their people. A majority of the Indian employé force of the agency is composed of these men, and a better class of laborers you could not find. Some are engaged in the shops at their trades, while one (Daniel Pendleton) is *preaching the gospel* to his people in their own tongue, and a better Christian man we do not find. Such results are indeed wonderful, and the example of these trained few, together with the seed from Carlisle and Hampton, and the well-directed efforts in the agency schools, is going to kill much of the "Indian" in the Indians of this agency in due time.

The school at Forest Grove has been in operation 20 months and is now attended by 76 pupils. Unlike the Carlisle and Hampton schools it began with nothing and the school-boys under skilled supervision have themselves done most of the work of erecting necessary buildings and making the furniture. As in the other two schools, instruction is given in school-room, workshops, and kitchen, and the English language occupies the most important place in the school curriculum. At present its greatest need is sufficient land for farm and garden purposes. As Lieutenant Wilkinson's report on page 198 shows, the methods and results of the school are not only awakening an interest in its workings among neighboring white people, but are overcoming a wide-spread skepticism as to the practicability of Indian civilization. This disadvantage the school has had to contend with from the start. It has, however, the *advantage of being* near the Indian country while out of it, so that the

expense of taking Indian children to and from Forest Grove is much less than that incurred by the two schools in the East. Moreover, the pupils are not required to undergo a change of climate in addition to an entire change in the conditions of life.

Sixty-four of the Forest Grove pupils represent bands in Washington Territory and Oregon, the other twelve are from Alaska—the first step taken by the government toward the reclamation of the Alaska Indians from the lower depth of ignorance and vice into which they have been descending since the purchase of that country from the Russian Government. Twice the number of pupils now at Forest Grove could be accommodated, and could easily be obtained from the reservations and from Alaska, if the funds at the disposal of the office would justify the expenditure.

It becomes more evident with each year that the obstacle to the education of the Indian children of this generation lies not in their inability to be taught, nor in the indifference or hostility of the parents to education, but in meager appropriations. For the education of its 49,000 children of school age, in day and evening schools alone, the State of Rhode Island expends annually $600,000. For the education of the same number of Indians (which is about the number to be provided for exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory) the United States Government last year appropriated, in fufillment of specific treaty stipulations, $64,000, and "for schools not otherwise provided for," $75,000, making a total of $139,000 with which to maintain day-schools, furnish books to all pupils, erect and furnish school buildings, and support boarding-schools! From other funds appropriated for general civiilzation, but which can be applied to schools after other demands not more important but more immediately urgent have been met, the office has been able to expend about $85,000. This, of course, has fallen so far short of meeting the needs of the service, that requests for increased school accommodations at various agencies have repeatedly been refused. For the current fiscal year an increase of $10,000 was made by the last Congress, but this will hardly cover the increase in the cost of beef and flour consumed in the schools, to say nothing of maintaining new boarding-schools opened this fall in the new buildings before referred to, of supporting throughout the year schools opened near the close of the last fiscal year, and of erecting new buildings at hitherto neglected agencies. Consequently requests for new boarding-school buildings at seven agencies and for needed enlargement of school buildings at five other agencies have already been refused, and unless a deficiency appropriation is made by Congress at its next regular session many Indian boarding-schools will have to be closed early next spring, and the children remanded to the debasing surroundings from which the school was intended to redeem them.

It must not be supposed that by the appropriation of $64,000, above referred to, treaty provisions with the various tribes have been fulfilled. This covers only *specific sums* called for by treaty. In the treaties of

1868, made with the Sioux, Navajo, Ute, Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow, Shoshone, and Pawnee tribes the educational provision is a general one, and is substantially as follows:

In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty the necessity of education is admitted; especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural or other reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school, and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

These tribes number in the aggregate 60,000, and have at least 12,000 youths of school age. For these children the tables herewith show that after a lapse of thirteen years only twelve boarding and seven day schools have been provided, which will accommodate respectively 858 and 565 pupils. To furnish day-schools only, according to the treaties, for the remaining 10,000 youth would require the erection and furnishing of 250 school-houses at an average cost of not less than $800 each, total, $200,000, besides an annual expenditure of $150,000 for salaries of 250 teachers at $600 per annum, and $80,000 for books, school appliances, &c. (at an average of $8 per pupil), or more than the entire amount expended during the past year at all agencies for both boarding and day schools. The shortsightedness and dishonesty of the policy hitherto pursued in this connection is beyond question. As Lieutenant Pratt says, after making a similar estimate:

The injury done by the United States Government to this large number of Indian boys and girls who have grown up during this period by withholding this promised and valuable intelligence, and the actual injury and loss to the country from their having been an ignorant, pauper, peace-disturbing, life-destroying, impoverishing, instead of an intelligent, producing element could not be stated in figures.

STOCK CATTLE.

Owing to the insufficient appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indian service during the present fiscal year, no stock cattle could be purchased for the benefit of those Indians who had not been supplied in former years. Experience has shown that the Indian is able and willing to take care of his cattle, and it is hoped that the appropriations made for the coming fiscal year will be sufficient to supply at least a part of those who desire cattle. Since 1878 stock cattle were furnished to different agencies as follows: Blackfeet Agency, 50; Cheyenne and Arapaho, 500; Crow, 82; Crow Creek, 300; Flathead, 700; Fort Hall, 200; Kiowa, 1,089; Klamath, 225; Lower Brulé, 500; Osage and Kaw, 2,725; Pawnee, 400; Pine Ridge, 907; Ponca, 800; Rosebud, 1,000; Sac and Fox, 212; San Carlos, 1,125; Shoshone and Bannack, 765; Sisseton, 437; Standing Rock, 500; White Earth, 52; Western Shoshone, 200; Yankton, 495; total, 13,264 head.

## FREIGHTING DONE BY INDIANS.

During the year 1878 the 13,000 Sioux Indians under control of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud were induced to begin the work of civilization by hauling their annuity goods and supplies from the Missouri River to their new agencies, a distance of about 150 miles. Wagons and harness were furnished, and they successfully accomplished the undertaking. Since that time a large number of wagons have been furnished other Indians, and at present not only those above mentioned, but many others, especially those located in the Indian Territory, successfully transport their annuity goods and supplies from the nearest railroad station to their respective agencies. Their wages are paid, in cash, at the rate of $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, according to the condition of the roads over which the supplies are carried. Herewith is a statement of the number of wagons furnished each agency since July 1, 1877:

| Names of agencies. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfeet, Mont | ...... | 32 | 15 | ...... | 15 | 62 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T | 40 | 56 | 15 | 42 | ...... | 153 |
| Crow, Mont | 11 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 44 |
| Crow Creek, Dak | 11 | 10 | 38 | ...... | 27 | 86 |
| Cheyenne River, Dak | 51 | ...... | 66 | 1 | ...... | 118 |
| Colorado River, Ariz | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 |
| Devil's Lake, Dak | ...... | 11 | 36 | ...... | 25 | 72 |
| Fort Belknap, Mont | ...... | 1 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 21 |
| Fort Berthold, Dak | ...... | 16 | 35 | 20 | ...... | 71 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho | 10 | 24 | 10 | 15 | ...... | 59 |
| Fort Peck, Mont | 31 | 20 | ...... | 10 | 4 | 65 |
| Flathead, Mont | ...... | 12 | ...... | ...... | 20 | 32 |
| Great Nemaha, Nebr | ...... | 4 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 31 |
| Green Bay, Wis | ...... | ...... | 43 | ...... | ...... | 43 |
| Pottawatomie, Kans | ...... | ...... | 10 | ...... | ...... | 10 |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T | ...... | 56 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 93 |
| Klamath, Oreg | ...... | 12 | 18 | ...... | 1 | 31 |
| La Pointe, Wis | ...... | 4 | 52 | ...... | ...... | 56 |
| Lemhi, Idaho | ...... | ...... | 4 | 15 | ...... | 19 |
| Los Pinos, Colo | ...... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | 13 | 20 | 24 | 20 | ...... | 77 |
| Mackinac, Mich | ...... | ...... | 25 | ...... | ...... | 25 |
| Malheur, Oreg | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | ...... | 4 |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | ...... | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... | 2 |
| Moquis Pueblo, Ariz | ...... | 1 | 2 | ...... | ...... | 3 |
| Navajo, N. Mex | ...... | 2 | 11 | ...... | ...... | 13 |
| Nevada, Nev | ...... | 3 | ...... | 25 | ...... | 28 |
| Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr | ...... | 2 | 60 | ...... | ...... | 62 |
| Osage, Ind. T | 50 | 30 | 95 | ...... | 20 | 195 |
| Kaw, Ind. T | 5 | 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 9 |
| Pawnee, Ind. T | ...... | 20 | 68 | ...... | ...... | 88 |
| Ponca, Ind. T | ...... | 41 | 42 | 40 | 2 | 125 |
| Pima, Ariz | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 |
| Quapaw, Ind. T | 3 | 26 | 12 | 11 | ...... | 51 |
| Pine Ridge, Dak | 56 | 251 | 51 | ...... | 50 | 408 |
| Rosebud, Dak | 57 | 201 | 55 | ...... | 50 | 362 |
| Sac and Fox, Ind. T | ...... | 22 | 4 | ...... | 5 | 31 |
| San Carlos, Ariz | ...... | 2 | ...... | ...... | 2 | 4 |
| Santee and Flandreau, Nebr | 9 | 10 | 134 | 2 | ...... | 155 |
| Siletz, Oreg | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 5 | 6 |
| Sisseton, Dak | ...... | 1 | 135 | ...... | 25 | 161 |
| Shoshone and Bannock, Wyo | 2 | 36 | 123 | ...... | ...... | 161 |
| Southern Ute, Colo | 1 | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 2 |
| Standing Rock, Dak | ...... | 38 | 51 | 1 | 50 | 150 |
| Tule River, Cal | ...... | 1 | 22 | ...... | 1 | 24 |
| Uintah, Utah | ...... | ...... | 31 | 1 | 27 | 59 |
| Umatilla, Oreg | ...... | ...... | 8 | 12 | 20 | 40 |
| Union, Ind. T | ...... | ...... | 2 | ...... | ...... | 2 |
| Western Shoshones, Nev | ...... | 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 |
| White Earth, Minn. (consolidated) | ...... | 10 | 53 | ...... | ...... | 63 |
| White River, Colo | ...... | 3 | 3 | ...... | ...... | 6 |
| Warm Springs, Oreg | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Yakama, Wash | ...... | ...... | 7 | 10 | 16 | 33 |
| Yankton, Dak | 50 | ...... | 7 | ...... | ...... | 57 |
| Otoe, Nebr | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12 | 51 | 63 |
| Total | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,558 |

## PURCHASE OF ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

All goods and supplies for the Indian service are contracted for in the spring of each year, after due advertisement for bids in the principal newspapers in different parts of the country, the contracts being awarded to the lowest and best bidders. The schedule of goods required for the present fiscal year comprises over 1,800 different articles required to meet the wants of the Indians. There were received at the opening of bids in New York, May 2, 1881, 301 bids; at a subsequent letting in this city for beef 12 bids were received, and in San Francisco 24, making a total of 345 bids for furnishing goods required by the department for the present fiscal year; 161 contracts were executed, made out in quadruplicate, each one accompanied with a bond for the faithful performance of the same. The contracts were awarded by me, with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners, after the samples offered with the bids had been properly examined by inspectors appointed for that purpose.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of goods is mostly done in New York, in a warehouse rented for that purpose. There all goods are delivered, properly marked with a number which must correspond with the number on the invoice of the articles furnished; all invoices must be made out in quintuplicate, and must give the number, weight, and contents of each package charged for. After delivery of the goods they are inspected by a person appointed for that purpose, and each package stamped by the inspector with his name. A copy of each invoice is forwarded by first mail to the agent for whom the goods are intended, in order that he may compare the quantities received with the articles invoiced. A complete record of all packages received is kept, giving the name of the articles, date of inspection, of shipment, &c.; and when it is considered that from May 2, 1881, to October 15, 1881, there were shipped from the New York warehouse 25,893 packages, weighing 4,536,092 pounds, not one of which is unaccounted for, the magnitude of the business will be understood and appreciated.

No attempts have this year been made so far by contractors to deliver goods inferior to the sample upon which the contract was awarded, and I can say that all goods and supplies furnished during the present fiscal year were of good quality and entirely satisfactory to this office.

## CASH ANNUITIES.

*Winnebagoes.*—At its last session Congress passed an act, which was approved on the 18th of January last, to aid that portion of the Winnebago tribe of Indians residing in Wisconsin "to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization." It provides that an account shall be stated between the two branches of the tribe, so that those in Wisconsin may be paid their full share as found to be due from those in Nebraska, and it directs that future distribution of

annuities shall be made *pro rata*, according to the number of the whole tribe. This act also provides that before any person shall be entitled to the benefits accruing thereunder, it shall be made to appear that he, or the head of the family of which he is a member, has taken up a homestead, with a *bona-fide* intention of complying with an act approved March 3, 1875.

In pursuance of this just and beneficial measure, Congress further directed that a census be taken which would show the entire number of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin and Nebraska, separately, and also all the facts necessary to justly decide in regard to the rights of those claiming to participate in the benefits of the act.

When the scattered condition of these Indians in Wisconsin, and the data and proof required in the case of each, is considered, the magnitude of the work will be understood. It was the purpose and is yet the hope of this office to have the money due these Indians under this act paid to them during the current year, but Congress having failed to provide any funds to pay the necessary expenses incident to the taking of this census, and no funds being available for the purpose, nothing could be done in the matter until after the beginning of the present fiscal year. Then, in consideration of the desirability of the measure, and in compliance with repeated requests from members of Congress and others, I consented to have the work done by a clerk from this office, and the expense paid from the contingency funds of the Indian Department for the fiscal year 1882. Consequently, on the 12th of August last, a clerk was detailed to proceed to Wisconsin, and he is now there engaged in this duty. In the mean time the regular agent at Winnebago Agency in Nebraska has been instructed in regard to taking the census of those at that place, and both lists will no doubt be completed at an early day.

*Sac and Fox, Iowa.*—Continued efforts are being made to induce the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa to sign a pay-roll for annuities now four years over due. They still refuse, however, notwithstanding that the last season has been a very unfavorable one for farming and they are suffering in consequence. During January last I instructed the agent at Iowa Agency to take a census and make a list of these Indians, arranging them in families in the manner established by the department. This he succeeded in doing after great difficulty, and only by obtaining the necessary information from parties who were not members of the tribe, but who had lived with them long enough to become thoroughly acquainted. The chiefs in the mean time used all their influence to prevent the names of the women and children from being enrolled. This list shows a total number of 356, viz, 92 men, 104 women, and 160 children. Owing to the circumstances under which it was completed this may not be strictly correct, but may be useful in the division of annuities payable to the whole tribe under the various treaties.

These Indians are industrious and temperate, but are suspicious of

whites, and stubbornly refuse to abandon their Indian traditions and customs. It is to be regretted that they will not consent to receipt properly for their annuities, as many of them are in want, and I am persuaded almost all would make a good use of the money. It might be wise and humane, now that they are permanently located in Iowa, with the approval of the State, and on land bought with their own money, to make, if possible, a satisfactory arrangement between them and that part of the tribe now in Indian Territory, so that the census just taken, or one more complete, if obtainable, may be agreed upon as a basis for a permanent division of their annuities, and a compliance with the law, which says, "They (the whole tribe) shall be paid *pro rata*, according to their numbers." *

*Wyandottes.*—By an act to supply deficiencies in appropriations, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1881, the sum of $28,109.51 was appropriated to pay the Wyandottes their claim under treaty of February 23, 1869. Soon after the passage of this act the United States Indian agent at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, was instructed to take a census of the Wyandottes, distinguishing between those who are citizens and those who are not, that the payment might be made *per capita*, and as directed.

Since that time he has referred to this office, under different dates, the names of a number of claimants for enrollment, whose rights to share in this fund are disputed by members of the council of the tribe on various grounds, and many communications have been received from Wyandottes who became citizens under the treaty of January 31, 1855, asserting their right to participate in this fund, claiming that it was appropriated in pursuance of the findings of a commission appointed in accordance with an amendment to the treaty of 1867. In order to determine the rights of the various claimants in the premises, a thorough examination of the report of that commission became necessary, as well as a careful and impartial consideration of all evidence and proofs submitted by claimants, particularly by those whose claims are contested.

A claim has also been filed by Isaiah Walker to a ferry franchise purchased of the Wyandottes, under treaty of 1855, amounting to $17,990, which, in view of statements made by his attorneys, requires examination and final decision, before these funds can be paid to the Wyandottes. A conclusion has not as yet been reached in the matters above set forth, and therefore the payment has been withheld.

*Poncas.*—The same act contains a provision for the purpose of indemnifying the Ponca Indians for losses sustained in consequence of their removal to the Indian Territory, and directs that $20,000 of the money thereby appropriated be paid to them, in cash, the sum of

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*Since the above was written a delegation of these Indians has visited Washington and consented on behalf of their people to the signing of the new roll. The money due them will therefore soon be paid.

$10,000 to those now in that Territory and a like sum to those in Dakota. No cash payments having been made to these Indians since 1878, a correct and reliable list of them was not on file, and one of the Indian inspectors was instructed to take a census of those in the Indian Territory. On the 27th of May last he reported that an enrollment had been completed by him, containing the names of 506 persons then living, and the names of 14 others now dead, but who were alive on the 3d of March last, the date on which the act was approved; in all, 520 names. In accordance with this enrollment payment was made by the agent on the 28th of June.

Those of the tribe in Dakota not being under the charge of any agent of this department, but nearly all living in the vicinity of Santee Agency, Nebraska, the agent there was instructed to prepare a complete and correct roll of them. This roll, containing 175 names, after examination, was approved on the 27th of the following July, and returned to the agent, with instructions to pay, *per capita*, to the parties therein named, the $10,000 which had already been placed to his credit; and the payment was accordingly made.

*Miamies of Indiana.*—This act also appropriates $221,257.86 to pay the Miami Indians residing in Indiana and elsewhere the principal sum that became due them on the 1st day of July, 1880, in accordance with the amended fourth article of the treaty concluded with them on the 5th day of June and ratified on the 4th day of August, 1854. To effect this payment the fourth section of the act provides for the appointment of a competent person to take a census and make a list of such of these Indians as were living on the 1st of July, 1880, and were embraced in a corrected list agreed upon by said Indians, in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in June, 1854, and the increase of their families. It also provided for the appointment of an agent to make the payment.

Accordingly, on the 2d day of the following April an agent was appointed to take the census and make the list, and was fully instructed in regard to his duties. As the tribal relations of these Indians is broken up and they are much scattered, notice of this appointment was given by publication, for three weeks prior to the 31st of May last, in a leading paper in each of the States of Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri, calling upon all claimants to make their claims known on or before that day, or be forever barred. Much difficulty was experienced in tracing many claimants to their ancestors on the original roll, through the great liability to change the spelling of Indian names and their custom of often changing their names entirely. As the payment is large (nearly $685 to each man, woman, and child), the agent was instructed to use all possible care to guard against fraudulent enrollments. In the discharge of this duty he visited almost every family and claimant, and received much valuable assistance from various members of the tribe, nearly all of whom are civilized, and numbers even well educated.

Time was required to accomplish the enrollment according to law and in a manner satisfactory to the Indians, this office, and the department, so that the list was not finally submitted for your approval until the 29th of September last. This list, with its notes, references, &c., appears to be very full, complete, and satisfactory, and will be valuable for future reference as a true exhibit of this people at the time it was taken. The necessity for the delay incident to preparing it can be appreciated by those only who are familiar with the circumstances and the labor and research connected therewith.

The Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, Ind., having been appointed and having duly qualified as agent to make this payment, it will be completed without unnecessary delay, probably during the current month.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that, with the exception of that for the Sac and Fox Indians, the foregoing legislation may be termed special, and the extra work thereby entailed on this office must have been unforeseen when the clerical force allowed this bureau for the present year was under consideration. An addition ot at least one-fifth was thereby unexpectedly added to the general work of this office, so that the several acts mentioned could not be carried out as promptly as they should have been, and the current work of the office has consequently been much retarded.

It may also be observed that the funds necessary to carry out these enactments were not always provided, and this office was obliged to use for the purpose the appropriation for "Contingencies, Indian Department," a fund that has always been insufficient for the regular requirements of the service.

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians remains about the same as at last annual report. The aggregate number of cases of sickness treated, however, has materially increased, being 83,899 against 67,352 for last year, while the number of deaths reported is only 1,440 against 1,936. The number of births is 1,290, but these numbers are probably not strictly accurate, as the physician reports only those which come under his actual knowledge; and as the disposition of the Indians of some of the tribes is to keep these facts secret, perfectly reliable statistics are difficult to obtain. The increase in cases of sickness treated indicates the growth of confidence in the agency physicians and in the civilized mode of treatment of disease, and a tendency to abandon the barbarous practices of the native medicine-men. The number of cases vaccinated is 1,576.

The monthly sanitary reports from physicians have been for the most part satisfactory, and the ratio of mortality to the number of cases treated indicates a remarkable degree of success. The agency physicians at many of the agencies are not provided with the necessary hospital accommodations, and as the sick have to be treated in their quar-

ters and camps, where no hygienic nor dietary measures can be enforced, the physician is embarrassed in the effort to better the condition of those for whom he feels great responsibility. The medical corps consists of 65 physicians, and it is fair to infer that their duties were faithfully performed. A tabulated statement will be found on page 309 showing the number of patients treated, diseases, &c. From this it appears that the greatest morbific agents have been malarial and pulmonary diseases, especially the former. This is particularly noticeable among the Indians in the Indian Territory.

## HUALAPAIS.

For several years the Hualapais Indians roamed unmolested among the mountains of Northwestern Arizona, in the vicinity of Camp Beale Springs, and subsisted themselves in the Indian way. But in 1873, when it was represented that they were on one of the principal lines of travel, and that mining camps were springing up all around them, it was recommended, by both civil and military officers, that they be removed from that section and located upon some reservation. Accordingly, in the spring of 1874, 580 of them were removed to the Colorado River Reserve, and there regularly rationed. Partly on account of their dissatisfaction with the location, and partly owing to their unwillingness to submit to the requirement that they should labor for a portion of the ration, they left the reservation the following spring, and returned to their old haunts; and the agent reported that, on consultation with the commanding officer of the department, it had been decided to allow them to remain there during good behavior.

The projection of the Southern Arizona Railroad brought settlers into that country; their stock ranged over the grounds on which the Indians had depended for nuts and seeds; game grew scarce; and the Hualapais became so destitute that it was feared that their poverty would lead them to depredate on settlers, and that a collision would result. Such reports led Governor Frémont to visit them in person in December, 1878, and he found them impoverished but friendly, and exceedingly desirous of being allowed to remain there and hunt. Nothing further was done until the fall of 1879, when the Hualapais became so desperately poor that, as a measure of both humanity and policy, rations were issued to nearly 700 of them by the War Department, until spring opened. During the succeeding summer they subsisted themselves, but in the fall of 1880 their destitution again called for relief, and the War Department provided for another issue of rations, with the understanding that the funds expended therefor should be reimbursed the military by the Interior Department, whenever the necessary appropriation should be obtained. In the deficiency act of March 3, 1881, $15,000 was appropriated for the Hualapais, with which the War Department accounts were paid.

The needs of these Indians are this fall greater than ever. The office

has no fund with which to provide for them, and the War Department has again agreed to issue rations on the same conditions as to reimbursement. An estimate of funds needed therefor will be submitted to Congress at its next session; but it is important that some permanent arrangement should be made, whereby the Hualapais may be put in the way of becoming civilized and self-supporting.

At their request, General Wilcox, under date of July 8, 1881, ordered that a tract about 30 miles wide and 100 miles long, lying along a bend in the Colorado River, be set apart as a "military reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualapais Indians." But the military officer who recommends the boundary lines of this tract reports that they include little or no arable land, and that "the water is in such small quantities, and the country is so rocky and devoid of grass, that it would not be available for stock-raising." Either a reserve suitable for agriculture or grazing should be set apart for them, or, which is far better, they should be settled under the care of an agent upon some reserve already established, and should be assisted in the way of house-building, farming, or herding, and schools. Their friendliness and willingness to render service as scouts entitle them to generous treatment by the government; but they should be so placed that support by their own efforts is possible, and then gradually be compelled to depend on it for support. This will require an ample appropriation on the start, but will be more economical in the end, and more creditable, than to allow them to continue to be idle consumers of rations in a barren country.

UTES.

The commissioners appointed under the act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the Ute agreement of March 6, 1880, have selected a reservation in the vicinity of the confluence of White River with Green River, Utah, adjacent to the Uintah Indian Reservation, for the Uncompahgre Utes, who were formerly located at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado. The Uncompahgre Utes have been removed thereto; the agency buildings at the former Los Pinos Agency have been sold, and new ones have been erected at the new agency, which is designated Ouray Agency, in recognition of the friendship and faithfulness to the whites of Ouray, former head chief of the Utes.

The White River Utes have been removed to Uintah Agency, where lands will be assigned to them in severalty, as provided in the Ute agreement, so soon as the requisite surveys shall have been made.

The Southern Utes still occupy their old reservation in the southern part of the Ute Reserve. Their agent reports that the lands on the Rio La Plata and vicinity, assigned for their location in severalty by the Ute agreement, are being surveyed with a view to the definite location of these Indians so far as practicable, but that there is not a sufficient amount of agricultural land on the reservation in that vicinity to fur-

nish to each Indian the amount of land specified in the agreement. In this contingency the act of June 15, 1880, stipulates that the Southern Utes shall be located "upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found on the La Plata River or in its vicinity in New Mexico."

SITTING BULL INDIANS.

In July last the military authorities turned over to the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, 2,858 Sioux Indians who had been with Sitting Bull in the British possessions, and who had, from time to time, surrendered to the military. Of this number 139 were permitted to join their relatives at Cheyenne River Agency, the balance remaining at Standing Rock Agency for the present, where arrangements have been made to subsist them. Sitting Bull himself and his more immediate followers, 137 in number, are still prisoners, under the surveillance of the military, at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

At all of the Sioux agencies quietness has prevailed and progress has been made during the year, and no event of importance has occurred except the death of Spotted Tail, hereditary head chief of the Sioux, who was killed by another Indian at Rosebud Agency. A full account of the affair will be found in Agent Cook's annual report herewith, page 54. The murderer is in the custody of the judicial authorities for trial, the United States Attorney-General having expressed the opinion that he is subject to trial by the United States courts.

PONCAS.

By mistake, the United States, in 1868, ceded to the Sioux the land in Dakota which had previously been ceded to the Poncas, and in 1878 the Poncas were removed to their present location in Indian Territory, where a reservation containing 101,894.31 acres of land was assigned to them in the Cherokee country, west of the 96th degree of longitude, where, upon payment to the Cherokees for the same, it was provided by the sixteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, that the United States might settle friendly Indians. The Poncas were at first dissatisfied at their removal, but, as stated in the last annual report of this office, in October of last year the Ponca chiefs then on the reservation in Indian Territory forwarded to this office a petition earnestly requesting to be permitted to come to Washington to formally part with their right to all lands in Dakota, and to obtain a title to their present reservation, and to settle all their matters with the government. Their request was granted, and while in Washington they entered into an agreement of the kind indicated in their request of 25th October, 1880.

By act of March 3, 1881, Congress appropriated the sum of $165,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior "to indemnify the Ponca tribe of Indians for losses sustained by them in consequence of their removal

to the Indian Territory, to secure their lands in severalty on either the old or new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, and to settle all matters of difference with these Indians;" the amount so appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: (1) For the purchase of the aforesaid reservation in Indian Territory, $50,000; (2) for distribution *per capita* among the Ponca Indians in Indian Territory, $10,000; (3) to purchase stock cattle and draught animals for the Poncas in Indian Territory, $2,000; (4) to erect dwelling-houses, purchase agricultural implements, stock and seed, for school purposes, and to distribute *per capita* to the Poncas in Dakota, $25,000. Seventy thousand dollars were also appropriated "to be held as a permanent fund in the Treasury of the United States, at 5 per cent. interest, the interest to be distributed annually among all the Ponca Indians in cash." The amounts thus appropriated have been, so far as practicable, expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated. It has not been practicable as yet to devote the money appropriated for the erection of houses for the Poncas in Dakota to that use, for the reason that they have as yet no settled title to any land in that Territory.

With a view to securing a permanent home for those Poncas who left the Ponca Reservation in Indian Territory under the chief Standing Bear—being the Indians referred to in the aforesaid appropriation bill as the "Poncas now in Dakota"—delegations from the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, and from the Sioux in Dakota, were brought to this city in August last, and under date of 20th of that month the delegations of Sioux from Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock Agencies signed an agreement to give to these Poncas land for homes where they formerly resided. The agreement is as follows:

Whereas by a mistake made in the treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians on April 29, 1868, injustice was done to the Ponca Indians by taking away from them and giving to the Sioux lands which belonged to the Poncas; and

Whereas the Sioux Indians, in council assembled in the city of Washington, are desirous of correcting that mistake in order to do justice to the Poncas; and

Whereas the United States has given lands to a portion of the Poncas who removed to the Indian Territory, upon which they are now living and contented; and

Whereas it is desired to provide lands for such of the Poncas as are now in Dakota, as well as those in the Indian Territory:

Now, therefore, this agreement, made this 20th day of August, 1881, by the Sioux Indians resident upon the reservation in the Territory of Dakota, represented by their chiefs and headmen now present in Washington, and under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, witnesseth:

The said tribes of Sioux Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States so much of that portion of the present Sioux Reservation as was formerly occupied by the Ponca tribe of Indians, set forth and described by the supplemental treaty between the United States of America and the Ponca tribe of Indians concluded March 10, 1865 (14 Stats., 675), as may be necessary for the settlement of that portion of the Ponca tribe under Standing Bear now on or residing near the old Ponca Reservation, for their use and occupation, in the proportion and to the extent of as many tracts of 640 acres each as there are heads of families and male members now of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and unmarried.

If it should be found that there are of the adult Poncas, males or females, not connected with any family, but standing wholly alone, there shall be reserved from the lands thus ceded sufficient to allot to each of such Indians 80 acres, and the remainder shall be allotted to heads of families and to such male members over the age of twenty-one years as shall marry.

The selections and allotments shall be made by such person as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate for that purpose, and subject to his approval; and thereupon the United States shall give to each allottee, when he shall have settled on his land, title in fee-simple for the land. The title to be acquired by the Poncas shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, nor subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restrictions, which shall be incorporated in the patent.

This agreement shall not be binding until it shall have been executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the present Sioux Reservation, and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the day and date above written.

Ogalalla Sioux and Brulé Sioux:

Mahpiyaluta, his + mark (Red Cloud).
Wakinyanska, his + mark (White Thunder).
Tasunkekokipapi, his + mark (Young Man Afraid of his Horses).
Miwakanyuha (Captain George Sword).
Asanpi, his + mark (Milk).
Wohela, his + mark (Cook).

Standing Rock Sioux:

Cetanwakinyan, his + mark (Thunder Hawk).
Nasunatanka, his + mark (Big Head).
Mato-cuwiyuksa, his + mark (Bear's Rib).
Cantepeta, his + mark (Fire Heart).
Tatankaluta, his + mark (Red Bull).
Wakutemani, his + mark (Shooting Walker).

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me and was fully understood by the above-named Indians before signing, and that the same was executed by the above Ogalalla, Brulé, and Standing Rock Sioux, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., on the 20th day of August, 1881.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
*Interpreter.*

Attest:
A. BELL,
E. P. HANNA.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
*August* 20, 1881.

The foregoing agreement is approved by us.

S. J. KIRKWOOD,
*Secretary of the Interior.*
H. PRICE,
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

An agent is now among the Sioux Indians parties to the treaty of April 29, 1868, to obtain the ratification by them of the foregoing agreements as indicated in the last clause, and as required by the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1868. It will, doubtless, be thus

ratified, and if Congress shall then assent to it, the question as to the settlement of the Poncas under Standing Bear will have been settled.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN DAKOTA.

The unsettled condition of affairs with these Indians has long been a matter of deep concern, not only to the Indians themselves, but to this bureau as well. Prominent among their troubles is the uncertainty on their part as to the view held by the government relative to the status of the lands claimed by them, and the purposes of the department in the matter of their ultimate disposal.

The tract of country inhabited and claimed by them is north and northwest of Devil's Lake, in Dakota, and is estimated to contain 9,500,000 acres. These lands have never been ceded to the United States, and the claim of the Turtle Mountain Band to ownership is based upon continuous possession and occupation by them and their ancestors for many generations. That the Indian title to the country in question has never been extinguished or successfully disputed cannot be denied, and, according to the theory that has been adopted by the government, it would seem that these Indians have all the original rights in an unceded territory. Effort has been made from time to time to remove them to the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, but they have steadfastly resisted such removal, lest the abandonment of the country claimed by them might be looked upon as a willing relinquishment of their title thereto.

The condition of these people is deplorable in the extreme; they have no permanent abiding place, are very poor, and, owing to the scarcity of game, which indeed may be said to have almost entirely disappeared, they have only the most scanty means of subsistence. Last year the agent at Devil's Lake Agency reported that chief Little Bull and his people were in great danger of actual starvation. Emigration is fast flowing into the country, to the great discomfort of the Indians, and they desire and have repeatedly asked protection from the government. That their condition requires the attention of the government is manifest. Petitions have been presented from both sides, Indians and whites, asking for a settlement of their difficulties, and I propose to make the matter the subject of a special report, with a view to securing early Congressional action looking to their permanent relief.

I will add that the number of Indians roaming about over this vast area, homeless, destitute, and almost hopeless, is variously estimated at from 500 to 600 full-bloods and from 1,000 to 1,500 half-breeds.

## LITTLE CHIEF'S BAND OF CHEYENNES.

Little Chief's band of Northern Cheyennes, taken from Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, reached the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, December 9, 1878. It appears that before leaving Fort

Keogh, Montana, a hope was held out to them, which they construed into a promise, that if they were not satisfied with the Indian Territory they would be permitted to return North. They have never been contented there, and have always urged to be taken back North. While some of the Cheyennes have been insubordinate and disposed to give trouble, Little Chief, whose influence has been great, has always counseled patience, refusing to sanction any movement looking to the return of the Cheyennes to the North without the consent of the government; and when, in the autumn of 1880, some of his young men armed themselves and prepared to go to the agency to unite with other Cheyennes in precipitating a disturbance, Little Chief armed himself and directed his folowers to remain in their camp, threatening to kill any who should attempt to leave.

Believing that the time had come when any promises which might have been made could be fulfilled with safety, and the condition of these Indians improved, Little Chief was called to Washington, in August last, to meet delegations of Sioux from several of the Sioux agencies in Dakota. As a result of the conference, arrangements have been made to locate Little Chief and his band at Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, among the Sioux Indians comprised in the bands over which Red Cloud has been recognized as head chief. Red Cloud's people and these Cheyennes are extensively intermarried and speak the same language, and many of Red Cloud's relatives are still at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in Indian Territory. The desire was expressed in the council that all the Cheyennes who were taken to Indian Territory from the North—about four hundred—should go to Pine Ridge Agency; but, as before stated, it was finally determined that only those who went with Little Chief—about two hundred and thirty-five—should return with him; but promise was made that their request in behalf of those remaining in Indian Territory should be laid before Congress.

Little Chief and his band were transferred to Capt. W. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, on the 6th instant, he having been selected by the military authorities to conduct them to Pine Ridge Agency. Before leaving the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency they were furnished with their proportion of such annuity goods as had been received, and subsistence for sixty days was issued to them. In reporting their departure Agent Miles says:

> Now that this band has gone it only remains to make a final and irrevocable decision in regard to the balance of the Northern Cheyennes now here, who are as eager to go as these people were. The promise of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to bring the matter before Congress at its next session is viewed by them as a direct promise that they shall go North next summer; and if not allowed to go, the same disquietude which has visibly affected the Southern Cheyennes will exist, and it will be in the interest of peace and progress to let them go. The coming of these Northern Indians in two parties, leaving part of their numbers still North, has retarded the old Southern Indians and created difficulties in their management, and it is hoped that the further advancement of these people may not be retarded by the attempt to settle a discontented element permanently among them.

As these Northern Cheyennes have always lived in the North among the Sioux, and will advance much more rapidly than if compelled to remain in Indian Territory, I respectfully recommend that provision be made to permit them to rejoin their relatives.

### FREEDMEN IN CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The third article of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of April 28, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 769), provides that the sum of $300,000, which was the consideration for the cession to the United States of their territory west of 98°, known as the "leased district"—

Shall be invested and held by the United States, at an interest not less than 5 per cent., in trust for the said nations, until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively, shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to give all persons of African descent resident in the said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by, or belonging to, said nations, respectively, and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said land, after the Choctaws and Chickasaws and Kansas Indians have made their selections, as herein provided. * * * On the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, * * * less such sum, at the rate of one hundred dollars *per capita*, as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent before referred to as, within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, shall elect to remove and actually remove from the nations, respectively.

The said article further provides that:

Should the said laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures of the said nations, respectively, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, then the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said Territory in such manner as the United States shall deem proper; the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove; those remaining or returning after having been removed from said nations to have no benefit of said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or any part thereof, but shall be upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the said nations.

The fourth article of this treaty defines the rights of freedmen in said nations, and the forty-sixth article provides how the money due the Indians under this treaty shall be paid.

In fulfillment of these treaty stipulations, Congress, by act of July 26, 1866, appropriated $200,000 of the $300,000 to be advanced to these Indians, as provided in said forty-sixth article, and by the same act, and by the act of April 10, 1869, $30,000 was appropriated as *interest* on the aforesaid fund of $300,000, when two-thirds of the fund had been advanced and paid over to the proper authorities of said nations, and that, too, before a step had been taken by said Indians to comply

with their part of the agreement. In fact, the Choctaws and Chickasaws allowed the two years to elapse without granting the freedmen the rights and privileges therein specified, and up to this date have failed to take action thereon, and thereby have forfeited all claim to the moneys advanced therein. Neither did the government, within the ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, remove, or attempt to remove, said freedmen, willing or unwilling, from the said nations, nor have any of said freedmen removed themselves; but all remain, as provided in the fourth article of the treaty.

One of the embarrassments in the settlement of this question is that provision of the treaty which requires joint or concurrent action by the legislative councils of the two nations. The Chickasaws desiring the removal of all freedmen from their country, persistently refuse to concur in any legislation granting their freedmen the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of said nation, while the Choctaws show a disposition to adopt all the requirements of said third article of the treaty.

An act to extend to freedmen the privileges of citizenship was introduced in the Choctaw council in 1873, and was passed by the house, but failed in the senate. At a later period, in 1875, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks was appointed a commissioner to visit these nations and secure an adjustment of the status of persons of African descent residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, reference being had to the provisions of the third and fourth articles of the aforesaid treaty; but, meeting the same difficulty, was unable to effect terms satisfactory to both nations. Not satisfied or disheartened by these failures, the Choctaw national council, at its legislative session of 1880, passed a memorial to the Government of the United States, which was approved November 2, 1880, by the principal chief, J. F. McCurtain, wherein it is proposed to adopt their freedmen as citizens upon the basis of the third article of the treaty of 1866, and they ask the government to enact the necessary legislation to authorize them to adopt said action without the co-operation of the Chickasaw Nation. The only objection to this legislation comes from the freedmen themselves, who ask to be granted all the privileges accruing to them under these treaty stipulations, but protest against being placed under the jurisdiction of the Choctaw laws.

These freedmen are upon the lands not from their own option, have had no voice in these treaty provisions, have made valuable improvements in the country of their enforced adoption, and do not now desire to leave that country, and should be protected in all their rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by the adoption separately of such acts by each council as will, with the approval of Congress, give the freedmen living thereon forty acres of land each and all the rights and privileges which were contemplated to be given them by the treaty.

## CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARY.

By the third article of the treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 785), the Creek Indians ceded to the United States the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States might choose to settle thereon. By the eighth article of this treaty said divisional line was to be forthwith accurately surveyed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. By the third article of the treaty of March 21, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 755), the United States granted to the Seminole Nation a portion of the above-ceded tract of Creek country bounded and described as follows:

> Beginning on the Canadian River where the line divides the Creek lands according to the terms of their sale to the United States by their treaty of February 6, 1866 following said line due north to where said line crosses the north fork of the Canadian River; thence up said north fork of the Canadian River a distance sufficient to make two hundred thousand acres by running due south to the Canadian River; thence down said Canadian River to the place of beginning.

In explanation of the discrepancy in the dates of the Creek treaty above given, it should be stated that after the treaty of February 6, 1866, was made and forwarded to the President for ratification by the Senate, objections were made by the delegates representing the Southern Creeks to certain stipulations not therein contained; that two subsequent treaties, dated respectively May 9 and May 21, 1866, were prepared, covering the objectionable features of the former treaty; but not until the 14th of June, 1866, was a satisfactory treaty presented that all the delegates were willing to sign. In the mean time the Seminole treaty was made.

In order to carry out the provisions of the third and eighth articles of the Creek treaty of 1866, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, under office instructions, made a contract December 28, 1867, with Mr. J. C. Rankin, for the above-named survey. By the sundry civil appropriation act of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat, p. 320), $4,000 were appropriated for this survey, which being insufficient, Congress, by the deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1869, appropriated $5,000 to complete the survey of the divisional line and the out-boundaries of the Seminole Reservation (15 Stat., p. 315). Mr. Rankin, in the execution of his contract, located the divisional line, which is the western boundary of the Creek Reservation, two and a half miles east of the point where the agency buildings are now located. The Seminoles had in the mean time been located thereon by the United States, and had made considerable improvements in their new home before the execution and completion of the survey. The protests of the Creeks against the acceptance and approval of this survey were so urgent that this office deemed it advisable to withhold its approval for the time being, and to require a review of the survey made and to complete whatever evidences were required in the survey to determine the true western boundary of the Creek Reservation.

On the completion of the survey in 1871 (in which Frederic W. Bardwell, esq., was employed by the contractor to assist in the review of the survey and in the computations of the area of the country as well as in the definite location of the line of division), which was approved by the department February 5, 1872, it was found that nearly all the extensive improvements which the Seminoles had made since their settlement thereon, together with the agency buildings, were east of the true divisional line and, consequently, upon Creek lands. As soon as this was definitely determined, the Creeks claimed, and began to exercise, jurisdiction over the country occupied by the Seminoles; and the Seminoles, fearing the loss of their improvements and lands, appealed to the government for protection and relief, whence has arisen a question which, though it has been the subject of much correspondence and negotiation, still remains unsettled and as difficult of solution as ever.

Under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for the cession of a portion of their reservation, occupied by friendly Indians (17 Stat., p. 626), a commission, consisting of Supt. Enoch Hoag, Judge Thomas C. Jones, and John M. Millikin, esq., was sent to that country to negotiate and arrange with said tribes for a final and permanent adjustment of the boundaries of their reservations, but with fruitless results. The Creeks were unwilling to part with any more of their lands, but were willing to incorporate the whole Seminole tribe into their nation, which proposition received no consideration whatever from the Seminoles who had been settled thereon by the United States. In 1875, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks was commissioned to visit and negotiate with the Creeks for the cession of these lands and authorized to offer the sum of one dollar per acre for all their lands in the possession of the Seminole Nation; but this offer was accepted only upon the condition of the settlement of all their outstanding claims against the government.

Subsequently, however, the Creek council appointed a committee to negotiate for the sale of the Seminole tract upon such terms as would "give the best satisfaction to the Muskogee people", with instructions to report their negotiations to the next annual session of the national council for its approval or rejection. The Creek delegation, in February last, signified through the department their willingness to sell to the United States, for the use of the Seminoles, 175,000 acres of their land, lying east of the divisional line and embracing the land occupied by the Seminoles, at the rate of one dollar per acre, in full settlement of all differences and demands on the United States growing out of the question of Seminole occupation of their lands.

The improvements of the Seminoles are not confined to any particular portion of the reservation as first defined by Mr. Rankin, but extend over the whole, from the eastern boundary located by him in his first survey to the eastern boundary as located by him in 1871, and reaching from the north fork of the Canadian River, on the north, to the main

Canadian River, on the south. While it is not attempted to deprive the Creeks of these lands, yet the Seminoles certainly should not be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Creeks, nor should they be compelled to lose their improvements or abandon their lands.

Believing that the rights and equities of both Creeks and Seminoles can be best preserved by means of purchase, and the Creeks now showing a willingness to dispose of these lands at a reasonable price after being deprived of their use for fifteen years, it is respectfully recommended and urged, as the only means of relief, that Congress adopt the necessary legislation and provide the necessary means to purchase said land, and thereby relieve, as the opportunity now offers, not only these nations of a fruitful source of irritation, but this office of a subject of much embarrassment and anxiety.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

Attention is called to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees, under the provisions of the Kickapoo treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to certain tracts of land reserved thereby for certain purposes. By the terms of said treaty it is provided that the lands of said tribe shall be allotted in severalty or held in common as the members thereof shall elect; that the President of the United States may cause patents in fee-simple to issue to the adult allottees "being males and heads of families," when satisfied of their ability to control their own affairs, and provided they had obtained certificates of naturalization from the United States district court for Kansas. No provision, however, is made by which female allottees can become citizens and obtain patents for their lands.

Many of the allottees deceased before having, by a compliance with the above provisions, obtained patents for their allotments, and frequent applications are made to this office by the heirs of such deceased allottees for the settlement of their estates, and by female allottees, that some action may be taken to enable them to acquire citizenship, and to obtain patents for their lands. Some legislation should be had by which female allottees under said treaty can obtain citizenship and patents for their land, and also for the settlement of the estates of deceased allottees who had not become citizens as provided by the treaty. The same difficulty having arisen as to the settlement of the estates of deceased Pottawatomie Indians, allottees under their treaty of 1862, the treaty of 1867 (Senate amendment) provided that where allottees had deceased, or should thereafter decease, such allottees should be regarded, for the purpose of a careful and just settlement of their estates, as citizens of the United States and of the State of Kansas.

By the terms of said Kickapoo treaty certain tracts of land were reserved as a site for a saw and grist mill, and for missionary purposes, respectively, which are to be disposed of when the objects for which they are reserved shall have been accomplished, in such a manner and

for such a purpose "as may be provided by law." The said tracts have not for years been used, and probably never will be used, for the purposes for which they were reserved, and being several miles distant from the tribal reservation, it is not possible for the agent to exercise such care in their protection as will prevent trespasses upon them by white men. Congress should provide for the disposition of these tracts, and for the application of the fund derived therefrom to the benefit of the Kickapoo Indians.

## AGENCIES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

This year has been one of general quiet at all the agencies of the Indian Territory, and with the exception of some excitement over the action of "Captain Payne," who with a small party of whites claimed the right to homestead certain lands that the civilized Indians had ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling friendly Indians and freedmen thereon, and whose prompt arrest and conviction is a matter of publicity, nothing of special moment has occurred.

The great drought of this summer, which has so terribly scourged a goodly portion of our country, extending as it has in a wide belt from the Eastern through the Middle and Western States, has left its withering track at all the agencies in this Territory, and so thorough has been its work of devastation that at most of the agencies an almost total failure of crops is reported. The loss to a white farmer of his crop for one year is keenly felt, but the loss of a crop to an untutored Indian is a great calamity; and especially is it disheartening when it is remembered that this is the third successive year that, from the same cause, the crops there have been either a partial or general failure.

To induce the Indians to labor in some one of the civilized pursuits is the paramount aim of this office, but the great and perplexing question that constantly presents itself is, What shall they do? Since the year 1877, when Agent Miles so successfully inaugurated Indian freighting at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, the Indians of this and other agencies in the Indian Territory have generally freighted not only their own agency goods and supplies, but also goods and supplies belonging to the military and traders. At the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency the Indians have freighted this year over 400,000 pounds of freight for the military at Fort Reno. But this field of industry of course is not large, as it should be remembered that the Indians are shut in upon their reservation without the chance or opportunity of working for outside parties. If this Territory were well adapted to agriculture it would be the better policy of the department to gather there all of the Indians of the country, excepting only those in the most northerly portion, but the expression of agents upon this subject has uniformly been that, owing to frequent droughts, agriculture cannot with any certainty be depended upon. From reports of our agents for the last eight years it is found that farming in the Indian Territory for about

one-half of the time has been a failure. Owing to the fact that there are no hill or mountain streams in this country, irrigation is impracticable. In connection with the above-named subject, and embodying in substance what is said in other reports, attention is called to the following extract of a report made to Agent Miles by Mr. J. A. Covington, farmer at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, who has resided in the Territory for ten years:

As the spring opened early, with plenty of rain and warm weather, the Indian stock was in a condition to work much sooner than usual, and the result was a much larger area was prepared than usual for the seed, and having been enabled by an early requisition for seed to supply all who were ready, no delay was experienced, and the crops of corn and vegetables were planted in good condition early in the season, and plentiful crops of all kinds were almost assured. The ground plowed and planted embraced all of last year's tillage, and some few new farms were opened up ; these new locations were mostly on the Canadian River, a few, however, were on the north fork of Canadian. Agency employés, under direction, planted 90 acres of corn and 39 acres of millet, and the entire agency farm and mission manual-labor tract were inclosed with a substantial post and board fence, the logs being cut and hauled to agency saw-mill, where they were converted into lumber, and the posts, which were of cedar, being hauled a distance of 15 miles on the Canadian River. However, "man proposes and God disposes." The extreme heat and drought from which this country has suffered so severely the present season set in early in June, and from that time until the middle of July we had absolutely no rain, and as a matter of course the crops are a total and complete failure, and early vegetables only about half matured. This is a heavy disappointment to our Indian farmers, who had much the best prospect for corn ever realized before. The agency field, although plowed late and thoroughly cultivated three different times, is almost a complete failure, there not being corn sufficient to pay for gathering, and the millet also, which was sowed in excellent condition, dried up immediately after sprouting, and is a complete failure.

If further evidence were wanting in regard to this country being a failure as an agricultural country this season would furnish it, but in the light of the experience gained during a residence of ten years in this country, we say *without hesitation* that owing to the uncertainty of the seasons that agriculture cannot be relied upon as a source of living, and the sooner the Indians turn their attention to pasturage and the raising of stock the more immediate will be the benefits and the less burdensome their disappointments.

If, then, instead of agriculture, the Indians could be induced to engage in stock-raising to any great extent it would be necessary, at least at some of the agencies, to issue full rations (instead of one-half and three-fourths rations as at present), so that there would be no deficiency to be made good by the killing of their stock to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and this should continue until such time as they could become, by the increase of their stock, self-supporting. With proper encouragement in this direction, added to the already acquired industries of many of the Indians of this Territory, including freighting, brick-making, lime and charcoal burning, stone-hauling, &c., it is believed that the time is not far distant when even the "wild tribes" will become as the five civilized tribes have already become, self-supporting and independent.

The five civilized tribes of Union Agency (Cherokees, Chickasaws,

Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles) number about 60,000, and comprise more than one-fifth of our entire Indian population. They are not only self-supporting and self-governing, but are fully competent to regulate their own domestic and international affairs. Each tribe or nation has its executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government on the plan of the States, and their courts have exclusive jurisdiction when the parties are citizens of the nation. There is no court, however, where civil cases can be tried where one party only is an Indian, or where both parties are whites, and this renders it necessary in many cases that the agent act as arbitrator. A United States court should be established with criminal jurisdiction only (as the treaty provides), at some convenient point in the Territory.

During the year Tullehasse Mission and Asbury school buildings were burned. They were large brick buildings belonging to the Creeks. Immediate arrangements were made, however, for the erection of a much larger building, in place of Tullehasse Mission, at a cost of about $25,000, and the same will be completed during the present year. Asbury school will also be rebuilt at once. One of the most encouraging features connected with the civilized tribes is the increased and increasing interest which is taken in all educational matters. These Indians are not retrograding or going back into barbarism (as it is sometimes contended they will), but are marching forward steadily and sturdily under the banner of progress into all the avenues of civilization, until now they stand almost abreast of their white neighbors around them, never considering any outlay too great when required to aid the great cause of education. In addition to the enlargement of their schools, agricultural interests are extended and herds increased, and their condition is better and their prospects brighter than that of any other great number of our American Indians. All this is largely attributable to the fact that the Indians of the Five Nations own and control the land upon which they live—in fact, have a title vested in the nations tantamount to a fee-simple—and thus feel an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and the consequent advance of civilization, which other Indians not so favorably situated do not and, in the very nature of things, cannot feel.

Upon the subject of intruders, Inspector Pollock, in a recent report upon the condition of Union Agency, says:

> The greater portion of the troubles that arise here are occasioned by white intruders, American citizens whom the United States by treaty are obligated to, and should promptly, remove from the Territory. These intruders do not come here because there are no other unoccupied lands. Millions of acres better than this are to be found in our Western States and Territories against the settlement of which there is no inhibition. They come here from an inherent disposition to transgress, to evade the payment of taxes, and to escape the restraints of law. To them Indian laws do not apply. By regularly-enacted laws of the Five Nations their members are prohibited from carrying deadly weapons, but these white intruders—pale-faced cut-throats, the terrors of the country—go armed to the teeth continually. The United States should keep their own transgressing citizens out of this Territory, and should sacredly keep and perform every other obligation entered into with these people. No excuse can be made current for a failure to do this.

The United States should establish a district court with limited criminal jurisdiction at Muscogee or Fort Gibson. The cutting or stealing of timber, hay, or stone, the grazing or raising of stock, and all other wanton and willful trespassing by United States citizens upon lands held *in common* or *in severalty* by these people should be made a criminal offense, punishable not only by fine (which is usually not collectable), but also by imprisonment. And as the United States cannot extend civil jurisdiction over this country without violating treaty stipulations, the Indian agent here should be clothed with authority somewhat similar to that of a foreign consul or commercial agent, that adjudications in civil cases between United States citizens and Indian citizens might be adjusted before him. As simple as this plan is, it would, if inaugurated and carried out in good faith, solve the vexed question of Indian matters in this Territory—of one nation existing within another—and enable these people to maintain intact their own institutions. And if the American people were as honest, magnanimous, and just as they are wise, selfish, and shrewd, not another Congress would pass without inaugurating some such measure.

The buildings of the agency are situated at a point very inconvenient for its business, being about 3½ miles from the town of Muscogee, and it is necessary for the government to keep the road from Muscogee to the agency in repair, which is done at an annual cost of $600. The Creek Nation has made a proposition to erect suitable and necessary buildings at Muscogee for the use of the government and agency, and take in exchange the present agency building for a school for the freedmen of their nation. The proposition has been accepted by the department, and preliminary steps have been taken to obtain land sufficient to erect said buildings upon, which action has been taken subject to the ratification of the same by Congress.

The Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency still show a steady improvement. The present year has been remarkable for health; and as a consequence the Cheyennes show an increase of 430, and the Arapahoes 126. One-half of the cost of subsistence of the Indians of this agency has been provided this year by their own labor, and the other half by the government. Owing, however, to the *entire* failure of their crops this season, it is probable that further provision will have to be made for their necessities. During the year 42 wagons were purchased by the Indians themselves and 40 were issued to and paid for by the Indians in labor, making at present 211 wagons at this agency owned by Indians. As the amount of freighting is limited, the agent is sorely taxed to find employment for these Indians and their teams. In addition to freighting, the agent furnishes as much employment as possible to his Indians in making brick, burning lime, hauling stone, &c. The removal of Little Chief and his band from this agency has been referred to on page L.

The nine different tribes of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency have made fair progress, have manifested a disposition to acquire the habits of civilized life, and, until the disheartening effect of the drought, took more than usual interest in their farm-work. Although it was feared that the consolidation of the Indians of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency with the Indians of the Wichita Agency, effected in the fall of 1879, might cause some clashing and trouble between the In-

dians of the different tribes, yet, on the contrary, the agent reports that no difficulty has been experienced, and that the members of the different tribes are in constant daily intercourse with each other, and as yet not one personal or tribal difficulty has occurred. The Wichita and affiliated bands are further advanced on the road towards civilization than the Kiowas or Comanches; yet the progress made by the latter tribes has been satisfactory. The number who wear citizen's dress in all the tribes is steadily increasing, and the prejudice against labor is steadily disappearing. The agent has more applications for positions on his force of Indian laborers than he can grant. In this connection Agent Hunt says:

I am becoming more and more convinced that the money expended for the hire of Indian labor is wisely appropriated, although they do not always labor faithfully, nor is the work always important, yet it is surely effecting much good by removing the prejudice against work. A young man tempted by the wages offered to lay aside his blanket and work for one month will never again be affected by his old-time prejudices or the ridicule of his associates.

The tribal system here is fast disappearing. The change from Fort Sill to the Washita is believed to be one of the causes, dispersing the members of the different tribes through the new settlements; and the issuing of rations to individual Indians, instead of to chiefs of bands, is another, and perhaps the principal, cause. The agent is of opinion that the Indians of his agency could engage profitably in stock-raising if their rations were sufficiently increased to preclude the necessity of their killing their stock-cattle to satisfy the pangs of hunger. The proceeds of freight hauled by the Kiowas during the year has amounted to $11,445.56; and other labor has been performed, such as burning of charcoal, cutting of logs, &c.

The Osage Indians, while reluctant to adopt the white man's way, so far as dress is concerned, yet continue greatly interested in house-building. During the year nearly 60 houses have been built. The Indians cut the logs, hauled the same to the agency mill (where it was cut by one or two white employés, assisted by Indians), and hauled the lumber to where they wanted their houses built. They have also quarried and hauled their own rock for chimneys, and are generally abandoning their lodges, as soon as their houses are completed. The agent expects to complete about 25 more houses before winter sets in, and to have all the Osages comfortably housed before another winter. The Kaws are rapidly decreasing, owing, mainly to disease, and number now but about 250 full bloods and 50 mixed bloods. Some of them have raised good patches of corn this year, and good care is taken of their stock-cattle. The barbarous custom of selling their daughters for wives, even when they are not over eight or nine years of age, still continues. The Quapaws living among the Osages number between 150 to 200; most of them have built log huts, and earn something by working for the mixed-blood Osages.

At the Pawnee Agency but little progress is noted. Of all the Indians in the Territory the Pawnees have practically made the least advance. Under the very best auspices and under the best of agents their progress at no time in the past has been encouraging, and to-day they are far removed from civilization. Owing mainly to the drought, farming operations have not been successful. Last season 400 head of young cattle were issued to these Indians to encourage them in stock raising, but very soon after the issue some of the hides of these young cattle were brought to the agency trader to be sold. The policy of giving annuity goods to Indians is often questioned on the ground that that which is not the product of labor of the individual, civilized or savage, is not appreciated or valued, and it would certainly seem that in the case of the Pawnees the giving of annuity goods is of doubtful utility. Yet out of the gloom that seems to surround the future of these unfortunate people is a gleam of hope, which is found in the rising generation. The pupils in the industrial boarding-school are reported to be working in a very creditable manner. The idea of it being discreditable *per se* to labor finds no place in the school, and the crops of corn, millet, and amber cane show gratifying evidence of work performed and progress made. The money received from the sale of products will be distributed among the pupils who do the work, a plan which it is believed will work well. Another school should be added to this agency according to the terms of the treaty.

The eight different tribes under Quapaw Agency are already well advanced in the arts of civilization, and this year encouraging progress is noted. The drought not having wrought so disastrously here as at other agencies in the Territory, fair crops are reported. There are 311 pupils in the different schools. The great obstacle here, as elsewhere, is the fact that the title to their homes, earned by their own industry and built by their own hands, is insecure; and Agent Dyer says:

> The Indian is a man, and should be treated as such. Let us give him the same rights we enjoy; make him responsible to the law. To insure them justice in future, let us deed to each individual in severalty his share of the land they hold in common; let us protect them in its possession for 25 years; make them citizens, and throw the responsibility of self-support upon them.

Decided action should be taken by Congress to settle the titles of these lands in individual Indians, and thereby place them on a solid basis, when improvements would steadily and rapidly progress.

The Poncas have already been referred to on page XLVII.

### CESSIONS OF PORTIONS OF CROW AND FORT HALL RESERVES.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will ratify the agreements entered into last year with the Crows and the Shoshones and Bannacks of Fort Hall for the cession to the United States of portions of their respective reservations, as detailed in the last annual report of this office. The Indians cannot understand the delay, and are impatient to

have the agreements carried into effect. By this means a large quantity of valuable mineral land will be thrown open to settlement.

## OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, last, provision was made, provided the consent of the Indians was obtained thereto, for the survey, appraisement, and sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for their removal to other reservation lands to be secured for their use by the Secretary of the Interior. Accordingly (the consent of a majority of the Indians having first been obtained), a reservation has been selected for them in the Indian Territory, south of and adjoining the Poncas and west of and adjoiding the Pawnees, under the provisions of the 16th article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1868 (14 Stat., 804). It contains 129,113.20 acres; is well watered and otherwise admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. The location was selected by a delegation of the confederate tribes which visited the Territory for the purpose, in charge of Inspector McNeil, and has since been designated and assigned by the department for their use and occupation.

The work of removal, which began on the 5th of October, was completed on the 23d, and all the Indians recently in occupation of the old reservation are now in their new home in the Indian Territory, save only a very few, who, by reason of the valuable improvements made by them, prefer and will be permitted to remain on the old reservation.

The appraisement and sale of the lands embraced within the old reserve will be proceeded with at an early day. The full consent of the Indians has been obtained thereto, and they are anxious to see an early termination of the whole matter.

## EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

These Indians are located in Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Macon, and Swain Counties, in the extreme southwestern section of the State. Most of their lands lie in Jackson and Swain Counties, and are known as the "Qualla Boundary," comprising about 50,000 acres. Their other lands are in detached tracts lying in several counties, and aggregate some 15,000 acres. These lands, as originally contemplated, were purchased with Indian funds, at sundry times, by their late agent, William H. Thomas, who proposed when he had completed his purchases, to convey the same to the Indians. Before the execution of this purpose, however, the war came on, and, Mr. Thomas being involved in debt and having become insane, nothing was done until Congress, by the eleventh section of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 302), authorized and empowered these Indians to institute suit in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina

against said Thomas for all claims, including lands, which they might have against him. Under the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, which was confirmed by said court at its November term, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876 (16 Stats., p. 139), these Indians became possessed of the lands in question.

Adverse claims of white men have been made upon some of these lands, and I am credibly informed that under the land laws of North Carolina "any citizen can obtain a State grant or patent for any land in the State regardless of the fact that the State may have parted with its title to the same to another party." Under this law any one may obtain a grant or patent from the State for a tract of land embracing the town of Asheville, or any other town or other body of land in the State, by paying 12½ cents per acre for it, though the same land may have been sold and patented fifty years ago; but his title to the tract must be determined in the courts. I am further informed that the State, since the date of said award and decree, has issued grants or patents for lands within the "Qualla Boundary" which were entered by Thomas and others many years ago, and the only proper proceeding in respect to white men settled upon Indian lands is to bring suit against them in the courts, which is the only power they will respect; and this, too, must be done within seven years from their entry.

To institute suits, however, involves the outlay of money. This band has funds under section 3859 of the Revised Statutes, and by the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1875, this fund was authorized to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to perfecting titles to lands, to payment of expenses of suits, to purchase and extinguish the titles of any whites within the "boundary," and for the education, improvement, and civilization of said Indians (18 Stats., p. 47). But by the Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., p. 197), after the payment of certain amounts to certain claimants therein named—

> The balance of the fund appropriated by the act of March 3, 1875, shall, upon the 1st of July, 1876, be placed to their credit upon the books of the Treasury Department, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use annually for agricultural implements and for educational purposes among said Indians so much of the principal of said fund as, with the interest annually accruing thereon, shall amount to $6,000.

By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1877, the sum of $1,500 was appropriated from this fund to complete the survey of their lands, $300 for attorney fees to examine titles, and the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to use a portion of the fund for the support of schools among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in aid of schools among said Cherokees residing in Tennessee and Georgia (19 Stats., p. 291).

Thus it will be seen that these Indians are subject to continued encroachments upon their lands by white claimants, and that, while they

have funds belonging to them, Congress has so legislated that their moneys now can be used only for the purchase of agricultural implements and educational purposes. This band is without a superintendent or agent, and, so far as this office has supervision, is in an anomalous and unsatisfactory condition. The bitter feuds that have existed so long between the several factions have added to the many difficulties which embarrass the band and retard its progress in civilization and wealth.

The Cherokee national authorities in Indian Territory last spring appointed a delegation to visit North Carolina and to invite and induce these Indians to remove to the Indian Territory. The principal chief of the nation, D. W. Bushyhead, offered every reasonable inducement to them to remove, and this office encouraged the effort, and it was hoped Congress would have furnished the necessary authority and means for removal. Notwithstanding this disappointment, quite a number of applications have been filed asking assistance to effect their removal, and one party, consisting of forty-one adults and thirty-two children, started on their own resources; but on reaching Tennessee their means were exhausted, and, on their urgent appeal, this department furnished the means whereby they reached their destination. Since then nineteen others have arrived in Indian Territory, and I have no doubt many more, if not all, might be induced to remove were the proper facilities furnished them. That is their home and there they should be settled.

## INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND OREGON.

The treaty provisions with the "confederated tribes and bands" and the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes in Oregon, and the D'Wamish and other allied tribes, Makahs, Quinaielts, Quillehutes, S'Kallams, and Yakamas in Washington Territory, expired with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Congress, however, in compliance with the request of this department, made appropriations for their benefit, and their condition is still such that the aid and assistance heretofore extended should be continued.

An inspection made this year of all the agencies in the Territories above alluded to has added to the desire of this office that increased educational facilities be provided, and that the several reservations occupied by them be surveyed and titles in severalty given to the Indians. The principal agency by which these Indians can be elevated is believed to be the "industrial school." Several such schools are now in successful operation at their agencies and others are contemplated, and the requisite appropriations for this purpose and for other necessary objects are respectfully recommended.

## MALHEUR RESERVATION.

The appraisement and sale of the Malheur Reservation in Southeastern Oregon, as recommended in the last annual report of this bureau

is required in carrying out the intentions of the department in respect to the Indians of that section. The reservation is no longer needed for Indian purposes, and, by the direction of the President, the agency has been finally abandoned, and a considerable portion of the public property and supplies appertaining thereto has already been removed. The remainder will be disposed of in such manner and at such time as may seem to be most advantageous.

A memorial from the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon praying for the restoration of the lands included in this reserve to the public domain, for pre-emption settlement and sale, was referred to this office in Febuary last by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The proposition to dispose of the lands in the manner therein indicated did not receive the approval of the office, and it may be well to add that any plan looking to the disposal of the reservation that does not contemplate and provide substantial return to the Indians, for whose sole benefit it was established and set apart, should not receive the sanction of the department. These Indians will need assistance in the future in their efforts at self-support, and the proceeds of the sale of their reservation will, if properly invested, afford such assistance, and relieve the government of the burden. The reservation contains 1,778,000 acres. The Indians who formerly occupied it are either at the Yakama Agency, in Washington Territory, or in the vicinity of Camps McDermott and Bidwell and the town of Winnemucca, where they meagerly support themselves by labor among the whites or by cultivation of the soil.

### UMATILLA RESERVATION—TOWN OF PENDLETON.

The town of Pendleton, Oregon, adjoins the Umatilla Indian Reservation on the north. Indeed, the northern line of the reservation runs through the town, so that a considerable portion of it is within the reservation limits. A tract about 30 acres in extent, forming a part of the land claim of M. E. Goodwin, the original proprietor of the town site, acquired under the pre-emption laws, and for which patent was issued by the government August 30, 1869 (the reservation was established by treaty in 1855; proclaimed April 11th, 1859), is within the reservation, and is occupied by substantial warehouses, stores, residences, &c. Other buildings, including "Odd Fellows Hall," a large school-house, tenement-houses, and residences, are within the reservation lines, where no shadow of title to the land exists. Land is much needed to meet the growing necessities of the town, and it appears that there is none to be had elsewhere than upon the reservation.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of Pendleton was referred to this office by your predecessor, and was made the subject of a report to the department in May last. The petitioners ask that the title to the Goodwin tract lying within the reservation be quieted, and that

some plan be adopted by which they may secure, by purchase from the Indians a sufficient quantity of land to meet the absolute requirements of the town. The Indians have already signified their entire willingness to dispose of so much of their reservation as is required to meet the demand, at a price to be fixed upon by the government, and it is suggested that Congress be asked at the next session to grant authority for a proper adjustment of the whole matter.

## LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Upon reference to previous annual reports from this office, I observe that repeated recommendations have been made for additional legislation in behalf of the Indians, and upon examination I find that Congress has hitherto failed to afford the desired relief.

Foremost among the subjects which call for attention by Congress is that of the law relating to—

### *Intruders upon Indian reservations.*

Existing laws (intercourse act, June 30, 1834; act of August 18, 1856; sections 2147, 2148, R. S.) are, in the changed order of things, entirely insufficient for the purpose. Under these laws an intruder must first be removed from the reserve, and then if he returns he is liable to a penalty of $1,000. As a general rule, intruders are of a class having no property subject to execution, and as the penalty can only be collected by an action of debt, the result is invariably a barren judgment, and the delinquent goes scot-free, only to renew his attempts at settlement at a later date, and perhaps in some other direction.

A notable illustration of the inadequacy of the law is found in the case of the notorious Captain Payne, of Oklahoma fame, who, after repeated attempts at settlement in the Indian Territory, and removal therefrom by the military, was finally arrested July 15, 1880, and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where he was released on bail to appear at the ensuing November term of court. At the subsequent May term of said court a civil suit in the nature of an action of debt, brought against Payne, in the name of the United States, to recover the statutory penalty of $1,000, was tried, and judgment rendered against him. It is altogether improbable that the judgment can ever be collected from Payne, and the result is that he is at large, organizing another scheme for invasion of the Territory.

I suggest an amendment of the law so that an intruder on Indian lands shall be liable to prosecution for the first and every subsequent offense, and, upon conviction, be punishable, not simply by fine, but by fine and imprisonment; and provision should also be made in the act for confiscation and sale by the government of the entire outfit of an intruder or party of intruders.

Another crying evil, and a never-ending cause of complaint to this office, is the ineffective character of existing laws to prevent—

*Timber depredations upon Indian lands.*

Especially in the Indian Territory, spoliation of valuable walnut timber has been and is still being constantly carried on, and unless some stringent and effective measures are devised to stop it, that whole section of country will be completely denuded of timber; and it is apprehended by those competent to judge, that disastrous climatic effects will follow. The whole subject was fully presented in the report of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1879 (pp. XLVII–XLVIII), and the inefficacy of the law pointed out, with a recommendation for the enactment of such measures as would effectually prevent the wanton cutting or destruction of timber on Indian reservations.

At the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress, Senate bill No. 1812 was introduced, so extending the provisions of section 5388, Revised Statutes, and of other laws of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber belonging to the United States, and for the punishment of offenders who cut, destroy, or take the same, as to make them apply to the preservation of timber upon the following classes of Indian reservations, viz: Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved, by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians, or for other purposes, although the Indians' right of occupancy thereof has been tacitly recognized by the government; lands expressly reserved by treaty or act of Congress or set apart for the use of the Indians by executive order of the President; lands allotted or patented to individual Indians who are not under the laws of any State or Territory; lands patented to Indian tribes; and lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon, but which are as yet unoccupied. The punishment of offenders committing depredations upon such timber was also provided for by said bill. I cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity for the early passage of some kindred measure in this behalf.

For the last four years urgent appeals have been made by this office for—

*The enactment of laws for Indian reservations.*

Various measures looking to this end have been introduced in Congress, among the latest being House bill No. 350, Forty-sixth Congress, second session, which, as amended, was favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs. This bill reads as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the laws of the respective States and Territories in which are located Indian reservations, relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, larceny, and robbery, shall be deemed and taken

to be the law and in force within such reservations; and the district courts of the United States within and for the respective districts in which such reservations may be located in any State, and the Territorial courts of the respective Territories in which such reservations may be located, shall have original jurisdiction over all such offenses which may be committed within such reservations.

In respect to all that portion of the Indian Territory not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes, the provisions of the laws of the State of Kansas relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, larceny, and robbery shall be deemed and taken to be the law and in force therein; and the United States district court held at Fort Scott, Kans., shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all such offenses arising in said portion of the Indian Territory. The place of punishment of any and all of said offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of said respective courts.

This bill, as well as others of a kindred nature, died a natural death at the close of the last Congress. In commenting upon this subject the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1879, said:

It is a matter of vital importance that action should be taken to secure the passage of the above bill, or of some measure of equal efficiency to provide law for Indians, to the end that order may be secured. A civilized community could not exist as such without law, and a semi-civilized and barbarous people are in a hopeless state of anarchy without its protection and sanction. It is true that the various tribes have regulations and customs of their own, which, however, are founded on superstition and ignorance of the usages of civilized communities, and generally tend to perpetuate feuds and keep alive animosities. To supply their place it is the bounden duty of the government to provide laws suited to the dependent condition of the Indians. The most intelligent amongst them ask for the laws of the white men to enable them to show that Indians can understand and respect law, and the wonder is that such a code was not enacted years ago.

I fully concur in the views above quoted, and earnestly hope that Congress will find time to bestow attention upon this important subject.

I also beg to draw attention to the necessity of legislation in regard to—

*Indian marriages.*

This subject has also been fully treated of in prior annual reports of this office. The importance of the enactment of a law to prevent polygamy and to provide for legal marriages among Indians is self-apparent. I respectfully reiterate the recommendation of my immediate predecessor that the necessity and propriety for such legislation be laid before Congress at its next session.

Other subjects calling for special legislation have already been referred to under appropriate headings, and may be summarized as follows:

Legislation is needed to provide for—

*Removal of the Mescalero Apaches to the Jicarilla Reservation.*

*Deficiencies necessarily incurred in current and prior fiscal years.*

*Increase in number and pay of Indian police.*

*Establishment of penal reservations for refractory Indians.*

*Allotment of lands in severalty and issue of patents therefor, with restrictions as to alienation.*

*Remission of fees and commissions on homestead entries by Indians.*

*Survey of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands therein.*

*Prohibition of introduction of liquor on Indian reserves by authority of War Department, and modification of penalty for sale of liquor to Indians.*

*Relief of Hualapais.*

*Relief of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas.*

*Removal of remainder of Northern Cheyennes from Indian Territory to Dakota.*

*Adjustment of status of freedmen in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.*

*Purchase of Creek lands occupied by Seminoles.*

*Settlement of estates of deceased Kickapoo allottees, issue of patents to female Kickapoo allottees, &c.*

*Ratification of cession of portions of Crow and Fort Hall Reserves.*

*Appraisement and sale of Malheur Reservation.*

*Sale of portion of Umatilla Reserve occupied by town of Pendleton.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
*Commissioner.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August* 25, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with section 130, Instructions to Indian Agents, 1880, and in conformity with subsequent circular letter from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., to present my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency.

On the 8th day of August, 1880, I arrived at the agency, and after making a thorough inventory of all the property belonging to the government, and receipting for the same, I assumed charge and control at once, relieving H. R. Mallory.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The reservation, as enlarged by Executive order, dated May 15, 1876, is embraced within the following-described boundaries: Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line towards the place of beginning, to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

The soil within the above-described lines is probably as well adapted to the uses of an Indian reservation as any on or adjacent to the Colorado River; but careful inspection and observation confirm me in the opinion that all efforts to successfully cultivate the same must inevitably result in failure unless some practicable method of irrigation be adopted. At present the cultivation of this extensive tract of land (128,000 acres) is wholly dependent upon the annual overflow of the river. This occurring irregularly, and rarely inundating for two successive years the same tracts (by reason of the shifting sand of which the soil is mostly composed), constitutes a discouragement, almost irresistible, to these Indians, many of whom desire to, and under more auspicious conditions would soon become self-sustaining and comparatively independent. In this connection I desire to impress upon the department the necessity of an appropriation sufficient at least to more thoroughly investigate the feasibility of reclaiming these lands by irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL.

The statistics herewith transmitted contain only an approximate estimate of the amount of land under cultivation and its products. The cultivable land not being contiguous, but lying in small patches, detached by wide, intervening tracts, impregnated with alkali, renders anything more definite than an approximation of its area impossible. A large portion of its products, consisting of beans, pumpkins, melons, and other vegetables, is consumed before their maturity, and of which there is no account kept, and, in consequence, no reliable data attainable.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

On arriving at the agency I found commodious buildings, ample for all agency purposes (except a corral, slaughter and issue house), in a fair state of preservation, yet much in need of repairs to insure their perpetuity. I at once estimated for, and soon afterwards received authority to purchase in open market, materials for their improvement; but, after expending the same as judiciously as possible, I found my estimate inadequate to complete the repairs which I desired and considered necessary to make. The only material now necessary to put the buildings in good condition is from 80 to 100 barrels of lime, which can be produced on the reserve. I have asked for proper authority to employ the requisite labor for its production, upon receipt of which, if it shall be granted, it is my intention to push vigorously the work of improvement.

Relative to the corral, slaughter and issue houses, I submitted some months since, in compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, estimates for these buildings, but, owing to the insufficiency of appropriation, or rather, assignment of funds to this agency, the desired authority was withheld. I hope that the appropriation for the present fiscal year may be sufficient to warrant

the granting of such authority as will enable me to proceed with the construction of these much-needed and, in fact, almost indispensable buildings.

THE INDIANS.

The two tribes under my charge are the Mohave and Chim-e-hue-va, of which the latter ranks first in adopting the dress, ways, manners, and customs of the white man; also in energy, industry, and enterprise; but they are not more civil, or better behaved, or more submissive and obedient to the rules and regulations of the agency than are the Mohaves. Their respective numbers, ascertained by an enumeration recently and carefully made by the agency employés, are as follows:

| Mohaves: | |
|---|---|
| Number of males | 412 |
| Number of females | 390 |
| Total | 802 |
| Chim-e-hue-vas: | |
| Number of males | 107 |
| Number of females | 103 |
| Total | 210 |

Two hundred and twenty-nine Mohaves and 56 Chim-e-hue-vas are of school age, or between the ages of five and twenty years.

SUBSISTENCE.

About one-half of their subsistence, consisting of beef, flour, and salt, is furnished under contract, and issued regularly every week during the fall, winter, and spring months, to the heads of families; the residue is obtained from the cultivation of the soil and from gathering its natural products.

EDUCATION.

A boarding-school was inaugurated on the 1st day of March last, under the most favorable and encouraging circumstances, and continued in session until the last of July, when, owing to the excessive heat, a vacation was deemed advisable, and so declared until the 1st of September. We hope to resume the school on that date with renewed energy. During its session the pupils made almost incredible progress in their studies, as evidence of which I will say out of a school averaging twenty-five in daily attendance for only five months there were but three or four who could not read quite well in the First Reader, and a class of four was advanced to, and had almost finished, the Second Reader. The facility with which these children learned to write during the progress of the school, and their advancement in other primary branches of education, show conclusively that their intellectual development only requires time and effort on the part of those under whose supervision they are.

I regret exceedingly that the assignment of funds to this agency is so limited as to interdict the employment of an assistant teacher for the present fiscal year, for my only hope of effecting any material changes in the condition of these Indians lies in the education of their children. If it be the policy of the government, as I believe it is, to civilize the Indian, it is certainly questionable economy to reduce below the actual requirements of the service appropriations for educational purposes.

MORALS.

In personal integrity, actuated by fear, policy, or conscientiousness, the Indians under my charge are the equals of their white neighbors, and superior to the Mexicans with whom they are associated. During the entire year not a single act of dishonesty perpetrated by the Indians has come to my personal knowledge. Notwithstanding their possession of this commendable characteristic, however, they are in many other respects, viewed from a moral standpoint, very low indeed. While they do not practice or tolerate polygamy, their rules relative to chastity and the marital relations are very lax and extremely objectionable; and they adhere almost universally to the vice of gambling in some of its forms. They are also very superstitious, and notably so with reference to the dead, believing that death is caused by the indignation of their "Yav-a-thee," to appease whose wrath it is necessary to burn, or otherwise destroy, buildings and other property belonging to a deceased member of the tribe. This superstition alone, if all other conditions were favorable to their civilization, would materially mitigate its progress, for it virtually constitutes a prohibition against the building of permanent residences, the continuity of homes, and the fostering of home influences. The authority of the agent may be advantageously exercised in prohibiting these vices and the prejudicial results of these superstitions; but, as I have previously stated, I am thoroughly convinced that for any practical reformation we must look to the intellectual and moral training of the Indian children.

SANITARY.

The general health has been good during the year; the mortality being less than in a majority of communities containing a white population equal in numbers. Nearly all cases of sickness reported to the agency, except certain contagious, were pulmonary derangements, and confined to the aged and infirm, caused, evidently, by exposure and a want of sufficient clothing. Here I would respectfully suggest that some provision should be made by which to supply this class of the "nation's wards" with suitable apparel for the winter. It is believed that a number of deaths and a great deal of suffering will be averted by the expenditure of a small fund judiciously invested in this direction.

INDIAN POLICE.

On the 1st day of April last, having received authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I organized an Indian police, consisting of one captain, two sergeants, and seven privates, selecting the best disposed and most influential of both tribes. Owing to the pacific dispositions of these Indians, the police has had but little to do, except in patrolling the various camps and observing the deportment of the Indians. I instructed them to not only discourage, but to prohibit absolutely, the execution of the death penalty for witchcraft, and against their "medicine men." To their credit, and to the credit of the tribes, I am able to say they have thus far faithfully and effectually discharged the duties imposed upon them, and will further add that my skepticism as to the practicability of maintaining an Indian police force on the reservation has been thoroughly dispelled.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I desire to thank the department, and especially the officials directly connected with the Indian Bureau, for their uniform courtesy towards this office, and for the promptness and liberality with which my requisitions have been met.

JONATHAN BIGGS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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MOQUIS PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA,
*August* 19, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of the affairs of this agency for your consideration, for the years 1880 and 1881, inclusive, from October 1, the time when I assumed charge, to date.

On my arrival I found only an acting agent, whose time was so much occupied in the discharge of other and imperative duties that but little attention could be bestowed on this agency by him. The whole affair was in bad condition; the goods for the Moquis had been accumulating in the store-rooms of the Navajo agency at Fort Defiance for two years; some 30,000 to 40,000 pounds were in store there, with the supplies estimated for in 1880, in addition, which began to arrive at that place.

The agency had no team in condition with which to transfer any portion of these goods. I determined at once to procure teams as soon as practicable, to make the transfer of the goods to the agency, as they were much needed by the people for whom they were intended. Then began a serious trouble; teams were difficult to find, and drivers refused to engage on account of the scarcity of grass and the long hauls between watering stations. There is but one upon which they could with certainty depend, about midway, being nearly 50 miles each way from it (I mean Pueblo Colorado). But by pressing the matter I procured the transfer of a sufficient supply to justify me in having a general distribution on the 31st of December, which proved to be very satisfactory to the Indians, so that the whole nation seemed to be made glad in a day. The last winter proved to be a long and unusually cold one, with the falling of much snow, which served to keep the roads in an almost impassable condition until late in April. I persevered, however, in my efforts to have the goods brought, although in small installments, to the agency, and have, whenever I could procure enough to justify, made an issue to the people, until there is but one wagon load remaining at Defiance, which is unimportant to the Indians at present. I am trying, however, to get that remaining lot brought over. I distributed amongst these people six hundred field and garden hoes, which made them quite happy. I have also distributed nearly all the goods on hand, in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction. So far as I am informed they are contented.

Within a few days, same month of my arrival, the contract teacher arrived with his wife and babe, five months old, and a brother. I had only twenty-four hours' notice of their near approach. I was puzzled as to how I could dispose of them. I learned that

Mr. T. V. Keams, the post-trader, owned a comfortable house quite near Fort Defiance; I called on him about it. He told me the teacher could occupy it free of rent until I could provide for him at the agency. When he came I told him of the plan. He peremptorily declined, preferring to occupy the agency buildings. There being but three small rooms, I preferred to hold this property for agency purposes, as there were no other accommodations for the agent and the necessary employés in which to transact the business, lodge, and live. Situated as I was, what to do was the question, the teacher demanding quarters, with a woman and a baby in the matter. I determined to build a house for him at once with Indian labor, and by the first of December had a comfortable place for him, in which he located and still remains.

I found two rooms for the agency, which are much needed as store-rooms, partly built, cellar wall and foundations a little above ground. I could not procure lumber for them until in February, 175 miles from the agency. To get it here was the next and very serious difficulty, and I did not get the last of it here until within the past fortnight. I had the walls of stone put up by the Moquis Indians, and by giving special personal attention it is a good dwelling. Last week the floor was put down on the room over the cellar, all in good order. The doors and sash were procured at Sunset, 70 miles distant by Indian trail, and I had them carried here lashed to the backs of the Moquis donkeys.

All the government property is in good condition, with this exception: The earth or dirt roofs on the buildings have leaked badly during the late very heavy rains, causing some damage to the contents.

Owing to the fact that there was so much for me to do, and the limited facilities at my command with which to accomplish anything, I did not visit the Moquis villages until the 19th of January, at which time they told me they were comfortable. I tried to inform myself somewhat as to their real condition by visiting from house to house. The result was, I found they had plenty to eat, and had blankets, sheepskins, and the like to keep them warm in their lodgings. But I was and am still disgusted at their being huddled together as they are, caring but little, if at all, for the personal proprieties that should prevail between the sexes, as well the old and the young, married and single, living and lodging indiscriminately together in the same apartments; which condition of the social phase should receive the special attention of the government by helping them house their families in separate homes in the valleys, where by irrigation of their crops they can produce not only a good living but a surplus to sell. The valleys are generally fertile, and sheep, cattle, and hogs would afford a good profit to these people. Thus housed and homed, the school-teacher in his day-school and the missionary in his church would find a field in which to work and gather many sheaves for the garner.

The truth is, the agency is not located at the place where the most good can be accomplished for these people. The question of a better location has been forcibly discussed by my predecessors before I had any occasion to say anything about it, but I have made some suggestions in favor of a change which are quite sufficient to my mind to justify such action.

The Moquis people are an industrious, temperate, economical race of men; quiet and polite in their intercourse with each other, and very friendly towards white men, and as honest as Indians know how to be. Of course their standing in ethics is not as high as that of more civilized communities, but I am satisfied they will soon improve in morals, as well as in general intelligence, if they can be induced to leave their old mesa homes and settle in the valley.

It is estimated that they have in cultivation about 10,000 acres of land, from which they stored away about 4,000 bushels of corn last fall for bread purposes, besides thousands of melons, squashes, pumpkins, beans, dried peaches, and onions. They also dry a great deal of green corn and pumpkins for winter and spring supplies.

They seem to be anxious to have their children in school. Situated as they are in their permanent homes, I am inclined to the opinion that day-schools located at or near their villages would be well attended and accomplish much good for them. When suitable buildings and accommodations are provided, a boarding-school might be well attended, and also be of great service in the way of instructing them. It is important that they be educated in all that pertains to a self-supporting, intelligent people, which can only be brought about by a patient, persevering course of treatment. It is, however, a question of time, depending largely upon those who are placed over them. Intelligent, experienced men of business, who are not sentimental enthusiasts on specialties, but practical men, are required for this service—men who can take in the whole situation, and gradually influence them to do in an intelligent way, what is best for themselves. I have had abundant evidence that they think and reason upon subjects when presented to their minds in a practical manner.

The Moquis begin to realize that they need many things, and that by adopting the white man's plan of obtaining them they too might possess all such. In these matters they begin also to admit the superiority of the white man over them. To be even, they will soon receive and act upon the white man's advice, hence the great impor-

tance attaching to practical, common-sense advice for these people. The Moquis are an agricultural people, all of whom work, and they would also give much attention to the raising of stock, if located in the valley and were supplied with sufficient stock to start their flocks and herds, which should be of good quality and grades.

Their sanitary condition is much improved since I came to them, and is continually improving under the assiduous attention of the physician, who spends much of his time in their villages, who has his office and lodges in the government building located in the second village.

These people seldom plant upon the same lands a second crop, but plant a new or rested patch each year; hence the large estimate of lands cultivated by them; it includes all the lands held by them for cultivation.

They are a peculiar people, and to me a very interesting branch of the human family, presenting some of the best characteristics known to civilized man, occasionally giving strong proof of the fact of their fathers having once enjoyed the advantages of a high degree of intelligence, the vestiges of which have come to them through a long line of succession from sire to son. Their faults as seen by us from our standpoints are the results of their system of education, which, being so different from our own, we find cause to complain, and doubtless criticise with unjustifiable severity.

Inclosed with this please find my annual statistical report.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. SULLIVAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PIMA INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August* 26, 1881.

SIR: The short time, two months, in which I have had control of this agency does not give the requisite experience for an extended yearly report, and I shall be obliged to draw from the experience of my predecessor, Special Agent E. B. Townsend, who is a man of great energy, and thoroughly imbued with a desire to improve the condition of the Indians, and who probably accomplished as much good work as was ever done before at this agency in the same length of time.

FARMING.

The Indians of this reservation have raised this season a good crop of wheat and barley and an abundance of melons, &c., the rainfall having been greater than for a number of years. They seem greatly encouraged in their farming operations. They have also planted an unprecedented amount of beans, and the crop looks promising. As a rule, these Indians seem to be a cheerful, industrious, and hardworking people; therefore, it is a pleasure to assist and instruct them. They are entirely self-supporting. They seem to appreciate the improved farming implements given them, such as plows, hoes, &c., together with all instructions as to their proper use.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force organized here last January by Special Agent Townsend has proven a power for good, its influence being felt and appreciated by all law-abiding people in or near the reservation. The drunken carousals heretofore indulged in at their feasts, at which dancing, sham fights, games, &c., occur, usually ending in one or more murders, have entirely disappeared. As to those petty thefts, which are so annoying, I can safely say that they are a thing of the past, and that now I candidly believe that there is not a place or people where the rights of property are better respected than among the Indians on this reservation. This state of affairs has been brought about by the police force, which is composed of an excellent body of men.

EDUCATIONAL.

A day-school has been in successful operation here since the spring of 1871, the last two years with J. S. Armstrong and wife as teachers. The most effectual way, in my opinion, to educate these children is to take them away from home influence and put them in charge of interested and competent teachers in boarding-schools. We propose commencing such a school here as early as possible in September, to accommodate 75 boarding scholars, and a day-school of 35 pupils. The parents and chiefs of the tribes express themselves strongly in favor of schools, and from indications I think this school will do much towards civilizing the families of the children who will attend.

But for a population of 11,000 Indians I think that one school is insufficient, and suggest that day-schools be started in every village where an average attendance of fifty can be secured. Then, as a reward of merit, the most advanced scholars from the day-schools can be sent to the agency boarding-school. The Pima Indians are among the best on the continent, and are thoroughly interested in education. If

proper steps are taken now, they will soon become civilized. It will not be long before the Pima youths now at Hampton, Va., will return qualified to teach; and I suggest that a superintendent of schools be allowed, whose duty it will be to start the schools in the different villages, with the Hampton students as teachers; see that they are efficiently managed, and to devote his time to the educational work of these tribes. As a man of fair attainments and good executive ability will be needed, the pay should be sufficient to command such a one. The school at the agency should be maintained for advanced scholars from the village schools and for the children who live near by. The superintendent should reside at the agency and devote his time, when not otherwise needed, to the boarding-school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Rev. C. H. Cook, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, has labored with these Indians as teacher and preacher for the last ten years; he is peculiarly well fitted for this position and work, as he speaks the Pima language well; and he is a man whose moral character is excellent; therefore his daily life is a good example to these people.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The condition of the Pimas as regards health has been good, with a few exceptions. Before the wheat was gathered there was some sickness, due to the want of appropriate food. Many families at that time lived upon the wild roots and herbs of the country. In the early spring there were some cases of malarial fever; these arise in parts of the reservation where water from the irrigating ditches was carelessly allowed to waste over the island, making marshes of a large part of it. During the wet season just ended there have been a number of cases of rheumatism. The chief curse of this people is venereal diseases. Of a low moral standard themselves, they have met many whites who have not tried to teach them better. With the aid of ignorance and carelessness, disease has made fearful progress. Yet, with this exception, when we remember that these people live in poorly built and ventilated houses, sleep on the ground, and have but a limited variety of food, we can but wonder that their health is so good as it is.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are on this reservation, besides the agency building and unfinished dwelling, two school buildings, neither of which is in good repair; the doors, windows, and floor of one having been removed by former agent, Ludlam, and used in repairing the agency building. These buildings are situated, the first 2½ miles below the agency, in the Pima village of Santan; the other 2 miles further in the same direction, in an old Maricopa village now deserted, the Maricopas having removed, some four years ago, about 35 miles north of the agency, on Salt River, just off the reservation, on government land. Neither of these buildings is so situated as to be available for school purposes.

CONCLUSION.

To say that these Indians are among the best that live within the boundaries of this country is not saying too much. They have always tried to help themselves, and have invariably befriended and assisted the government in its endeavors to suppress the murderous Apaches. The emigrant through this desert country has found them always a friend and protector. Yet the government seems to ignore their claims, and very grudgingly allows meager appropriations for their benefit, while bountiful supplies are granted the Indians who are least deserving, and whose time is occupied in the amusements of stealing and murder. The Pima Indians are aware of this injustice, and often speak of it when insufficient rain-fall occurs and short crops; they say that if they were bad Indians, like the Apaches, and would go on the war-path instead of being good, they too could have plenty given them by the government. They have frequently asked for the establishment of schools in their different villages, but no attention has been paid to their requests. These facts have come to my knowledge in the short time in which I have been their agent.

Respectfully submitted.

ROSWELL G. WHEELER, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, *September* 6, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report, which I must write from time to time as opportunity offers, for the reason that besides the regular business of the agency the White Mountain disturbance engrosses much time and attention.

*In my* last report I gave a slight description of the agency surroundings, as to loca-

tion of buildings, &c., since which time I have taken inspection trips to the various parts of it. The southern part, or that south of the Gila River, is rough, mountainous, and much cut up with deep arroyas or water-washes. But few springs are found, and only in the rainy season is there water in these arroyas; the hills are covered with large stones or malipi rock, and no part of it suitable for agricultural purposes. Some of it is good for herding cattle, but only in the valleys, such as Hog Cañon and the lower part of Aravipia Cañon, near the San Pedro. Mount Turnbull and its foot-hills occupy a large part of this area. There is but little wood beside the mesquite and now and then a cottonwood. It is in this section that the coal beds were discovered, which I will mention elsewhere.

The northwestern portion of the reserve is also rough, but is well watered with running streams of sweet, limped water coming from the White Mountains. In the valleys through which these streams flow is excellent grass for grazing purposes, and all about here good timber is found. It is along these streams the Indians delight to live in the summer months, and there they have begun to raise corn, barley, and vegetables. The streams on which they have been living are known as Cherry, Coon, Cedar, Cibicu, and Carrisa Creeks. They all flow into the Salt River, which is formed by the junction of the White and Black Rivers, near the entrance of Carrisa Creek. White River flows by Camp Apache, and then forks—one called the North and the other the South Fork. Along these also is good timber, pine, and oak, and excellent land for both tillage and grazing. The Black River cuts the reservation almost in two equal parts, running from east to west; its banks are steep, but the country adjacent to it is well timbered with pine, many of the trees measuring three feet in diameter. This timber borders all around the mesa known as Melno Park, which is in the northeastern part of the reserve, and is covered with short, curly gramma grass, and is as fine a stock range as there is in this Territory. Turkey Creek runs through this, as does the Bronito Fork of Black River, so that at distances of about 4 miles cattle find plenty of water. Turkey Creek sinks and rises, so that the water is found in tanks and is always a bountiful supply, while White and Black Rivers are as fully supplied with water as the Gila.

This country is an excellent country for the Indians, as it abounds in game—deer, bear, and turkey; the timber land is free from underbrush, in consequence of fires, and the ground covered with grass, which greatly enhances this section for grazing. The elevation of this part of the agency is about 8,000 feet above the sea, making a delightful climate, which, with the pure mountain water, renders it very healthy. The Indians have commenced to till the arable land in these parts. The southeastern part of the reserve is rough in the extreme, but little water in springs or streams; no arable land except along the banks of the Gila.

As I came among these Indians intending to do something for their moral elevation and education, fully believing these to go hand in hand with work, I tried to comply with sections 231 and 232 of "Instructions to agents," October 1, 1880, which say:

231. The chief duty of an agent is to induce his Indians to labor in civilized pursuits. To attain this end every possible influence should be brought to bear, and in proportion as it is attained, other things being equal, an agent's administration is successful or unsuccessful.

232. No Indian should be idle for want of an opportunity to labor, or of instructions as to how to go to work, and if farm work is not extensive enough to employ all idle hands, some other occupation should be introduced. No work must be given white men which can be done by Indians, and it is expected hereafter that no payments will be made to white laborers for cutting hay or wood, splitting rails, or gathering crops. Plowing and fencing should also be done by Indians.

I have complied with the instructions to the best of my ability; results must speak for themselves. All the adobes (100,000) which have been used in building school-houses, issue-houses, and corrals were made by Indians; no white labor except a man to teach them how and see they did the work. They piled them in rows when dried, cleaned the adobe yard, and the adobes made are pronounced by all that have seen them to be of a very superior quality. They attended the mason, mixed all the cement for laying adobes, and carried it; no white labor except skilled masons employed. In drawing adobes from yard to buildings, Indians loaded and unloaded, thus teaching them how to handle carefully the product of their labor. All the ditching has been done by the Indians, with only a man to oversee and keep the grades. A ditch 5 miles long has been cut 5 feet on bottom and varying in width on top as it was deeper or shallower. The upper part of the ditch is 11 feet deep for three-fourths of a mile, and every shovelfull was thrown by Indians.

The farming has been greatly increased, as against about 150 acres under cultivation and in garden last year, there is this year estimated 1,000 acres under cultivation. There has been sold this year by Indians, to the traders here and to merchants in Globe and McMillen, over 6,000 bushels of barley, against 500 bushels last year. The corn crop, estimated last year at 1,800 bushels, is estimated this year at over 10,000 bushels. Much has been already gathered at this time, but many fields have been abandoned, caused by the outbreak of White Mountain Indians. Many fields have been destroyed by the military encamping on them and feeding whole commands for days. All the officers in command think the estimate small. Many fields of corn are half a mile long.

I think these results prove at any rate this part of the problem of teaching these Indians civilized pursuits has been satisfactorily progressive. All of this work has only been accomplished by the most unremitting labor and personal supervision, the land cultivated and stock looked after being located in various parts of the reserve. The patches cultivated contain from 5 to 30 acres, distant from each other, and each needing direction and encouragements, of course requiring much travel and necessary absence from agency building and office; but I consider the result as being gratifying in the extreme and very encouraging.

In order to accomplish this increase in production, there has been at least 25 miles of new irrigating ditches made by Indians. We have had very heavy floods along all the streams, particularly the Gilia; much of the flume for the new ditch for the industrial school and agency farm was carried away, where it crosses the Gila and San Carlos Rivers. It has been the highest water known by white men who have been in the country for seventeen years. The flume was completed when the last rise came, and was pronounced by Inspector R. S. Gardner a substantial, well-constructed work. It can, however, be repaired, but many things will have to be taken into consideration before I recommend the expense necessary, and this will be a subject for future correspondence. These floods overflowed the banks of the Gila and entirely washed away all the gardens and crops of the Yuma, Mohave, and Tonto Indians. These gardens were excellent, the melons just ripening, the squash, corn and other vegetables in fine order; the disappointment was great, but the way in which they bore the loss was admirable, and would have been commendable in any civilized, Christianized community; I can say much better in spirit than is shown in white communities under similar circumstances. Also the subagency buildings were washed away by a waterspout.

The increase of the stock has been equally encouraging; the horses now number over 2,000 against 1,200 last year; there are 1,500 sheep now among the White Mountain Indians; the cattle, cows, and steers are almost doubled by the natural increase and by some purchases made by themselves. I do not allow the Indians to sell any cows without good and sufficient reasons for so doing; I taking pains to explain to them the great value of increase of herd. They see this now, and during the last year permit has only been given to sell five head, and this on account of paying expenses of Yumas who wished to go to the lower Colorado, near Fort Yuma, to visit sick relatives, whom they had not seen since coming into this reserve, and who had no other way to obtain a sufficient amount of money to do so.

In regard to education, very satisfactory results were in progress up to the time of vacation, which commenced about 1st July. The heat was too intense to make teaching endurable; the thermometer registered for days 110° in the shade where the sun never penetrated, and reached 112° several days; in fact, for over a month it averaged 106°. In my last report I stated there was a great interest manifested. The parents brought the children and requested to leave them. The school-house was not ready, and, fearful of discouraging them, I allowed school to be held in my own room. Mr. A. B. Ross and wife taught them, and their rapid progress in learning the alphabet, and to write, was very gratifying. More scholars came than could be accommodated, and another room was opened with another teacher. When the school-house was ready there were from 40 to 50 scholars. The principal difficulty in the school is the aversion the Apache has to the Yuma and Mohave, but this in time will be overcome by judicious management and instilling right principles. It will take time, but will as surely be attained as that right and truth are supreme in the economy of all things. At present there is no school; the arrangement of turning it over to the Presbyterian Board, and the non-arrival of teachers from that Board, made it necessary, together with the order of Inspector Gardner, not to open until the new régime commenced. I hope it will be opened before long, as the interregnum is very discouraging both to myself and scholars. I am aware of the popular prejudice against the education of the Indians, especially on the frontier and in this Territory, but time will show that these children can learn as fast as those under more favored circumstances, and the mollifying effects of education will change them from their savage instincts to civilization and its benefits.

The missionary work has of course been limited. We have had services every Sunday, singing, Bible reading, and preaching; the latter by Rev. J. J. Wingar, during his term as head farmer at this agency. I find that to do missionary work successfully you must gain the confidence of the Indian, deal justly with him, and in one's own life show the effect of Christian principle; then you can talk to him and he will listen. But the kind of civilization which comes with oaths in the mouth and whisky and gun in hand does not strike them as being desirable, and there is too much of this kind in the Territories.

The improvements have been quite extensive during the year. The old corral was replaced by two circular adobe corrals, one 100 feet, the other 75 feet in diameter, the walls 7 feet high. In the first the contractor puts the cattle to be delivered; they are taken from that to the scales, there weighed; then in a chute, where they are branded;

then into the smaller corral; thence to the slaughter-house, and when killed and quartered to the issue-house. The issue-house is 50 by 30 feet, a fine building, the arrangements inside for hanging the quarters similar to those in a well-ordered eastern market. The beef is cut up on blocks and weighed and issued in the quantities to which applicants are entitled.

The school-buildings are built on the plan as rendered to the department, the school-house being 30 by 60 feet in the clear, with shingle roof, as are the other buildings. The teacher's house is two stories, with upper and lower hall, 8 feet in the clear, and 8 rooms 16 feet square. The dormitories, wash-rooms, kitchen, and store-room are all built of adobes, with shingle roofs, the finish plain, but a little more elaborate in the teacher's house, though still plain there. It is pronounced one of the best buildings in the Territory. The school will accommodate 150 to 200 scholars, and the dormitories from 60 to 80 permanent boarders. The hospital has been shingle-roofed, which adds greatly to the security of the building, and several other improvements have been made for the convenience and comfort of the occupants.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is about the same, there being a noticeable decrease in new cases of syphilis; but the measles, which prevailed last spring, caused a great many deaths, especially among those tainted with the disease first mentioned. The general complaints at present are diarrhœa and bilious malaria. The Indian doctor still holds his sway, with his singing, rattles, tom-toms, and dances, but there is a notable increase in the call for the white man's medicine. The doctor has treated 2,554 new cases this year.

The supplies have been in the main very satisfactory. The flour has come regularly and up to the standard; no fault in quality or time of delivery. The beef for some time ranged very poor, but all over the country there was a drought and very poor feed. I think it averaged as well as I saw at the military posts and in the markets at Globe. I had to reject several issues as being too much below the requirements of the contract, but my opinion is the contractors did the best they could under all the circumstances. The other supplies were good, and I have the pleasure to state I made the original amount contracted for hold out without calling for any of the percentages allowed for in the contracts.

The police force of scouts have been, as usual, very efficient and useful; indeed, this agency could not be kept in its present quiet state without them. They fear no danger, are quick and obedient, have rendered efficient service in breaking up tis-win parties, and have destroyed no less than 2,000 gallons of this villainous drink. They have scouted this reservation as it has never been policed before, and the force is a terror to evil-doers and runaways. In many emergencies I have too few of them, as they go in detached parties to various parts of the reserve in discharge of their duties. Too much praise cannot be given them.

I am pleased to report that the large ditch commenced by the Mormons on the Upper Gila, which seriously threatened the water supply of this reservation, has been abandoned on account of its cost and impracticability.

The importance of surveying the lines of this reservation and monumenting or marking them cannot be too urgently brought to your notice, or that of Congress, to make an appropriation for so doing. Indeed, if it is in any way possible to obtain the money for so doing it should be done at once. It is probably 360 to 450 miles around this reservation, and the line could be run without any great cost. I recommend that it be monumented with stones every mile, so as to preclude any ignorance of its location; so many people are now crowding into this Territory, and especially prospectors for minerals, and Mormons for farms and ranches, who are attracted this way by the stories of rich mineral deposits and the fine water and grazing lands in and near this reservation, many of whom encroach, they say ignorantly, upon it, but whose presence is exasperating to the Indians, who have formerly seen large tracts cut off from its original boundaries for the benefit of the whites. The persistent taking or threatening to take their grazing or mineral lands, and in the end to drive them to the Indian Territory, renders it but just and right that this reservation, appointed for them, should be most distinctly marked and understood. The attention of the department has often been called to this matter, and, in view of the circumstances now in existence, it will be a great wrong if some plan is not devised to survey it, so that neither the Indians nor the whites can plead ignorance as to the boundary lines. Unless this is done in a very short time there will no doubt be trouble, which will cost the government thousands of dollars where single dollars will do now, besides settling questions which make quarrels that result in loss of life.

I would recommend, if it is possible, that the portion of reservation known as the McMillen mining district be cut off in the survey (provided other land north of Salt River, and adjacent to the present western line from that river, can be added to the reservation in lieu thereof), as the settlers there were no doubt ignorant of intrusion and innocently came there, misled by representations of government officials. The land surrounding McMillen is of no value to the Indians, while that proposed to be added is excellent for their purposes. Then with the lines surveyed and permanently

established and marked, enforce the law upon every intruder and every Indian leaving the reserve, except when they have passes to the villages adjacent to the reserve for the purpose of selling their produce, which would give those who work and raise a surplus the advantage of a competing market.

Early in this year valuable deposits of coal were discovered on this reserve near the southern line, directly south of the agency buildings and about 14 miles distant. Owing to the scarcity of wood and material for burning, both for family use and that of the mining and railroad interests, it caused great excitement; men rushed into the vicinity and soon the whole place was located. I had posters and notices placed in the most conspicuous location in camps and along the trails leading thereto, warning all persons not to encroach on the Indian lands. It was insisted that the coal land was off the reserve. I had an observation taken of the latitude of the agency and Gila River; an observation was also taken at the coal beds, choosing the most southern part of the so-called claims. These observations were repeated and showed the lands to be on the reserve at least 1½ miles. The department was informed of the action and the result. The line was not acknowledged as correct by the department; yet I was ordered to put the trespassers off. This could not be done by the Indian police scouts without bringing on a collision between the whites and Indians, which would have resulted in a bloody war, and I requested that some soldiers be placed there to remove and keep off intruders. This was granted after a long lapse of time, and the result is the coal fields are for the time abandoned. The Indians were excited; they came to me saying if the government was going to cut off more mineral land and keep doing so they might as well die now as any time. I quieted their fears by saying it might be made to be of benefit to them, and at the same time be of use to the white community, and proposed they should consent that the department might lease it, and the royalty so received by the department or government be applied to their own benefit, and at the same time reduce the necessary appropriation by Congress for their support. The idea pleased them, and they consented that the department or government might make such a lease, and they would be satisfied, and of themselves stated they could then sell their garden stuff to these people mining coal, and also obtain work there. These suggestions brought on me the condemnation and abuse of the locators and those claiming to be interested in the coal claims, and who desired the discovery to inure to their own personal benefit without paying any remuneration to the Indians or government, and there was a settled, determined, and expressed resolution to have me removed from this agency, some saying either by fair means or foul. The department was notified of this at the time.

There has been a determined effort on my part for the suppression of the whisky ring, who sell to Indians at Globe, and steal in on the reserve to do the same. Last spring I had a Mexican named Antonio Cruz arrested in Globe, and he was bound over to appear before the grand jury. The assistant United States attorney at Tucson was notified and the evidence sent him; the man was released on $500 bail. The matter has passed two sessions of the grand jury, and in reply to my letter as to witnesses, &c., I was informed the marshal would send subpœnas for the witnesses. Nothing has been done. On the 16th of July another Mexican was arrested by the Indians at subagency for trying to trade whisky for unchaste purposes; he was taken to Globe, tried, and convicted by the witnesses and his own confession. Nothing has been done in this case after all the expense which has been incurred by the department. My opinion is now that such cases had better be tried under the Territorial statutes and laws, and if the punishment is not so severe, it will probably, at least, be executed. The rum power here is great, and public sentiment is in its favor, but many good citizens will lend their aid to suppress this traffic with Indians. The present justice of the peace and United States commissioner in Globe is in favor of executing the laws.

The 1st of last September, 1880, Chief Diabalo was killed near Camp Apache by the White Mountain Indians named Petone, Alt-sas-sa, and U-cleu-ny, belonging to Pedro's band. When Petone was informed he would be arrested by my scouts he sent an insolent message, that, if I wanted him, to come and take him. I organized my scouts under A. D. Sterling, chief of scouts, and sent him up to arrest Petone and the others. When they arrived at Forest Dale, where they were reported to be, it was ascertained they had gone away into the White Mountains or Mogollons. Just then about 40 of Diabalo's band, supported by 35 other San Carlos Indians, came up with the avowed purpose of attacking Pedro's band, to which the three murderers belonged. As Pedro had nothing to do with the murder, I telegraphed Sterling not to allow him to be injured, but to protect him. Pedro was well fortified, and my scouts went between Pedro and the intended assailants. I sent word for the attacking party to come back, which summons they obeyed. Shortly after this, in about two months, Petone came back and was killed in a family feud, Alt-sas-sa was wounded, and two others killed.

About the last of March Es-ki-ole came here to have his pass renewed. He was a good man. On his return to camp on the Cibicu he had some trouble about a gun falling on a child, which caused a duel, in which both he and his opponent were killed instantly. Diabalo and this chief were the ones the medicine man first tried to resur-

rect by his incantations. There have been several Indians wounded in fights among themselves or at Tis-win parties; one man near Apache killed; Chief Juh was stabbed by his squaw with a knife, but not badly injured.

A party of five Mexicans came on the reserve to cut hay; they were arrested, but proved ignorance of locality, and getting certificates as honorable Mexicans were discharged after four days' confinement in the calaboose at this agency, with a severe reprimand and reading of the United States statutes to them, and their promise to inform other Mexicans living in their vicinity.

The negotiations for getting in the late hostiles of Victoria's band failed on account of the lapse of time between my communication to the department, dated April 13, and the receipt of the answer, May 8, 1881.

With these exceptions the Indians have, until July 1, remained peaceable, quiet, and obedient.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TIFFANY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, *August* 8, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report for the year ending July 31, 1881. For a large portion of the information contained therein, I am indebted to my predecessor, Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth United States Infantry, who was acting Indian agent up to the 1st day of March, 1881, upon which day I relieved him, together with my own observations gathered during a two years' sojourn at this post as first lieutenant of the Eighth United States Infantry.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The dwellings are situated upon pleasant sites, surrounded by trees, and are very commodious and pleasant quarters for the employés of the reservation. There are a few repairs needed, such as papering, painting, and glazing. The barns and stables are in good condition. The saw and flour mills are in good running order, and have done good work, furnishing all the lumber and flour necessary; but as the time is fast approaching when they will be taxed to their utmost capacity, it is imperatively necessary that the new penstock be hurried forward, as the present one is incapable of conveying a sufficient quantity of water to the wheel to keep the mills running steadily.

INDIAN BUILDINGS.

The majority of them are very old and dilapidated, and from their style of structure, half cellar, half shanty, are conducive to rheumatism and general ill health. It would be well to distribute amongst the Indians a liberal supply of lumber, wherewith to erect new habitations in really necessary cases, for it is observable that when they live in houses, like the white man's, they to a great extent endeavor to follow his mode of living. Such action would not only be charitable, but in a sanitary point of view would prove exceedingly beneficial, as well as an additional stepping-stone in their progress towards civilization.

POPULATION AND DISPOSITION.

There are 480 full and mixed blood Indians living upon this reservation, all of whom wear full citizen's costume, and endeavor to imitate as closely the quality and style as their limited means will allow. Their disposition is good, being quiet and orderly, and far from quarrelsome; occasionally they have a quarrel among themselves, which is quickly and quietly settled.

GOVERNMENT FARMING.

The acreage under cultivation this year is 418 acres, 150 of which is in excess of the previous twelve years, but owing to the late and severe rains last fall plowing was retarded to such a late period that the crops will not be as good as they otherwise would, and furthermore it has been a cold and unfavorable season for good growth. Frost destroyed the bean crop, cold days and nights blighted the corn, rendering it a failure. The estimated yield of the other crops is as follows: Wheat, 1,500 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; hay, 100 tons. All this land has been worked by the Indians with perfect willingness, and for no further compensation other than their daily rations and clothing.

Their conduct and their industry in planting, sowing, and harvesting the crops deserve great praise.

INDIAN FARMING.

I am pleased to be able to state that this farming has received a decided and permanent impetus; in fact, this is the first real attempt they have made worth considering, and it is only right to say that this impetus was caused by a liberal division of garden seeds among them, which the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave me permission to purchase last spring for that purpose. There are now some 50 Indians cultivating land for themselves in small and large patches, and the success of their attempt this year will tend to promote additional effort this coming season.

ORCHARDS.

There are nine orchards in the valley, and taking into consideration the fact that they have as yet never been pruned, with one exception, have yielded averagely fair. The orchards are composed of apple, peach, plum, and pear trees, and with a thorough pruning they will yield a large quantity of fruit. A large percentage of the apples are dried, and during the winter are issued occasionally to the Indians.

HUNTING

Is followed to a considerable extent, and with fair success. Their sales of deerskins and furs amounted to upwards of $200 this year.

FISHING.

They give their chief attention to this branch of native industry, as upon it depends, on an average, one-third of their subsistence. As the run of salmon was excellent, they were well provided with hundreds of pounds of dried salmon for their winter supply. They find but small sale for their fresh salmon, owing to the smallness of the white community in this valley.

BASKET MAKING.

They manufacture from the roots of certain shrubs very strong and durable baskets, and for which they find a small but remunerative sale. Also baby-baskets and brimless fancy hats, purchased more for curiosity than for utility.

NATIVE FLOUR

Is composed of the nut of the oak, the acorn. In the fall of the year great numbers of them are gathered, then dried, and finally ground, or rather beaten, into a flour. The procedure is analogous to that practiced by the Egyptians of old, who ground their corn by beating it between two large stones. It makes a very good bread, although somewhat acrid to the taste. It constitutes a large average of their yearly subsistence.

SANITARY.

Their general health is apparently good, but a great number of them are afflicted with hereditary scrofula and venereal diseases. Rheumatism prevails to a considerable extent, and an odd case of consumption now and then appears. There were 240 treated this year for various ailments. The births exceeded the deaths by seven, there being nineteen births and twelve deaths. To establish a better condition of health some steps must be taken in the matter of their dwellings, such as mentioned in a previous paragraph, under head of Indian Buildings.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION

Have made rapid strides within the past year. In education there are several who within the past six months have mastered the English language so far as to be able to read and write it understandingly. A noticeable progress has likewise been made in arithmetic. Therefore their progress in education, their general desire for better habitations, their evidently awakened interest in agriculture, their rigorous search for remunerative work, their industry and quiet dispositions, all tend to attest to their slow but gradual approach towards true civilization.

Respectfully submitted.

GORDON WINSLOW,
*First Lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, MISSION AGENCY,
*San Bernardino, Cal., August* 20, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The following are the names of the tribes under the jurisdiction of this agency, commonly known as the Mission Indian, viz: Coahuillas, Serrannos, San Louis Rey, and Dieguenos. Their aggregate population, according to the last census, is 3,010. Over two-thirds of this number live in villages, scattered over San Diego County, embracing the Colorado desert; the others along the southern border of San Bernardino County.

By executive order small and isolated reservations have, at different times, been set apart for them, aggregating nearly one hundred thousand acres—an amount of land, if of the proper kind, that would be ample for their support; but which, owing to the mountainous and desert character of the country, is practically worthless for the support of so great a number of Indians.

It has been by thrift and economy alone that they have been able to maintain themselves when the seasons have been favorable, and labor available among the whites. When it is otherwise, they necessarily experience great destitution. What lands they have that admit of cultivation, they plant and sow to the best advantage; but without other sources or means of support, these would, at best, afford a very scanty subsistence. Fortunately remunerative labor has been abundant during the year—employment being found on farms, in the construction of railroads, of water ditches, in the shearing of sheep, and in other industries, the demand for Indian labor being equal to the supply. But this is not always, or even often, the case, so that, notwithstanding a prosperous season, owing to their improvident habits, they are subject by turns to virtual starvation.

The lands reserved for them are wholly inadequate to the support of older people, who must of necessity remain at home, and when others are forced by the absence of outside labor to return and subsist upon the same, want is inevitable. The necessity for providing suitable lands for them, in the form of one or more reservations, has been pressed upon the attention of the department in my two former reports, and I now for the third and, perhaps, the last time, emphasize that necessity, by saying that whether government will immediately heed the pleas that have been made in behalf of these people or not, it *must* sooner or later deal with this question in a practical way, or else see a population of over 3,000 Indians become homeless wanderers in this desert region.

Thus far several of the larger settlements have been living on private lands—original Spanish grants—because their owners have not seen fit to disturb them in their quiet homes, where for generations they have lived and reared their children. No rights to the lands so occupied seem ever to have vested with the Indian occupants, and their ejectment has been looked upon as a mere matter of time. That time has now come. Peremptory demands have repeatedly been made upon me by Ex-Governor Downey, the reputed owner of the "Rancho de San José del Valle," for the removal of the Indians living there. In every instance I have evaded the task, by pleading for time on the ground that I had no other place to put them. Recently he has intimated his purpose to eject them by a writ from the supreme court of San Diego County, in which event, and in the absence of any definite arrangement for their settlement elsewhere, I propose to resist the execution of the writ by legal process, on the ground that the ex-governor has no valid claim to said ranch, his title being at present in dispute. Of course little can be gained except time, their ultimate ejectment being certain. The same fate is pending as to two other settlements of these Indians, on the "Ranchos San Jacinto and San Ysabel." The fact that there is no other place for them, and sympathy with a people who are known to be helpless, peaceable, and industrious, has caused them to remain undisturbed to the present time. But the force of the argument that government, rather than private charity, should provide for these people, cannot well be resisted longer.

Aside from these, there are settlements on unsurveyed government lands. Here white men encroach, believing Indians have no rights that need be respected. As a temporary expedient, I have asked that such lands be set apart by executive order for the sole use of the Indian occupants, to prevent their being driven out homeless till such time as more permanent provision should be made for them; but I am advised by the department that it is not the policy of the government to create small and isolated reservations, and that it were better to encourage Indians so situated to take up the land under the "Indian homestead act." In my opinion, however, it were better to reserve such lands than to risk their ejectment, in view of the further fact that, while these people have adopted civilized habits in a great measure, they are not yet willing, in individual cases, to sever their tribal relations and assume the role of citizenship. If sufficient land might be found to offer all or even any considerable number the benefits of the "homestead act," it would be different. In that case, I believe many would avail themselves of the privilege. But to advise a few individuals or families, who have been

forced to abandon their little reservations for the want of affording them support, and who have found refuge and means of subsistence on neighboring unsurveyed land, to sever their tribal relations, would be useless. It would be to invite the scorn or the envy of their people, inasmuch as the influence of their headmen, and of the tribes as such, is exerted against such individual action on the part of any of their number, not to speak of the prejudice that prevails against the payment of the entry fees and commissions in such cases, which to the mind of the average Indian amounts to a purchase of the land.

A further source of trouble in this connection is that growing out of the fact that even-numbered sections have been reserved for Indians within the limits of "railroad land grants." In some instances their villages are found to be on railroad sections; or, if they happen to be on reserved land, their little fields, cultivated all these years, are claimed as within the limits of the railroad grant, their improvements presenting such temptations as to overcome all considerations of sympathy and right. The lands are entered in the office of the railroad company, taken and occupied, and the Indians turned out. Now if the same rights which attach in common to the *bona fide* white settler occupying land prior to such grant to railroads were accorded to Indian occupants, it would be different; but, unfortunately for the Indian, he has not yet in *fact* come to be considered by the government as a *man*, although bearing the impress of a common Maker in all respects except as to the color of his skin. The situation, as far as it relates to the subject of lands, is anything but reassuring; and the correspondence with the department during the year, growing out of the anomalous situation of affairs at this agency, it is to be hoped, has developed the real needs of the Mission Indians in such a light as that the proper steps will soon be taken to provide them with suitable lands upon which they may gain a living. This is all that they ask of the government.

Since my last report two schools have been established and conducted, for a period of nine months, with most gratifying results. Three more have been authorized, and by October 1 next will be in operation if the necessary preparations can be completed by that time. This is the first effort of the government towards the education of these people, and I am firmly convinced the expenditures involved will be more than justified by the results obtained. It is not a question any longer whether Indian children can be educated or not, but a demonstrated fact that they have capacities equal to those of white children; and, in view of their greater anxiety to learn, their average progress for an equal period is greater. The desire is general among these Indians that their children should go to school and learn as white children do. The evidence of their deep interest in this matter is shown by their willingness to erect the necessary buildings, the government supplying the wood-work. The last census gives them over seven hundred children of proper school age, and with five schools in operation in the larger settlements a large proportion of them will be afforded educational facilities. Their isolated and scattered condition precludes the possibility of affording all the benefits of a school. In not a few instances Indian children attend the public schools that are within reach of them. I have claimed this privilege, if not right, for them, on the ground that a large proportion of the State apportionment of funds for such schools rests on the basis of the enumeration of the Indian children of such school districts.

Referring to the subject of civilization, I have to say that the Mission Indians are as much civilized as the population by which they are surrounded; and if they are not up to the full standard, it is because of their surroundings. All wear civilized dress, sustain themselves, with few exceptions, by civilized pursuits, and hold themselves answerable to the law of the land when they violate it. They, however, maintain their tribal relations; and until laws are enacted governing their relations with each other, it is well, as a public regulation if nothing more, that they do, inasmuch as the word of the headmen, or the verdict of a council, has all the force of law with a majority of them. But it is noticeable in many instances, especially among the more intelligent, that this assumed authority rests very loosely upon them; and the day is not very far off when the tribal court and headmen will be things of the past.

The medicine man has been entirely discarded by the Mission Indians proper, as well as many of the superstitious practices that once obtained among them. The only exception is found among the renegade class, living along the Colorado desert, but having no tribal connection with the Mission Indians. These have more or less faith in the medicine man, and still retain a few of their old customs and habits; but after a few of the older people have died these will be discarded.

The position of a head chief or general has been a detriment to the service, inasmuch as it centralized authority and made each individual of the tribe subject to the beck of that functionary whenever, under the most frivolous pretext, and to gratify his vanity, he saw fit to call them together. My endeavor has been to distribute this authority among the captains of villages, who should be held responsible for those immediately under them. The result is proving satisfactory, and the impression gaining ground that there is no need of a head chief or general when they have a captain over them.

No active missionary labor is at present conducted among them. The greater portion of them, however, especially the older people, have had, in years past, the benefit of Christian instruction by the Catholic fathers, who conducted the famous missions whose ruins are yet objects of veneration and curiosity. They have orthodox views as to morals, God, and a future life, and it is not unusual to see sacred pictures, the crucifix, and the rosary, adorning the walls of their abodes and lodges. The priest still makes his annual rounds and baptizes their children; but aside from this no missionary work is carried on, their nomadic habits and settlements over an extended mountain and desert country rendering little else practicable.

The important work of the past year, one involving great labor and difficulty both in the field and in the office, was the enumeration of the tribes by families. It required the traveling of more than a thousand miles over rugged mountains and desert plains to find them, and while the work must necessarily be imperfect in many respects, correctness has been approximated as nearly as it is possible under the circumstances. The statistical table will show for the first time the number, condition, and resources of the Mission Indians, about which mere conjectures were possible from the occasional and imperfect reports of visiting special agents.

A steady and marked improvement in their condition has been effected during the year, their general and individual interests having been scrupulously guarded. The sanitary condition of the tribes is good, under the efficient supervision of the agency physician. Hospital accommodations for the sick, who cannot otherwise be successfully treated, would improve this branch of the service.

Special attention has been given to finding employment for those "out of a job," and honorable dealing in the payment of wages insisted upon. Indian laborers no longer receive 50 cents per day in calico, at 25 cents per yard, and other goods in the same proportion, from the little Indian store at the ranch; but instead, $1 and $1.50 per day in money. Good clothes, plenty to eat for their families, and more steady and industrious habits are the result. So marked has been the change in the *personnel* of these laboring Indians, that it is a frequent subject of comment by the citizens as they contrast the past with the present.

No one thing has contributed more to effect this result than the partial suppression of the liquor traffic among them; and but for the leniency of the courts in dealing with offenders who have been detected and arrested for carrying on this traffic among them, better results might be reported. As it is, much has been done towards checking this evil. If it were possible to estimate the money saved by the Indians weekly, or turned by them to better uses, on account of the present difficulty, if not inability, to procure liquor with their earnings, it would amount to thousands of dollars. Recently three offenders were arrested, examined before the United States commissioner at Los Angeles, and held to answer before the United States grand jury at San Francisco. If the courts will execute the law in these cases alone it will effect a virtual suppression of the traffic. The positive tone of the honorable commissioner in his circular, relating to the duty of agents in breaking up this great evil, has my hearty approval; and, as far as in me lies, instructions will be carried out at this agency, in letter and spirit, so that, if possible, these Indians shall yet become a pattern to the white population of this locality in sober and temperate habits, as they now are in peaceful and law-abiding behavior. I say it with pride, that among the three thousands Indians under my charge, the civil authorities have not had cause in the past three years to make a solitary arrest, except for crimes committed by them when intoxicated, and then in very rare instances.

In conclusion I have to say that, while nothing has been asked for, for the service at this agency without the strictest regard for economy compatible with the best interests of the service, I must yet express my satisfaction with the promptness of the department in responding to every reasonable request when it was possible to do so, and my gratitude for the continual confidence reposed in my integrity and honesty of purpose, in the face of the persistent efforts made for my removal by a class of unprincipled men in this locality, backed by the whisky element, who have not been benefited by my management of Indian affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,
*Mendocino County, California, August* 25, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report for this agency.

RESERVATION.

"By actual survey there are 102,118.19 acres included within its boundaries; deduct from this 3,600 acres of school and other lands, patents to which had been obtained

before the change of the boundaries in 1873, 1,080 acres claimed as swamp lands in this valley, and 90,000 acres of grazing lands in the possession of and used by the settlers, who have never been paid for their improvements. Of the balance, 7,438 acres, all but 2,500 is rough and mountainous. The 2,500 lie in this valley; of this we are cultivating about 1,200. There are places scattered through the wide range that would yield well if properly fenced and cultivated, but until Congress shall pay these settlers for their improvements it is impossible for us to make much progress in this direction; but the sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs of the settlers are eating away the very pasturage that should support our stock." I repeat the foregoing from last year's report, as in the tables, pages 228-258, we are charged with 207,360 acres, and this mistake has appeared for several years.

POPULATION.

By the Indian census taken the past spring, there were 569 Indians at the agency, 281 males, 288 females. At the date of last year's report I estimated the number of Indians off of this reservation and so situated as to fall to the care of this agency as about 5,000. The exact population as per the United States census return of last year is as follows:

| County | Number | County | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mendocino County | 1,240 | Sonoma County | 339 |
| Yolo County | 47 | Butte County | 522 |
| El Dorado County | 193 | Plumas County | 508 |
| Shasta County | 1,037 | Placer County | 91 |
| Tehama County | 157 | Napa County | 64 |
| Solano County | 21 | Sutter County | 12 |
| Lassen County | 330 | Sierra County | 12 |
| Colusa County | 353 | Amador County | 272 |
| Humboldt County | 224 | Nevada County | 98 |
| Marin County | 162 | Lake County | 774 |

Or a total of 6,456; add 569 on the reservation and we have a total of 7,025.

I have recommended that these Indians be visited at least once a year by the agent, or some one competent to look after their interests, and to induce them to send their children, or some of them to school, instead of allowing them to grow up in idleness and vice. I have also recommended that at least all Indians in *this county* off of the reservation be placed under the charge of the agent here, the better to guard them against evils of drunkenness, and to carry out the provisions of section 2,139 Revised Statutes United States.

AGRICULTURE.

As before reported, it is impossible to segregate these lands to the Indians or to give each a respectable *garden patch* until the government shall pay off the settlers for their improvements, according to the act of March 3, 1873, as the said settlers are holding nearly all the lands. As reported last year, "Since the first establishment of this reservation in 1856 it has been conducted as a *farm*, and not cultivated by individual Indians or tribes for themselves, except the family gardens. The same reason exists now for this that has in the past, viz: Our farming lands are so limited in the valley, and so cut up by swamp land claims, that to divide what we have among them and depend on their making their own support from said divided lands would result in most cases in a failure. Whereas we work most of the land by a *community of interest*, requiring all able to assist in raising the general crops of wheat, corn, oats and barley, while each is required to work some ground as a garden, raising his own vegetables. Thus, on a given piece of ground, a much larger yield is obtained than could be by them in separate parcels, as they are exceedingly prodigal of ground. Although the work is all done by the Indians that they can do, yet, as we store the wheat and flour, and issue to them regularly in order to avoid waste and partiality, we have to report the major part of our crop as belonging to government, instead of to the Indians, while seldom, if ever, is a pound of flour or other cereals bought for them by the government."

PRODUCTIONS.

We were not able, owing to continued rain and cold during the past winter, to put in as many acres of grain as the year before, but have raised for the general supply 3,159 bushels of wheat, 1,603 of oats, 1,850 of barley, and estimated 1,500 bushels of corn will be gathered. The hop field yielded the past fall 20,980 pounds of baled hops, which netted us $2,302.72. This year the yield will probably not be as much, owing to various causes.

The Indians, for themselves, have raised 692 bushels of wheat, 148 of oats, 325 of barley, and will have about 600 bushels of corn, 1,500 of potatoes, 60 of beans, 12,000 melons, 3,000 pumpkins, and have cut 90 tons of hay for their horses.

As the school was closed in the spring for lack of funds, nothing was raised by it as a school.

It is entirely impracticable to carry out here the instructions in circular No. 23, as to increased products, owing to the changeable character of our climate and its adjuncts.

STOCK.

We have 69 horses, to be rated as follows: Serviceable work, 20, unserviceable work, 13, serviceable saddle, 21, unserviceable saddle, 15; colts, 26; mules, 13, and one mule colt; 20 oxen; 452 cattle, old and young. The increase in cattle the past year has been about 300 head; of hogs we have 149. Some of the unserviceable animals, horses and oxen, we shall be obliged to get rid of during the coming year. The Indians have 110 ponies, 7 mules, and 115 hogs.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Eighteen houses have been built for the Indians during the year, the work being done by Indians under the superintendence of the carpenter; 410 rods of good board fence have been built, and 327 of rails and poles, besides repairing 14½ miles of rail fence.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 250,806 pounds of wheat for the agency, 24,799 pounds for the Indians; ground 440,998 pounds of wheat, and cracked 32,411 pounds of barley for citizens.

The saw-mill has cut 177,000 feet of lumber, nearly exhausting the timber in its vicinity. I therefore moved the machinery to another place, only half the distance from the agency to the old mill site, and where timber will be found for several years to come. A large supply of fencing is needed immediately.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

None of our Indians subsist by the chase, and yet they retain their love for it, which they indulge at proper seasons. All able are required to work for themselves, or the agency; many make large wages at shearing sheep during the seasons therefor.

Two years since I reported that one Indian had a small flock of sheep on shares, but he was so annoyed by the settlers surrounding him that he was obliged to return the sheep to the owner, nor can this be remedied until these settlers are paid and removed.

APPRENTICES.

There have been apprentices as follows, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 1 logger, 3 herdsmen, 1 harness-maker, and 1 assistant clerk in the office; all have made commendable progress.

EDUCATION.

Owing to delays (seemingly inseparable from government business), I was not able to open the boarding school during the year, but have prepared the buildings at Camp Wright, so that from 50 to 100 can be accommodated. The buildings already there were too large in some respects, yet I am led to believe that in a short time its ample rooms will be filled. At present writing the pupils are being gathered, washed, *cleaned*, dressed, and prepared for the school proper, which we hope to open in October.

Day school was maintained during nine and one-third months of the past year, and the scholars made such progress as could be expected under the adverse circumstances. I have tried to avoid the too common practice of cramming a given amount of knowledge into the heads of pupils, and to make whatever they do learn, or have learned, practical, by showing its utility; thus learning becomes to them not simply so many words, thoughts, truths, stored by memory, but a part of themselves, and hence available in life's duties. For this, no teacher, who is merely a "time-server," is fit, and there is a too common idea that almost "anybody can teach an Injun."

SANITARY.

This year the births (16) have equaled the deaths (16), a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians, owing, perhaps, to the absence of any severe epidemic, greater care on the part of the physician, and the improved housing of the Indians.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

The missionary, Rev. J. S. Fisher, has been unable, by reason of sickness, to devote as much time to his work among the Indians as could have been wished, yet Sabbath school has been maintained, in which most of the employés have assisted; also regular service has been maintained, the agent and native helpers supplementing the labors of the missionary. An interesting field is open here for one willing to devote himself to the salvation of the poor Indian.

DRAWBACKS.

Gambling, drinking, and licentiousness are the great evils, blocking the way to much progress. Indians, as well as Mexicans, seem to be gamblers, if not by instinct, yet by early education.

We have no trading-post on the reservation, so Indians cannot obtain intoxicating drink except they go off the reservation, or it is brought to them. It is impossible to keep them on the reservation, as they are looked to to do most of the work of this valley, and getting money for work, get drink for money, either buying directly at the saloons or through third parties, and clandestinely. In the first instance, if witnesses can be found that saw them drink it must also be proved that what they drank was intoxicating. But the greatest difficulty of all is that per diem and mileage of said witnesses will not pay their expenses attending the United States district court, to say nothing of from 16 to 20 days' time consumed in the said trials; hence, it is next to an impossibility to obtain the necessary evidence to convict those that furnish the drink.

In closing, permit me to say that I came to this work four years since, having but little experience with Indian ways and less with governmental ways of business. I have made many mistakes, but feel and know that they have been those of the head and not of the heart. I have seen but one inspector during the four years, and that one only last April. Allow me to thank you kindly for the courtesy which I have received from the office, and the forbearance with which my ignorance has been met.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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TULE RIVER AGENCY, CAL., *August* 11, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my sixth annual report of this agency. The limited area of arable land on this reservation is an embarrassment realized in every effort to advance these Indians to the position of independence. Although there are 48,551 acres of land, not over 250 can be utilized for farming purposes. Quite a large portion of it is suitable for grazing purposes, but much the larger portion is so rocky and mountainous that it is entirely worthless. There are at the present time only 162 Indians on the reservation, who are trying to make a living and permanent homes. The most of these are cultivating small patches of ground, and are so located that each family can control about 160 acres of land. The object has been by giving each family a home to impress upon their minds the necessity of care and attention, so as to prepare them at an early day for independent subsistence.

AGRICULTURE.

Although we had a little more land in cultivation this year than last, the yield is not so much; 475 bushels of wheat have been produced by the Indians; 200 bushels corn, 51 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels onions, 25 bushels beans, 30 tons hay, 10 tons melons, and 10 tons pumpkins. The agency farm is cultivated for the exclusive purpose of producing forage for government stock; 20 tons hay was all that it yielded the present year, which is a third less than last.

EDUCATION.

The manual labor boarding school has been in operation nine months, and a day school one and a half months during the year. The most of the year the school was very satisfactory. The children have really done better in the labor department than in the literary.

There has been some opposition to the school by the older Indians, on the ground that their children are becoming alienated and losing respect for their parents. Another objection to the school is that the rations are not distributed equally; the children are receiving nearly all, while it should be equally distributed. However erroneous these ideas are, they nevertheless have weight with an ignorant Indian, who is, with his own tribe at least, a communist, both by nature and education. Careful and persistent effort will be required at this agency to overcome this prejudice and make the school a success.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary work has been done on this reservation since I came in charge, except by the agent and employés. For twenty years or more these Indians have been drilled by the Catholic fathers, and have, through them and the Mexicans, with whom they have associated for more than that length of time, become familiar with that form of

Christianity. As I have repeatedly written, I cannot speak very encouragingly of this department. They will assent to everything you say, and make many positive promises to lead correct lives, but under temptation their course is usually such that the missionary is almost discouraged in his efforts to bring them to a better understanding of the obligations and responsibilities of life.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

If every department were as satisfactory as this there would be encouragement sufficient to warrant ultimate success. It would not be saying too much to affirm that these Indians would easily support themselves if they were located upon suitable lands. They are doing remarkably well in this regard, considering their opportunities. I think now perhaps it would be well to give them a reasonable start in stock-cattle, with the understanding that they will soon be thrown entirely upon their own resources.

The only embarrassment in the way of self-support and comfortable homes is their ungovernable appetite for strong drink. I think, however, even in this regard, there has been this year some improvement over the past.

SANITARY.

There has been during the part year six deaths and seven births, an increase of one. This is a remarkably good showing considering the diseased condition of these Indians. There has been a great deal of sickness, but not of quite so severe a type as the year previous. I am satisfied their sanitary condition is gradually improving. The most of them, when sick, come to me for treatment. Some, however think, by the Indian medicine-man alone is the healing art possessed.

CIVILIZATION.

Living in close proximity to the whites for so many years, all have long since adopted citizens' dress. The women cut and make their own clothing quite as neatly as white women. Their washing and ironing will also compare favorably. All take pride in appearing well dressed in the presence of company, and are quite as observant of the rules of etiquette as white people. If one is addressed politely you may be sure of a similar response. If they could become *bona-fide* owners of land with an inalienable title, it would lift them up in self-respect, and give them more encouragement than any other possible measure.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,*
*Salt Lake City, Utah, September* 10, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of the affairs at this agency. The past year has been one of much interest, alike to the government, State of Colorado, and the Ute Indians, as to the peaceful removal and location of the latter, which I am happy to say has been accomplished successfully.

Soon after submitting my annual report last year, the trouble originating from the murder of the Ute Indian "Johnson" by a freighter named A. D. Jackson, (which, from all the evidence that could be gained at the time, was uncalled for) the subsequent capture of Jackson by the Indians from the citizens who were conveying him to prison at Gunnison, and his alleged murder by the Indians, seemed to arouse a feeling of antagonism among the people to such an extent that at one time it appeared as if a serious war between the whites and Indians would be the result and involve the State and government in much trouble. The subject at the time was so thoroughly presented to the department and so widely circulated by publication in the newspapers as to inform every one, that I deem it unnecessary to make any further comments upon the matter in this report; suffice it to say, however, had I not traveled day and night at the time through the Indians' camps, watched and counseled with them towards good conduct, serious trouble I fear would have occurred; although afterwards I was forced to lose much time from the agency and at great expense, dwelling hard upon my limited means, in order to defend myself at court from suits pushed forward by parties who were actuated merely through revengeful feelings.

Last December the Indians received their annual annuity payment, which had been provided for them under the late agreement, together with their regular annuity goods, with all of which they were well satisfied.

During the year the subject of their removal has been freely discussed by many

* *Agency located* in Colorado until September 1st.

whites with whom the Indians have met, and presented in various forms, so that it has tended to annoy and keep them somewhat restless.

The strictest vigilance has been exercised during the year in regard to trespassers and intruders upon the reservation, with a view of preventing any possibility of trouble and a conflict between the whites and Indians, which appeared imminent at any time, from the fact that large numbers of whites were upon the borders of the reserve in all directions, uneasy and clamorous for the removal of the Indians, that they might enter upon and locate ranches. Many have trespassed upon and subjected themselves to removal from the reserve; the only result, hatred and curses upon the agent.

Last April some unknown parties, supposed to have been passing through the reservation, stole and drove off twenty-three head of Indian horses and ponies, which act seemed to excite and create among them a feeling of hatred and revenge that was at the time difficult to overcome; yet from prompt action taken at the time, and success in recovering all of the horses and ponies, good feeling was restored. Withal, the Indians have conducted themselves peacefully, and have done all in their power to preserve peace upon the reservation. They have very frequently brought to the agency horses that have strayed into their herds, belonging to whites, and left them for their owners, or have notified me, so that all have been able to recover their property.

About the 1st of last July I was informed by my Indians that from evidences they had received there were a number, or at least a band, of renegade Pah Utes upon the reservation—the same whom it was believed had committed the depredations and murders the previous May in the vicinity of the Dolores River and Sierra la Sal—and suggested their immediate capture. They furnished a sufficient number of their best men as scouts, and after making arrangements with General R. S. Mackenzie, commanding the military in this district, who furnished two companies of cavalry, I started in pursuit, but we were unsuccessful, as the renegades, by some means or other, made their escape in the fastnesses of the mountains. Before leaving on this expedition I ordered the entire number of my Indians, who were then scattered over the reserve north and westward to the extent of thirty and forty miles, to move in east of the agency and directly across the Uncompahgre River, where I knew they would be out of the way of any possible trouble, to which they at once complied. Not long afterward, however, my Indians notified me that they had captured two of the renegade Pah Utes, and requested advice as to what should be done with them. I at once ordered them brought to the agency, which they complied with, when I notified the commanding officer at the cantonment, near agency, of the fact, and turned the prisoners over to him, since which time they have been closely confined. From what information I gained from the prisoners and others I learned that they belonged to a band known as Tah-kun-ni-ca-vatz's band, who have been committing murders and depredations, more or less, in Utah and Colorado during the past six or seven years. The late principal chief, Ouray, while living, had made several investigations as to murders and depredations committed, and fastened it upon them, but they have always managed well their escape. General Mackenzie, after the event of capture of the two Pah Utes, sent out troops several times, but without success further than that the renegades, finding that they were pursued, hastened out of the country.

In the latter part of May the Ute commissioners, Messrs. J. J. Russell, Otto Mears, and Judge T. A. McMorris, arrived at Los Pinos Agency for the purpose of locating and removing the Indians belonging to said agency, and arrangements having been completed June 10, in accordance with instructions I accompanied them with a delegation of chiefs on a journey to the Grand River and vicinity, in which country it was the intention of the department to locate the Uncompahgre Utes, provided it was suitable. After arriving there, and making due examination of the land, it was found to be unsatisfactory for this purpose. We then traveled through the country from Grand River to the Uinta Agency, remained there a few days, and then visited the country in vicinity of the Green, White, and Dushane Rivers, where, upon careful examination, it was found to be the only and the most desirable location for the Uncompahgre Utes. Upon the approval by the department of this selection of land for the Indians, due steps were taken to inform the Indians of their future location and home, to which some of them demurred, desiring they might be located in the Uncompahgre Valley, below Ouray's Ranch, upon the Uncompahgre and Gunnison Rivers, although at no time offering any serious objections or refusing to go.

After preparations were commenced by the Ute commissioners towards the erection of temporary agency buildings at new location upon Green River, and the time had arrived for a removal to commence, in accordance with instructions I called the Indians together in council, August 22, and instructed them as to their duties under the late agreement between them and the United States; that they should make preparations and be ready to start on the journey to new agency by the 25th; that I would issue to them three weeks' supply of subsistence to sustain them while *en route*; that the agency and certain public property would be removed to the new agency on

the Green River, Utah, at once upon their departure; that the department had made arrangements to pay those who had made improvements in the Uncompahgre Valley immediately upon their arrival; and that they would find the country they were going to a much better home than where they now were, and that I should leave for the new agency as soon as possible. Upon hearing these instructions for removal, they declined to remove to the Green River country, giving as their reasons that nothing had been paid those who had made improvements, and it should be paid to them before leaving, as it had been promised them by the commissioners, and that they had learned the country about the Green River was such that their stock could not live. I gave them until next day to consider the matter, and report to me the result of their deliberations. They came in the following day as agreed and still declined to go. This refusal to comply with my request resulted in their being turned over by the department to the charge of General R. S. Mackenzie, commanding the military in this vicinity, who, upon learning of the duty devolving upon him, decided to give the Indians every possible opportunity to avoid trouble, and in view of this concluded to give them a hearing. I therefore called the principal chiefs into the agency and accompanied them to General Mackenzie's headquarters at the cantonment, where, after learning that they were under his charge, and hearing from him good and friendly advice as to their peaceable compliance with their agreement, they concluded at once to remove. This convinces me that they had no very serious intention of obviating the wishes of the department or the provisions of the agreement. From the fact that certain unprincipled whites in the vicinity of the reservation and passing through the same, had poisoned the minds of the Indians against removing by misrepresenting in every way possible the action of the department and their agent, it is not to be wondered that the Indian, naturally suspicious as he is, should endeavor to remain in the valley or country to which they were so fondly attached. The Indians having decided to remove, General Mackenzie turned them over to my charge again on the 26th of August.

August 27, rations for three weeks were issued to the Indians, who at once commenced their journey towards their new location all apparently cheerful and happy— General Mackenzie, rendering them every assistance desired; he caused a large boat to be placed in the Green and Grand Rivers, with orders that they be safely put across together with all their property and stock.

After the departure of the Indians, preparations were then made, and every assistance rendered Maj. E. B. Townsend, special Indian agent, under whose direct supervision all the public property at the agency, deemed of no advantage to remove to new agency was to be sold at public auction, August 29. August 29, 30, and 31 were occupied in assisting at auction sale of the agency public property, after which all public property, records, &c., for the new agency were packed and shipped by wagons to the railroad at Gunnison, from which point they will go by rail to Salt Lake City, and thence by wagons again to new agency.

September 3, I started from Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, *en route* to this city, where I arrived on the 9th instant. A large amount of the goods and supplies for shipment to the new agency are now here, and will be sent forward in a few days in order to meet the wants of the Indians who are expected to arrive about the 20th September. The estimated distance from Salt Lake City to the new agency is 210 miles, chiefly over a mountainous road.

But very little indeed has been done during the past year in the way of farming or improvements by these Indians, from the fact that a removal was anticipated early the past spring or summer, and as it was the expressed desire of the department that no seed should be planted, those who had been accustomed to farming quietly yielded, although afterwards I found some had planted a small amount of corn, potatoes, and squash. Those who have farmed, and who I am sure will engage in agricultural pursuits now that they are permanently located, number twenty. To those should be given their land under the late agreement at as early a day as possible, build for them small but comfortable and substantial houses, furnish them agricultural implements, wagons, and other necessary articles, and the necessary assistance in beginning farming operations. By starting out promptly with them early next spring, and by proper and careful handling, with a view to holding them at their new location, showing them that the department is determined to carry out its promises, I am confident of success, and that it will have the most encouraging effect, inducing them to further efforts towards industrial habits. At the same time this method will have the greatest power and be the best influence in drawing others to labor same as their friends, also when they see the encouraging results obtained from labor, as they undoubtedly will in a short time. It is therefore hoped that the necessary wagons, harness, implements, &c., that are to be furnished them by or under the supervision of the Ute Indian commissioners, should be delivered to those who will commence farming next spring, at as early a day as possible.

These Indians are upon the whole engaged in raising horses, sheep, and goats, and are principally herders, but I am confident in a short time from the example of those

who will begin farming at once, and the assistance that shall be rendered them, a large majority will at least commence cultivating small patches of ground as experimental. Their stock now consists principally of horses, sheep, and goats, the former receiving their principal attention. I have already endeavored and advised them to dispose of all their horses excepting such as they will actually require, and invest the proceeds in cattle from which I am sure they will receive much more benefit. I shall continue to press this matter, and am confident in another year, from the favorable manner in which they have taken the matter, I shall accomplish the object.

Since taking charge of these Indians the question of removal, under the late agreement, has been constantly under consideration until at present completed, which fact has precluded any arrangements whatever being made towards establishing a school at this agency; yet there are among these Indians as fine subjects and good material as can be found among any other class of Indians in the country for intellectual training. They have been and are now eager for the establishment of a school at the agency, that their children may learn the English language. Now that they are to be located permanently, I earnestly and strongly urge upon the attention of the department the necessity of the early establishment of a school. I would respectfully suggest the boarding school system as being the best and most appropriate for them; where all the scholars would be directly and continually under the charge and control of the teachers and subject to the direct influences of civilization connected with the agency.

Referring to the character and habits of these Indians, I am pleased to state they are comparatively good, and their disposition generally has been to assist the white man in their country where he has acted candidly and honorably towards them. There is no licentiousness among them that I can see or have learned. Gambling during the past year has been practiced considerably among themselves, principally horse-racing and cards. The cause of this I am forced to believe is on account of the unsettled condition they have been in during the year, anticipating a removal.

The health of the Indians generally during the past year has been good. They are free from any syphilitic diseases. A few cases of small-pox appearing among them at one time proved quite a scare, but from prompt action and careful attention this loathsome disease was very soon checked. A large number of them were vaccinated, and some, through superstitious ideas, refused. There has been during the year a large increase in number of Indians applying for medical treatment over that of previous years, and ignoring their own "medicine" men. The "medicine" men of the tribe themselves have applied for treatment and have brought into the agency their children for treatment. The agency physician, Dr. C. A. Hoover, is deserving of much credit for his medical skill and perseverance in the treatment of all their ailments; his duties are on the increase and the native medicine man is rapidly losing power among the Indians. It is to be hoped that in the erection of permanent buildings next year at the agency a hospital can be established for the care of their sick, and by this I am confident in a short time the medicine man will be one of the names of the past and another great step gained towards the thorough civilization of these people.

The employé force of this agency at present consists of 1 physician, 1 clerk, 1 carpenter, 1 miller, 1 blacksmith, 1 farmer, 1 assistant farmer, 1 herder, 1 laborer, all regular white employés. I am pleased to state that during the year, with the exception of two cases as reported, all have conducted themselves exceedingly well and have been ever assiduous in their endeavors to promote the interests of the Indian and service generally. There has been a large amount of irregular work during the year in connection with agency affairs, yet they have acted promptly and cheerfully at any duty required of them. Referring to this branch of the service, I have to represent that it is one of the most particular, and in which an agent has to use very careful discretion. It is one of the principal adjuncts towards the good conduct and morals of the Indians, who are very close observers and are generally inclined to follow the example set him by his white friends. In consequence of this all persons connected with an Indian agency should be of strict moral and temperate habits. I have at all times in the selection of my employés made this a prerequisite; have instructed them carefully as to their duties and at the same time the position they stood in to the Indian, that their actions might be as a good example and add something, no matter how little, to the civilizing influences around them.

I respectfully recommend that an early survey and location of the boundary of the new reservation be made; also the running of subdivisional lines, that allotments may be made to individual Indians at as early a day as possible.

There are upon the location these Indians are now being settled, a number of persons who have made improvements and who, I understand, will not remove until paid for said improvements. It is very important that this matter of whatever they claim should be settled at once, in order to avoid complaints from either parties.

The branch of the Ute Indian commission having in charge the location and removal of these Indians have been indefatigable in their labors during the past sum-

mer, under many trying and conflicting circumstances, and are deserving of much praise.

To General R. S. Mackenzie, commanding the military in the vicinity of Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, and the officers within his command, this agency is much indebted for the many courtesies extended and also for the promptness with which he has at all times responded with assistance in preserving peace and good order upon the reservation.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

In conclusion permit me respectfully to thank you for the kind support of the department and Indian Office in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year, which have terminated so successfully.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BERRY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
*Colorado, September* —, 1881.

SIR: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to submit my third annual report.

The Southern Ute Indians are located on their old reservation in Southwestern Colorado, which is a narrow strip of mountainous land, 15 miles in width and 100 miles in length, so usually conceded, although there is but an imaginary line on the northwestern corner, separating the Southern Ute from the main reservation recently vacated by the White River and Tabequache or Uncompahgre bands.

This reservation is well adapted for grazing, being well watered by the Rio Los Pinos, Peadre, Animas, La Plata, Florida, Mancos, San Juan, and Dolores; only the narrow bottoms along the streams are suitable for agricultural purposes, as no crops can be successfully raised without irrigation. There are in the mountains large numbers of the larger species of game, principally bear and deer, of which the Indians, during the fall months, kill large quantities. The meat is dried for winter use, the skins well dressed, and usually sold to the agency trader for cash, or at the stores in near settlements for such articles as the Indian desires, with the exception of arms and ammunition, which are not openly sold to Indians in this vicinity.

The Ute Indian, is I believe, the purest type of the American Indian now existing. There is not a half-breed or a squaw-man in the Ute tribe. Their principal vices are horse-racing and gambling. No attempt at farming has been made by these Indians. They believe that labor is beneath the dignity of the Ute Indian. They own large bands of horses and some small herds of sheep and goats, which they carefully herd. Their stock of horses is constantly increasing both by natural increase and by purchase. They rarely sell a horse, except for some fault. Many of their sheep and goats they kill and eat during that portion of the winter when the deep snows prevent reaching the agency. Cobosone, a subchief of the Weeminuches, owns and herds over one hundred head of American cattle, some of which he occasionally sells to the butchers.

The Ute Indian naturally inclines towards pastoral pursuits, to which this reservation is well adapted. Nomadic in his tastes and habits, living in tepees or tents, he frequently removes from one portion of the reservation to another, as his fancy or inclination dictates, the squaws doing all the labor required in connection therewith. They steadfastly refuse to live in houses, tents to them being more satisfactory. Immediately on the death of a member of a family, the tents, blankets, and in fact nearly every thing they possess, are burned; and, if a "warrior," several of his most valuable horses are shot, varying in number according to the wealth and dignity of the owner.

No schools have been established. An earnest but unsuccessful effort has been made to induce the sending of Ute children to the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn. None of the tribe speak English. All communication with them is done either in Ute or in the Spanish language, the latter being partially understood by many of the tribe.

The requisite number of Ute Indians having affixed their signatures to the act entitled "An act ratifying agreement with the Utes," Hon. George W. Manypenny, of the Ute commission, accompanied by myself, have thoroughly examined all the lands on the Rio La Plata and vicinity. Said land are now being surveyed with a view to locating the Southern Ute tribe in severalty. By including all the agricultural lands on the several streams running through the present reservation, there is not a sufficient quantity to furnish the Indians the number of acres promised when said agreement was signed.

The survey, construction, and operation of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway through some 50 miles of the reservation, without any "amicable arrangement" being made with the Indians, as ordered by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, added to

more or less trespassers on every side, the constant talk of removal, as well as the removal of the other two bands, the Uncompahgres and White Rivers, has kept these Indians in a constant state of uncertainty and excitement, which still continues to equire constant care and watchfulness.

Arboles, a new station of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, having been located on the Rio San Juan, on the reservation, at once became a frontier railroad town of the worst description, made up principally of saloons and dance-houses, and filled with outlaws of both sexes. This town lasted but a few days. All trespassers were at once successfully removed without serious difficulty.

Nearly my whole time since May last has been consumed in keeping the Indians from going beyond the reservation lines, and others from trespassing within, and in investigating complaints, from whatever source they might come. At this time my people are all on the reservation, the most of them in the immediate vicinity of the agency, on the Rio Los Pinos, seemingly contented and well disposed.

The Indian police force, 20 in number, are not as efficient as desired, but are gradually improving. I have not deemed it practicable to attempt their use where it was probable they would be brought in contact with whites. On several occasions the police have come in and reported that which, if unknown and left alone, must have caused serious trouble. The wearing of uniforms has a beneficial influence towards civilization, and aids in inducing others to wear citizens' clothing, as well as aiding in the control of the Indians. Several horses have been recovered, which had been lost or stolen, through aid of Indian police.

Confidence in the agency physician has greatly increased. Applications for medical treatment are more frequent, although few, if any, have entirely abandoned their native medicine men, with their Hoodo practices. Chief Ouray, who died near this agency September last, seems to have been acknowledged to have been the most enlightened and liberal-minded of all the Utes, was constantly surrounded by his native medicine men from the time of his arrival here until his death, which occurred a few days later.

All supplies received during the year have been of good quality and promptly delivered.

The relations between this agency and the United States military forces, as well as the civil authorities and citizens of Colorado, continue to be of the most cordial nature.

The agency buildings are unfit and insufficient for the protection of supplies and to furnish suitable quarters for agent and employés.

Statistical report accompanying.

Very respectfully,

HENRY PAGE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*August* 20, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report of the condition of affairs under my charge at this agency, being for the year ending August 20, 1881:

During the summer and fall of 1880 the Indians were wrought up to no little excitement by the appearance of the railroad officials, who were endeavoring to secure the right of way through the Sioux reservation. This state of feeling continued until about the 1st of January, 1881, when a treaty was completed for a right of way for two railroads through the Sioux reservation.

When spring opened the Indians evinced a strong desire to commence farming, and had their ox-teams been of any use to them would have done a great deal more plowing, but they were useless, being wild and unbroken; which fact being made known to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, authority was granted to break 500 acres of prairie sod, the breaking to be done on those sites where the Indians have laid out their claims and indicated as their future homes.

The Indians have in all cases planted their old land and in a few instances have broken new. The season has been favorable and the crops look well, and I have no doubt they will reap a good harvest. The Indians at present are putting up large quantities of hay for winter use, the experience of last winter having taught them that it is necessary to be well prepared for the long cold winters of this country. Farming operations of all kinds have been very successful this season, the rainfall having been sufficient to mature all kinds of crops.

Since my assuming charge of this agency 78 yoke of work oxen have been issued to the Indians, all being branded C. R. A., to denote the agency to which they belong.

### MORALS.

The morals of the Indians at this agency are good. The worst element that we have to contend against is the bad influence of the squaw-men and some half-breeds, who are constantly irritating the Indians, which causes acts of reprisal on their part. No crimes of any magnitude among the Indians have come to my knowledge, and but few petty offenses have been committed. The Indians that belong to this agency were accused of stealing 20 horses and killing a Ree Indian about the 20th of November, 1880, but when the facts of the case were ascertained it was proven beyond a doubt that the crime was committed by an Indian now residing at Rosebud Agency.

### CENSUS.

On assuming charge of this agency, July 23, 1880, there were then drawing rations 1,764 persons. Later on in September a census was taken when there were found to be 1,809 people on the reservation; and at the present time there are 1,901 persons drawing rations, being an increase for the year of 137 people.

The following is a complete record of the number of Indians at this agency:

| Band or tribe. | Men. | Women | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfeet band, No. 1 | 61 | 82 | 53 | 63 | 259 |
| Sans Arc band, No. 2 | 80 | 120 | 72 | 74 | 346 |
| Monneconjou band, No. 3 | 146 | 178 | 103 | 110 | 537 |
| Two Kettle band, No. 4 | 173 | 243 | 177 | 166 | 759 |
| | 460 | 623 | 405 | 413 | 1,901 |

### POLICE.

The police force is growing in popularity and influence, and is of great benefit to the agency. They are prompt in making arrests, obedient in the execution of orders, industrious in their habits, and seem to realize the responsibility of their office. They are appointed from the various camps and are required to remain there between issue days, when they come in and report anything of interest, births, deaths, &c., but should anything unusual occur they are required to report immediately.

### AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm consists of about 150 acres, of which this year 100 acres was seeded with oats, 8 acres with wheat, 10 acres with potatoes, and a large agency garden. The Indian boys, that were attending school, cultivated 5 acres of potatoes, which bids fair to become a good crop.

I think the best way to dispose of a large portion of this farm would be to allot it to the Indians, the most deserving farmers in 10-acre lots, as it consists of two fields, one three miles north of the agency (this field I would recommend to be divided as above), and the other in close proximity to the agency, the two together being too large to be properly cultivated with the labor force at my disposal.

### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians at this agency has been good. The resident physician has the confidence of all the Indians, as he won their respect. The total number of Indians who have received medical treatment number 1,124; births, 87; deaths, 44. This record is believed to be correct. There has been no epidemic disease among the Indians during the year. Diseases most prevalent have been consumption, scrofula, &c., and of late cases of skin disease, doubtless contracted from the ponies, following, in the majority of cases, a chronic cause. The number of deaths (44) includes those from all causes, accidents as well as diseases, and is not regarded as large considering that the number of Indians on the reservation has been over eighteen hundred and that their manner of living does not include a respect for hygienic laws.

### LIVE STOCK.

A careful count of live stock has been taken during last month with the following approximate result: horses, 1,075; cattle, 3,450; hogs, 150. This record includes stock owned by half-breeds as well as Indians.

### MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious care of this agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, whose work, although surrounded with difficulties is progressing favorably. The Congregationalists also maintain a mission on the reservation, which is under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, and seems to be in a flourishing condition. I wish to add that the missionary work done by Mr. Riggs

cannot be too fully appreciated, nor the amount of good done by him in and around the Indian camps.

SCHOOLS.

Of the boys' boarding school at this agency we can be justly proud. This school has been under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Julia A. Love as principal and Miss Mary Eccles as assistant teacher. In this school there is a regular attendance of twenty boys whose progress is remarkable. They are instructed in the English language. The greater portion of them, in fact all with one exception, have been attending school less than one year; most of them can now read and write with the greatest facility. When this school was first opened I had some little trouble to get boys to attend, but when they found they were not going to be hurt I had no more trouble with them.

Saint John's Mission School, located about three miles north of the agency, is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., who has charge of this school, seems to give entire satisfaction to all with the exception of a few discontented parents, who think they ought to draw all the annuity goods provided for these children by government themselves, and that the church should provide other clothing for their children. This school has a regular attendance of thirty girls. I am satisfied that an Indian school should be kept in session the whole year through in order to keep the children away from the savage influences they encounter on their return to their homes.

CONCLUSION.

I would most respectfully recommend that more commodious school buildings on this agency be erected, sufficient for at least fifty boys, as the Indians have a strong desire to send their children to school and nothing in my opinion is more conducive to establishing civilization among them than a good education for their children.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD LOVE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*August* 21, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the Indians and the condition of the service at this agency during the year 1880-'81. On the 21st of August last, the date of my last annual report, there were present on the reservation—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indians of pure and mixed blood | | 969 |
| Died during the year | 38 | |
| Transferred to other agencies | 56 | |
| Absent without leave | 9 | |
| Total | | 103 |
| Remaining | | 866 |
| Increase: | | |
| Births during the year | 45 | |
| Admitted from Standing Rock | 131 | |
| Admitted from other agencies | 19 | |
| Total | | 195 |
| Present on reservation this date | | 1,061 |

This includes Indians of mixed blood.

IMPROVEMENT.

During the past year a much greater improvement has taken place among these people than has hitherto been observed. The dissolution of the tribal government and existence and the establishment of the household or family, as the unit of society, are now accomplished facts. It has taken three years of incessant labor to do this, in the face of much opposition from the chiefs, who finally adopted it themselves and, at last, aided in its accomplishment. In this matter the variance between the laws governing Indian affairs and the policy of the Indian Office presents a singular anomaly, the former expressly recognizing and sustaining the institutions that the latter is designed to destroy.

During the year every family on the reservation has contributed more or less to the advancement of its condition and welfare, while some, with the assistance obtained

from the agency, have made themselves very comfortable and are the possessors of considerable personal property. Forty-five houses have been erected and about twenty-five moved from the common land and re-erected on land taken in severalty by the owners, unaided. The majority of these are built of hewn logs and are excellent habitations, well lighted and ventilated, and are mostly floored with lumber. Twenty of these are covered with good shingle roofs, with habitable rooms on the second floor. Three frame houses were erected for three of the best families. In most instances the occupation of comfortable houses has produced an important change in the habits of the occupants. Many of these houses are furnished after the manner of the white people, as far as possible, and some of them kept scrupulously clean. The most respectable families appear to be those most anxious to improve their condition. The total number of houses on the reservation occupied by Indians is—

| | |
|---|---|
| Frame houses | 6 |
| Hewn-log houses | 73 |
| Round-log houses | 121 |
| | 200 |

Ten new frame houses are to be built immediately and 35 hewn-log houses are ready to be roofed and finished. Lumber is now being sawed for this purpose.

## AGRICULTURE.

Prior to this year these people have cultivated small tracts jointly and on the common land. The product, though usually plentiful, could never be harvested with profit to the individuals who performed the labor. I accordingly, last fall, decided to allot land in severalty to such families as were anxious to take it and make improvements independently. Those who obtained land on which improvements already existed expelled all others, obliging them to take new lands upon which it was found impossible to make improvements until late in the season. For this reason, and also in consequence of the severe winter and late spring, the number of families engaged in the cultivation of the soil this year is but 95, against 166 last year; notwithstanding this, however, the area under cultivation this year is greater than that of last year by about 30 acres. One hundred and eighty-two acres of new land were broken for the Indians during the summer, though too late to be planted this year. The spring was so late that it was not deemed advisable to take the risk of the failure of small grain, and accordingly the crop of this year will be mostly corn and vegetables.

The subjoined table exhibits the number and names of the families engaged in cultivation this year:

| Number. | Names. | Acres cultivated in— | | | Location. | Tons of hay made up to August 12. | Acres broken too late to plant. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Corn. | Potatoes. | Garden. | | | | |
| 1 | John Fleury | 6 | ½ | ½ | Crow Creek | 12 | .... | Two acres oats. |
| 2 | Paul Carpenter | 5½ | ½ | ½ | ...do | 13 | .... | |
| 3 | Lone Bull | 6 | ½ | ½ | ...do | 12 | .... | |
| 4 | Dog Back | 4½ | ¾ | ½ | ...do | 15 | .... | |
| 5 | Bowed Head | 6 | 1 | 1 | ...do | 18 | .... | |
| 6 | Killed Many | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ...do | 8 | .... | |
| 7 | White Cloud | 2½ | ...... | ¼ | ...do | 9 | .... | |
| 8 | White Elk | 3 | ½ | ...... | ...do | 7 | .... | |
| 9 | White Ghost (chief) | 5 | ...... | ½ | ...do | 18 | .... | |
| 10 | Grease and son | 2 | ...... | ½ | ...do | 26 | .... | |
| 11 | Face | 2½ | Patch | Patch | ...do | 7 | .... | |
| 12 | Whipper | 2 | ...... | ½ | Elm Creek | 10 | .... | |
| 13 | I. Thrown Away | 6 | ½ | ½ | ...do | 14 | .... | |
| 14 | Running Bear | 3½ | ...... | ½ | ...do | 7 | .... | |
| 15 | Killed Dead | 3 | ¼ | ...... | ...do | 10 | .... | |
| 16 | Scattering Bear | 2½ | ...... | ¼ | ...do | 8 | .... | |
| 17 | Bobtailed Goose | 1½ | Small | patch | ...do | .... | .... | |
| 18 | Round Head | 2 | ½ | ...... | ...do | 15 | .... | |
| 19 | William Saul | 2½ | ¼ | ¼ | ...do | .... | .... | |
| 20 | High Crane | 1 | ...... | Patch | ...do | 12 | .... | |
| 21 | Brace | Patch | Patch | Patch | ...do | 8 | .... | |
| 22 | Low Buck | 2½ | Patch | Patch | Bench below Campbell Creek. | 11 | 2½ | |
| 23 | Thomas Yellowman | 4½ | ½ | ¼ | ...do | 28 | 5½ | |

| Number. | Names. | Acres cultivated in— Corn. | Potatoes. | Garden. | Location. | Tons of hay made up to August 12. | Acres broken too late to plant. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Lucy Carpenter and sister. | Patch | Patch | Patch | Bench below Campbell Creek. | .... | .... | Widows, moving to Crow Creek. |
| 25 | William Carpenter........ | 4 | ½ | ¼ | ....do .............. | 20 | .... | |
| 26 | With Tail ................ | 3 | Patch | Patch | On prairie west of Campbell Creek. | 9 | .... | |
| 27 | One in the Center......... | 3 | ½ | ...... | Campbell Creek .... | 9 | .... | Moving to Crow Creek. |
| 28 | Heart Fisher ............. | 2½ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 8 | .... | Do. |
| 29 | White Light............... | Patch | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 6 | 1¾ | |
| 30 | Red Hail.................. | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 7 | .... | |
| 31 | Wounded Foot ............. | 2 | ...... | ¾ | ....do .............. | 5 | .... | |
| 32 | Pretty Lightning ......... | 2 | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 18 | .... | |
| 33 | Crow ..................... | ...... | ...... | ½ | ....do .............. | .... | .... | |
| 34 | Talking Crow ............. | 1½ | ½ | ½ | ....do .............. | 10 | .... | |
| 35 | Fool Bear................. | 3 | ...... | ½ | Mouth of Campbell Creek. | 12 | .... | |
| 36 | Shaved Dog ............... | 4½ | Patch | Patch | Bench below agency | 15 | .... | |
| 37 | Crow Man ................. | 3½ | ½ | Patch | ....do .............. | 12 | .... | |
| 38 | Pretty Bear and son ...... | 2 | ¼ | ...... | ....do .............. | 8 | .... | |
| 39 | Good Little White Man... | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 7 | .... | |
| 40 | Bad Moccasin.............. | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 4½ | 3¾ | |
| 41 | Big Hawk ................. | 2½ | ¼ | Patch | Mouth of Campbell Creek. | 9 | .... | Moving to prairie east of agency. |
| 42 | Hair in Lodge ............ | 1 | ¼ | Patch | Bench below agency | 4 | 3¾ | |
| 43 | Eagle Dog ................ | 5½ | Patch | ...... | On prairie east of agency. | 7 | .... | Moving to prairie. |
| 44 | Brother of All............ | 1 | ¼ | ...... | In agency field ..... | 8 | .... | |
| 45 | Red Bull.................. | 3½ | Patch | Patch | Below agency on bottom. | 8 | 3¾ | Removing, &c. |
| 46 | Fast Walker............... | 1 | ...... | Patch | Bench above agency | 6 | 4½ | |
| 47 | Burnt Prairie............. | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | .... | .... | |
| 48 | Red Day................... | 3½ | ...... | ¼ | Prairie above agency | 7 | .... | |
| 49 | Frog...................... | 3¼ | Patch | ...... | ....do .............. | 10 | .... | |
| 50 | Black Inside.............. | Patch | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | .... | .... | Removing. |
| 51 | Comes After Bear ......... | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 11 | .... | |
| 52 | Echo ..................... | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 8 | .... | |
| 53 | Two Teeth ................ | 2½ | ¼ | ...... | Bottom near Great Bend. | .... | .... | |
| 54 | Splits ................... | 2½ | ¼ | ...... | ....do .............. | 6 | .... | |
| 55 | Long Coyote............... | 1½ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 2½ | .... | |
| 56 | Red Hawk.................. | 1¼ | Patch | ...... | ....do .............. | 2½ | .... | |
| 57 | Red Water................. | 3 | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | .... | .... | |
| 58 | Afraid of Hawk ........... | 2¼ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | .... | .... | Remov'g to prairie. |
| 59 | Bare Foot ................ | ½ | ¼ | ...... | Great Bend ......... | 3 | .... | |
| 60 | Medicine Crow ............ | 4½ | ½ | Turnips. | Great Bend and prairie. | 8 | .... | |
| 61 | Eagle Shield.............. | 2½ | ...... | ...... | On island in bend ... | 6 | .... | |
| 62 | Big Hand ................. | ½ | Patch | Patch | In Great Bend ...... | 4 | .... | |
| 63 | Standing Soldier.......... | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 6 | .... | |
| 64 | Backwards ................ | 1½ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 4 | .... | |
| 65 | White Buffalo Walker.... | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 5½ | .... | |
| 66 | Quick Iron ............... | 1 | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 5 | .... | |
| 67, 68 | Afraid of Kettles and Afraid of Shooting. | 1½ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 10 | .... | |
| 69 | Fat ...................... | ¾ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 6 | .... | |
| 70 | Changing Hawk............. | ½ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 5 | .... | |
| 71 | Fire Tail ................ | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | Prairie at Great Bend. | 7 | .... | |
| 72 | Butcher .................. | 2¼ | ...... | ...... | ....do .............. | 6 | .... | |
| 73 | Slapping.................. | 1¾ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 6½ | .... | |
| 74, 75 | Fire Cloud and Wizi..... | 10 | ¾ | ¾ | Soldier Creek ....... | 12 | .... | |
| 76 | Piece of Robe ............ | 4¾ | ...... | ...... | Prairie north of agency. | 7 | .... | |
| 77 | Bull Ghost................ | 1½ | ...... | ...... | Soldier Creek....... | 13 | 2 | |
| 78 | White Crane Walker ..... | 2½ | Patch | Patch | Soldier Creek, head. | 5 | .... | |
| 79 | Wooden Horn .............. | ½ | ...... | ¾ | Soldier Creek, near head. | 4 | .... | |
| 80 | Red Bear ................. | ½ | ½ | Patch | ....do .............. | 8 | .... | |
| 81 | Left Hand ................ | 2 | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 5 | .... | |
| 82 | Willow Back .............. | 4 | ...... | ½ | ....do .............. | 8 | .... | |
| 83 | Listening to the Wind .... | 1½ | ¼ | ...... | In agency field..... | .... | .... | Agency employé. |
| 84 | Hundred................... | 2¼ | Patch | Patch | Bottom in Great Bend. | 4 | .... | |
| 85 | Little Wounded ........... | 1½ | Patch | Patch | ....do .............. | 5 | .... | |

| Number. | Names. | Acres cultivated in— Corn. | Potatoes. | Garden. | Location. | Tons of hay made, up to August 12. | Acres broken too late to plant. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | Skunk | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | Bottom in G't Bend. | 3½ | .... | |
| 87 | Four Eagles | 2 | Patch | Patch | ...do | 2½ | .... | |
| 88 | Drifting Goose | ¾ | Patch | Patch | In agency field; has 5 acres on Campbell Creek. | 12 | 4½ | |
| 89 | Surrounded | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | Above agency | 6 | 2¼ | In agency field. |
| 90 | Cekpa | ...... | ...... | ½ | In agency field | .... | .... | Employé. |
| 91 | Badger | 1¼ | Patch | Patch | ...do | 8 | .... | |
| 92 | Belond Le Clair | 1 | Patch | Patch | Bottom Great Bend. | 4 | .... | |
| 93 | Antoine Le Clair | 1 | Patch | Patch | On agency reserve | 30 | .... | |
| 94 | Mark Wells | (*) | ½ | ½ | In agency field | 6 | .... | Agency interpreter. |
| 95 | Saul Demans | ¾ | ½ | ...... | At agency | 12 | .... | |
| 96 | Bear Ghost | ½ | ...... | ½ | Great Bend | 10 | .... | |
| 97 | Don't Know How | 4 | ...... | ½ | Elm Creek | 20 | .... | |
| | Total | 222¾ | 12½ | 13¼ | | 774½ | 33½ | |

*6½ acres oats.

STOCK RAISING.

Last year 300 head of domestic cattle were purchased by the department and issued to these Indians as an experiment. Nearly one hundred of of them died last winter and spring from the effect of the severity and length of the winter; more than a hundred horses also died. The total number of head of stock now owned by these Indians is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Horses | 284 |
| Cattle | 409 |
| Swine | 38 |
| Poultry | 496 |

CIVILIZATION.

Probably the most gratifying evidence of improvement in the manners and customs of Indians is that afforded by the voluntary abandonment of the practice of carrying arms. Among these people fire-arms and other weapons seem to have lost their former value, and are no longer borne by any except the police, either openly or concealed. No act of violence or assault with a weapon, formerly so common, has been known here for three years. All disputes are now adjusted at the agency office, and the decisions enforced by the police when necessary. Even this is of less frequent occurrence than when this mode of settlement was first instituted.

About three-fourths of the people wear civilian apparel, and I think that if the traders did not supply red flannel and list cloth the Indian garb would entirely disappear at once.

The social condition of women among the Indians has been one of utter degradation for so many generations, and the improvement of their status so much in conflict with inherited prejudices and so incompatible with the mode of life that prevailed up to very recent times, that amelioration in this respect is necessarily very slow. I cannot say that it is perceptible to me except so far as it is enforced by the power of the agent. The abandonment of the wife and polygamous marriages are still frequent occurrences, for which there seems to be no remedy. These evils have, however, greatly diminished since the village life has been abandoned and the families dispersed over the reservation. A sentiment favorable to the unity of the family under one father and one mother is becoming very pronounced among the Indians themselves, and, naturally enough, those who maintain the polygamous relation are the most ready to denounce and condemn it. The practice could be peremptorily suppressed by a prohibitory measure having the force of law and applied equally at every agency.

The "Grass Lodge" dance is still practiced among these Indians, though it has undergone some modifications and is the only form of dancing permitted. The Indians claim the right to practice it as a rational recreation. An attempt was recently made to revive an immoral dance, which was given up by common consent over two years ago, but it was promptly suppressed by the police, attended by a characteristic "knock down and drag out" of the principal offenders. Like polygamy, this barbarous festi-

val could be entirely suppressed by the enforcement of a general prohibition. The same may be said of the superstitious practices of the "medicine man," though the latter is destined to be soon overcome and extinguished by the allopathist.

The Indian merchant referred to in my previous annual reports is still in business, maintaining a salutary competition with the licensed trader, and thus, while adding largely to his capital and personality, diffuses genuine happiness over a large area. Two other Indians of the tribe are preparing to open trade stores and enter the lists with the white trader.

## EDUCATION.

The industrial school was open, and school kept from September until the end of March. * * * * It was again opened on June 20 under the management of Mr. E. D. Canfield, a thoroughly practical teacher, but in consequence of the death of his wife it was again closed on the 10th of July. It will be opened as soon as possible after the 1st of September. No camp or day schools have been kept during the past year. These have always been a total failure. * * * * The only practical educational measure thus far adopted for Indian children is the establishment of the schools at Carlisle and Hampton.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Last summer one band of this tribe was located in severalty, each family taking 320 acres, upon which it began some kind of improvement. Last spring the demand of the Indians for the subdivision of the land and the allotment of it in severalty became general. A surveyor was accordingly employed for the purpose, and up to the present the following named persons have been alloted land and are living on their allotments or preparing to move upon them:

| No. | Names. | Acres. | No. | Names. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thunder | 320.00 | 52 | Heart Fisher | 320.00 |
| 2 | Walking with Iron | 318.98 | 53 | One in the Center | 320.00 |
| 3 | Bear Thunder | 320.00 | 54 | Big Eagle | 320.00 |
| 4 | Horn Dog | 320.00 | 55 | High Bear | 320.00 |
| 5 | Seeking Land | 320.00 | 56 | Hawk | 320.00 |
| 6 | Red Crow | 320.00 | 57 | Bear Ghost | 285.60 |
| 7 | Murmuring Water | 80.00 | 58 | Fire Tail | 332.62 |
| 8 | Side | 80.00 | 59 | Butcher | 324.32 |
| 9 | Eagle Bear | 80.00 | 60 | Slapping | 301.10 |
| 10 | Yellow Back | 80.13 | 61 | Antoine Roudell | 307.45 |
| 11 | Clear the Way | 319.41 | 62 | His Brother | 306.00 |
| 12 | With Tail | 320.00 | 63 | Belond Le Clair | 320.00 |
| 13 | Little Dog | 320.00 | 64 | Walking Crane | 320.00 |
| 14 | Drifting Goose | 320.00 | 65 | Smoke | 320.00 |
| 15 | Left Hand | 318.34 | 66 | Hail Thunder | 320.09 |
| 16 | Crooked Horn | 320.00 | 67 | Afraid of Hawk | 319.84 |
| 17 | Yellow Hair | 79.63 | 68 | Long Coyote | 320.00 |
| 18 | White Shield | 320.00 | 69 | Standing Cloud | 319.51 |
| 19 | Hurt Another | 320.00 | 70 | Lodge Smoke | 320.00 |
| 20 | Little Voice | 320.00 | 71 | Side Hill | 320.00 |
| 21 | Hard to Wound | 80.00 | 72 | Red Bull | 320.00 |
| 22 | Turning Medicine | 320.00 | 73 | Splits | 310.11 |
| 23 | Boy | 320.00 | 74 | Charging Hawk | 344.40 |
| 24 | Eagle Dog | 320.00 | 75 | Fat | 337.06 |
| 25 | Wooden Horn | 320.00 | 76 | Not afraid of Shooting | 284.25 |
| 26 | Pretty Owl | 320.00 | 77 | Bare Foot | 315.55 |
| 27 | Red Bear | 320.00 | 78 | White Buffalo Walker | 330.40 |
| 28 | Hair in Lodge | 252.15 | 79 | Backwards | 289.50 |
| 29 | Bad Moccasin | 275.00 | 80 | Truth Teller | 244.80 |
| 30 | Pretty Bear | 297.60 | 81 | Two Teeth | 341.40 |
| 31 | Crow Man | 317.80 | 82 | Comes after Bear | 272.70 |
| 32 | Talking Crow | 313.35 | 83 | Frog | 285.65 |
| 33 | White Light | 320.00 | 84 | Red Day | 299.50 |
| 34 | Fast Walker | 253.80 | 85 | Little Elk | 305.70 |
| 35 | Burnt Prairie | 268.10 | 86 | Medicine Cedar | 320.00 |
| 36 | Badger | 302.20 | 87 | Trust | 80.00 |
| 37 | Surrounded | 242.45 | 88 | Old Man | 320.00 |
| 38 | George Banks | 232.60 | 89 | Daniel Phillips (Fire Cloud) | 319.47 |
| 39 | Willow Bark | 320.00 | 90 | Bear | 316.03 |
| 40 | Hears the Wind | 284.30 | 91 | Trembling Man | 320.00 |
| 41 | Medicine Crow | 320.00 | 92 | Seeing Elk | 320.00 |
| 42 | Pretty Boy | 320.00 | 93 | Mark Wells | 339.25 |
| 43 | Piece of Robe | 320.00 | 94 | Black Inside | 320.00 |
| 44 | John Fleury | 320.00 | 95 | Standing Soldier | 320.00 |
| 45 | Leon Fleury | 320.00 | 96 | Echo | 320.00 |
| 46 | Dog Back | 320.00 | 97 | Brave | 320.00 |
| 47 | Bowed Head | 320.00 | 98 | Bull Ghost | 320.00 |
| 48 | Black Eagle | 319.68 | 99 | First born Woman | 80.00 |
| 49 | James Williams | 320.00 | 100 | Little Day | 80.00 |
| 50 | William Carpenter | 320.00 | 101 | Bear Face | 80.00 |
| 51 | Lone Bull | 320.00 | 102 | Red Hawk | 320.00 |

| No. | Names. | Acres. | No. | Names. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | Back | 320.00 | 139 | Bob tailed Goose | 319.47 |
| 104 | Charles Potka | 76.35 | 140 | Scattering Bear | 319.62 |
| 105 | Oldest Child | 234.20 | 141 | Among the Hail | 319.92 |
| 106 | Big Hawk | 336.05 | 142 | Killed by Thunder | 79.38 |
| 107 | Twin | 284.90 | 143 | Eagle Boy | 81.61 |
| 108 | Three Lodge | 319.10 | 144 | Red Thunder | 320.00 |
| 109 | Own Medicine | 315.95 | 145 | Brave Bull | 320.00 |
| 110 | Little Wounded | 303.20 | 146 | Big Hand | 320.00 |
| 111 | Eagle Shield | 323.45 | 147 | Standing Cloud | 320.00 |
| 112 | Wounded Knee | 320.00 | 148 | Plays with Iron | 320.00 |
| 113 | Red Water | 320.00 | 149 | Weazel | 320.00 |
| 114 | Coming with Noise | 76.64 | 150 | White Mouse | 80.00 |
| 115 | Red Water Woman | 320.00 | 151 | Two Crows | 320.00 |
| 116 | Tongue | 320.00 | 152 | Many Arrows | 320.00 |
| 117 | Thick Hair | 319.17 | 153 | White Fox | 320.00 |
| 118 | Eagle Feather | 317.60 | 154 | Pretty Whirlwind | 320.00 |
| 119 | Her Law | 320.00 | 155 | Hundred | 312.66 |
| 120 | Bad Fool | 347.00 | 156 | Skunk | 329.14 |
| 121 | Four Eagles | 355.92 | 157 | Mary Eggar | 320.00 |
| 122 | Sitting Elk | 355.69 | 158 | Left Hand Bull | 320.00 |
| 123 | Yellow Man | 309.25 | 159 | Black Bear | 320.00 |
| 124 | Low Buck | 341.15 | 160 | Grabbing Bear | 320.00 |
| 125 | Shaved Dog | 320.00 | 161 | Appearing Elk | 80.00 |
| 126 | Walking Warrior | 320.00 | 162 | Oldest Child | 80.00 |
| 127 | Owl Head | 319.97 | 163 | Cut Hair | 257.40 |
| 128 | Round Head | 320.00 | 164 | Leaf | 320.00 |
| 129 | Whippoorwill | 319.32 | 165 | Her Pack | 80.00 |
| 130 | Wood Piler | 319.87 | 166 | Seeing Stone | 320.00 |
| 131 | White Ghost | 319.92 | 167 | Crooked Horn Woman | 320.00 |
| 132 | Don't Know How | 319.75 | 168 | Touched | 80.00 |
| 133 | Running Bear | 319.65 | 169 | Quick Iron | 320.00 |
| 134 | White Cloud | 319.55 | 170 | Upon the Hill | 320.00 |
| 135 | Thrown Away | 319.77 | 171 | Iron Elk | 320.00 |
| 136 | Whipper | 320.00 | 172 | Antoine de Gray | 320.00 |
| 137 | Muskrat | 349.70 | 173 | Charles Le Clair | 80.00 |
| 138 | Killed Dead | 319.45 | | | |

All the improvements made during the present year have been made on these allotments, and consist of the erection of houses, stables, fences, corrals, &c., and the breaking of new land. The latter was done by the government, the other by the Indians. During the summer, land was broken for the following named Indians on their claims:

| No. | Names. | Acres broken. | No. | Names. | Acres broken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | With Tail | 3.15 | 25 | Surrounded | 2.16 |
| 2 | Clear the Way | 4.72 | 26 | Fast Walker | 4.39 |
| 3 | Drifting Goose | 4.24 | 27 | Slapping | 4.93 |
| 4 | Bad Moccasin | 3.72 | 28 | Fire Tail | 4.75 |
| 5 | Hair in Lodge | 3.66 | 29 | Butcher | 5.15 |
| 6 | Eagle Dog | 4.32 | 30 | Hail Thunder | 5.00 |
| 7 | Fire Cloud | 5.24 | 31 | Little Voice | 5.00 |
| 8 | Wizi | 4.20 | 32 | Turning Medicine | 5.00 |
| 9 | Red Bull | 3.68 | 33 | Low Buck | 2.42 |
| 10 | Yellow Man | 5.25 | 34 | Bowed Head | 4.82 |
| 11 | Mark Wells | 4.00 | 35 | William Carpenter | 1.37 |
| 12 | Little Dog | 5.00 | 36 | Antoine Rondell | 5.07 |
| 13 | Red Crow | 5.00 | 37 | Afraid of Hawk | 5.00 |
| 14 | Seeking Land | 4.96 | 38 | White Light | 1.70 |
| 15 | Horn Dog | 5.00 | 39 | Left Hand | 4.00 |
| 16 | Bear Ghost | 5.00 | 40 | Red Bear | 4.00 |
| 17 | Listening to the Wind | 2.74 | 41 | Wooden Horn | 4.00 |
| 18 | Piece of Robe | 4.88 | 42 | Bull Ghost | 3.00 |
| 19 | Black Eagle | 5.15 | 43 | Medicine Crow | 3.00 |
| 20 | James Williams | 5.00 | 44 | Crooked Horn | 4.00 |
| 21 | Lone Bull | 5.21 | 45 | Dont Know How | 4.00 |
| 22 | Boy | 5.26 | | | |
| 23 | Willow Bark | 3.00 | | Total area broken | 188.14 |
| 24 | Burnt Prairie | 3.00 | | | |

Authority has been granted to break one hundred acres additional by contract this year. The reservation from settlement of immense tracts of the Sioux lands, while the Indians are liberally provided for by treaty stipulations, cannot long continue. Convinced of this, I have induced these people to anticipate the time when they will be compelled to relinquish possession of the unoccupied portion of their domain and prepare for the test of their ability to maintain themselves that will inevitably be put upon them. The movement thus far has been eminently satisfactory.

### INDIAN POLICE.

The force of Indian police authorized at this agency consists of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 8 privates. The force is reliable and efficient in all ordinary emergencies, and performs much valuable detail service.

### MISSIONARY WORK.

Until July these people were without the encouragement and assistance of a missionary laborer. At present the Rev. H. Burt is located with the tribe, having been transferred here from Pine Ridge. This gentleman formerly served with this tribe as teacher and missionary with such satisfactory results that his return is most gratifying to the Indians. Services in Dakota are held in three chapels on the reservation alternately, and in the chapel at the agency in English on Sunday evening. Mr. Burt makes it a part of his duty to support the policy of the government earnestly and actively, and directs his work exclusively for the benefit of the Indians.

### CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

No crime punishable at law has been committed on the reservation during the year either by Indians or against their persons or property.

### GRIEVANCES.

It has for some years been a standing source of complaint with these people that they have never been able to acquire a title to their reservation. They declare that this was explicitly promised to them in the treaty made with them on the 20th of October, 1865, at old Fort Sully. This grievance has been referred to the department repeatedly during the last three years, but has never received any attention whatever.

### SUPPLIES.

Supplies are issued weekly, and consist of flour, hard bread, coffee, sugar, beef, bacon, baking powder, soap, salt, and tobacco. The ration is abundant and is largely supplemented by the product of cultivation.

### EMPLOYÉS.

The labor at this agency has become so varied and extensive that a large force of Indians is constantly employed with the white employés. At present 29 are engaged. These are constantly changing, others taking the places vacated by those who feel competent to undertake work wholly for themselves. The skilled labor and the most difficult and arduous duties are performed by the white employés, each of whom has the direction of a party of Indian laborers.

### THE AGENCY.

The reconstruction of the agency is almost finished. During the year a warehouse 100 by 38 feet, a stable 34 by 66 feet, an office 24 by 38 feet, and an employés' dwelling 22 by 38 feet, have been erected, and several other buildings extensively repaired; these improvements all being necessary.

Three of the old "garrison" buildings still standing are to be removed immediately, being worthless, and three others in a similar condition were removed during the year. About 50,000 feet of cottonwood lumber is now being sawed at the agency mill.

The agency farm consists of 106 acres; the crop consists of—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 19 |
| Oats | 51 |
| Corn | 30 |
| Employés' garden | 3 |
| Industrial school farm (corn, potatoes, and garden) | 3 |

One hundred and twenty-two fruit trees were set out in the spring, and about six hundred forest trees.

### OBSERVATIONS.

While undoubtedly a large number of this tribe will require assistance from the government during their lives, I believe that under proper management a majority of the people would be wholly able to subsist themselves within five years, and that the youth of the present generation would at maturity be entirely self-sustaining in every respect. It is a common belief that Indians cannot be brought to this state, but this belief is founded on the assumption that the Indian nature is not susceptible of modification or improvement. This is an unfortunate as well as a common error, and is purely a prejudice inherited from the times when the only efforts made to improve the Indians were to remove them further westward, and thus defer the time of the actual and practical test of the flexibility of the Indian nature. My own experience, having lived with these Indians over seven years, is that the various aspects of Indian life when closely studied are found to correspond with those of the white race, the only

difference being that the Indian exists in an infinitely lower plane, from which he must be raised by a commercial contact and an exemplary competition with the white man.

Every movement that tends to make the individual Indian a producer on his own account and for his own benefit exclusively, by establishing his own individuality and by encouraging his ambition creates artificial necessities upon which he soon learns to become dependent, and which, in turn, create other wants that carry him upward in intelligence as well as in industry. Until the Indian can, however, establish a hereditary foundation—a home—secured to him and his heirs by law, with all the rights and responsibility of a person, no effort of the government or its agent, nor departmental policy, however faithfully and persistently applied, can give permanence to his industry or make of his individuality or personal independence other than a sham and a criminal pretence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. DOUGHERTY,
*Captain, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*August* 15, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 1 ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the year ending July 31, 1881:

RESERVATION, PRODUCTIONS, &C.

Devil's Lake Indian Reservation (which includes the temporary military reservation of Fort Totten) contains about 275,000 acres, and lies along the southern shore of Devil's Lake, in Northeastern Dakota, in latitude 48°. It is excellent agricultural land, producing cereals and vegetables of the very best quality in large and paying quantities, and it also possesses many advantages over that of the surrounding country, having sufficient timber for fuel, some of the oak being suitable for dimension lumber for building purposes. Plenty of good water is easily obtained; the prairies are unsurpassed for summer grazing, and the bottom lands furnish an abundant supply of nutritious wild hay, which, with the fertility of the soil, healthfulness of the climate, and beauty of scenery, makes this reservation very valuable and a desirable home for these people.

INDIANS, ADVANCEMENT, &C.

The Indians of this reservation, numbering 1,066, are portions of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head bands of Sioux. Nearly all of them are located on individual claims, living in log cabins, some having shingled roofs and pine floors, cultivating farms in severalty, and none are now ashamed to labor in civilized pursuits. A majority of the heads of families have ox-teams, wagons, plows, harrows, &c., and a desire to accumulate property and excel each other is becoming more general.

The early part of this season was favorable for crops, but several days of very warm weather, in the beginning of July, followed by some weeks without sufficient rain, has shortened the yield somewhat; but the area of cultivated land being largely increased this season the harvest will, therefore, still be in excess of any previous year. The seeded fields, aggregating "approximately" 1,000 acres, have been well and profitably cultivated, while the following is about the proportionate acreage of the grain, viz: wheat, 360 acres; corn, 270 acres; oats, 80 acres; pease, 10 acres; potatoes, 140 acres; turnips and ruta-bagas, 75 acres; onions, carrots, and beets, 20 acres; beans, 20 acres; and squash, pumpkins, and cabbage, 25 acres. The oats being cut, but not thrashed, and just having commenced harvesting the wheat, I can, therefore, give but approximate figures; but after examining the crops carefully we estimate as follows: wheat, 7,500 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 3,500 bushels; pease, 400 bushels; potatoes, 16,000 bushels; turnips and ruta-bagas, 8,500 bushels; onions, carrots, and beets, 5,000 bushels; beans, 525 bushels; besides a large quantity of pumpkins, squash, cabbage, &c. The hay cut for agency, school, and Indians will approximate 2,000 tons. There has also been 405 acres of new land broken this year preparatory to sowing wheat next spring. This breaking was done entirely by Indians on 110 different claims, adjoining their old fields; the work is uniformly and well done, and in every respect equal to that done by the neighboring white farmers.

EVIDENCES OF INDUSTRY.

Since the date of my last annual report, September 2, 1880, the Indians of this reservation have hauled 349,326 pounds of quartermaster and commissary stores for the Fort Totten military post from Jamestown, a distance of 82 miles, and received 65 cents per 100 pounds for the distance, making $2,270.60 thus earned. They hauled

530 tons of hay and 150 cords of wood for the military hay and wood contractors, and received $2 per ton for hauling the hay and $2 per cord for hauling the wood, the distance hauled averaging about 7 miles, earning by wood and hay $1,360. They hauled 260,000 pounds of oats from the Cheyenne River to Fort Totten for the grain contractor, and received 20 cents per 100 pounds for the distance, which was 20 miles, earning thus $520. They chopped 1,236 cords of wood for the wood contractor, and received $1 per cord, or $1,236, for cutting same, making a total of $5,386.60 earned by them in this way. They also hauled 445,570 pounds of agency freight (which includes 53,221 feet of pine lumber) from Ojate, the railroad point of delivery, a distance of 85 miles, making a total, apart from the hay and wood mentioned, of over 1,000,000 pounds of freight hauled by them during the past 11 months, and reckoning the agency freight at the lowest obtainable rates, "65 cents per 100 pounds for the distance, 85 miles," they saved the government an expenditure of $2,896. They also cut 769 cords of wood for agency, grist-mill, saw-mill, and boarding schools, and hauled 476 cords of same to these respective points. They cut, hauled, and built into fence 12,955 rails; cut 1,680 oak saw-logs, averaging about 50 feet of lumber each, and hauled 1,362 of these logs to the saw-mill, 600 of which have been sawed, the lumber being intended for roofing and flooring houses for the individual owners of the logs. They also provided their fuel, which is no inconsiderable work during the winter months, cared for their stock, and attended to their farms in a very satisfactory manner.

### INDIAN APPRENTICES.

There are six apprentices learning trades at this agency, three in the blacksmith shop, and three in the carpenter and wagon shop. They show a commendable aptitude in their work, and are now quite useful in attending to repairs of wagons, sleds, plows, &c., which work is constantly increasing. The assistant blacksmith, George Albert, a full-blood Indian, lives at the mill, which is about seven miles from the agency. He is charged with the care of grist-mill and saw-mill, keeps an account of all saw-logs and wood received, runs the engine when sawing or grinding, and takes care of the buildings and machinery when they are not in operation. He is a married man, and we have commenced building a blacksmith shop alongside his house for his use, which shop, near the mill and the boarding schools, will be a central point for work, being contiguous to the best settlements on the reservation.

### INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force is one of the principal supports of an Indian agent, and exerts an influence for good among the Indians that no other organization can. I have found the force of this agency trustworthy and reliable, always ready to execute orders and cheerfully undertake any journey or hardship when in the line of duty; but to make the force still more efficient, a more reasonable compensation is essential. A salary of $60 per year is insufficient to keep the best men in the service. Policemen should be paid $15 per month, at least, for self and horse, and when the retention of proper men for such an important civilizing power depends upon an additional $10 per month, it is certainly unwise economy for Congress to withhold it.

### MISSIONARY, EDUCATIONAL, AND MORALS.

This agency is assigned to the Roman Catholic Church, the mission being under the charge of Rev. Claude Ebner, O. S. B., who, with Rev. E. Wendl, assistant priest for eight months of the past year, and one Benedictine brother, has labored patiently with these people. The christianization of a heathen people, with their absurd superstitions and pagan practices, is very slow; still, the Rev. Father is very hopeful, and greatly encouraged with his success, as the old people who formerly opposed the instruction of their children are now indifferent, and he reports 175 baptisms since the 1st of September last, 13 of whom were adults.

The industrial boarding school is under contract with Very Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of Catholic Indian missions, and is under the immediate charge of Rev. Sister Chapin, with six assistant sisters, of the order of Grey Nuns, of Montreal, Canada. This school, a model of order and neatness, is a powerful civilizer, the deportment, manners, and discipline of the pupils being the admiration of all who visit it; and one of the most pleasing features of the results of the school is to see the change that is being wrought among the parents and families of the children of the school. The religious training and example shown exert a wholesome influence over all, and the principles of justice and morality inculcated are no longer despised, but respected by the whole community.

This school has been successfully conducted throughout the past year. There have been 95 children who attended school during the year; the largest average attendance during any one month was 81; and the average attendance for 11 months (from September 1, 1880, to July 31, 1881) was 75 regular boarding scholars. The children have made commendable progress, and their advancement all that could be desired. A vacation was given on July 26, ultimo, but after visiting their homes for a few days

a majority of the children have returned to the school to remain throughout the vacation; this course being more beneficial to the children than if they remained at home, it is therefore encouraged by us.

The morals of these Indians are steadily improving. Neither the Sun nor Medicine dance is now practiced upon the reservation. The Medicine feast is still continued, but that also is no longer popular. The Grass dance is yet practiced, but it is only allowed at stated times, and regulated so as not to interfere with farm labor.

Polygamy is rapidly dying out, and there has not been a case of drunkenness or intoxication among these Indians during the past year. Their obedience and good behavior is such as to be gratifying to an agent. It commands the respect of persons knowing them, and is extolled by strangers who visit the reservation.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The following buildings belonging to this agency are in a good state of repair, viz, agent's house; industrial boarding-school; grist and saw mills; granary and stable. The store-rooms and shops are log buildings with shingled roofs, and are also in a fair state of repair, but the employés' quarters need renovating. They are old log buildings with shingled roofs, and the buildings, having settled considerably, need new floors throughout. The stable, 30 by 60 feet, two and a-half stories, and the grist-mill, 32 by 32 feet, were built last fall and painted this spring. The stable is very substantially built, and is one of the most convenient barns in this section of the country. The grist-mill is well constructed, and does excellent work, 4,000 bushels of wheat having been ground for the Indians of the reservation since its completion in December last.

Arrangements are also now made for the erection of another school-building, 30 by 50 feet, two stories, which is intended for the larger boys, and the log building now occupied by them will be converted into shops and store-rooms for their use.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

As in my last annual report, I would again call attention to the importance of the survey of this reservation and urge its early completion. This survey is very necessary for the permanent and proper location of the Indians, and will remove one of the principal sources of annoyance to an agent here, by establishing lines that would be accepted and respected.

SALARIES OF INDIAN AGENTS.

It is now pretty generally admitted that it requires a man of some ability to successfully conduct the affairs of an Indian agency, his duties being judicial and executive, and both of an exacting nature. The office is, therefore, no longer considered a sinecure. An Indian agent must also be a man who has the confidence of his neighbors when he can give the bonds required by law; still the salary remains in most cases less than is paid to a second-class clerk. This inadequacy of salary is an unjust discrimination from other public officers, and is a matter for the consideration of Congress which I hope the department will call attention to, and succeed in having a more just compensation allowed.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this my sixth annual report as Indian agent at Devil's Lake, having recently been assigned to the Standing Rock Agency, for which new station I expect to leave in a few days, and in severing my connection with this agency and the Indians among whom I have labored for the past ten years (four years as an employé and six years as agent), I must say that I do so with some reluctance; but in looking back at what these people were when I first saw them ten years ago, and comparing their condition at that time with their present prosperity, I can see enough for congratulation, and also feel that my labors have not been entirely lost; and with full confidence in the future prosperity, steady advancement, and ultimate civilization of the Indians of this agency, I take my leave of them, bespeaking for their new agent (who will yet find much to do) that support and encouragement from the department, so essential to his success, which I have so largely enjoyed while in the service at this agency.

I inclose herewith statistical report, together with report of the special physician.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*September* 5, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 1, 1881, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this agency since my taking charge of it on the *19th of May*, 1880.

This reservation is located in the northwestern part of Dakota, and the agency in the southeastern corner of the reservation, 95 miles overland from Bismarck in a northwestern direction. There are united at this agency three tribes: Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering, Arickarees, 678; Gros Ventres, 445; Mandans, 223; total, 1,346.

The average of farm land has been increased from 650 acres cultivated last year to 850 acres this year, of which the Indians cultivated 580 acres, divided in 255 allotments; there was also cultivated by the government 270 acres. I have thus far been unable to thresh grain, as the threshing-machine purchased for this purpose has not reached my agency; therefore estimated yield only can be given. Wheat and oats were injured by hot winds during the first half of July—on the 3d of July the thermometer registered 106° in the shade; on the 7th, 103°. While the earlier sown wheat was in bloom these hot winds produced a blighting effect upon the growing crops, the quality of the grain was greatly injured and the yield largely reduced. Yield of crops raised by Indians from 580 acres, which they cultivated in a very creditable manner, estimated: Ree corn (a small early variety), 345 acres, 3,500 bushels; potatoes, 125 acres, 4,000 bushels; squash, 12 acres, 225 bushels; beans, 8 acres, 56 bushels. Also, cultivated by the government: Wheat, 160 acres, estimated yield 1,500 bushels; oats, 65 acres, 1,600 bushels; corn, 25 acres, 250 bushels; potatoes, 4 acres, 250 bushels; Hungarian and millet, 16 acres, 20 tons hay. The entire tract of land cultivated is well fenced with posts and wire; 1,190 rods were built this summer. The soil is thin, with subsoil sand and gravel; the older fields show evidence of being worn out. I would request that the breaking of 200 to 300 acres of land be secured during the next year.

I am gratified in being able to state that the number of Indian men who labor is constantly increasing; and, as compared with the number willing to labor one year ago, great improvement has been made in this direction. Men who now perform much of the work formerly done only by women are no longer ridiculed by those who have thought it undignified for Indian men to labor; chiefs and head men of their tribes, who never labored before, now engage heartily in farm work, and their example has a good effect upon the younger men of the tribes. The Indians have cut, to date, 530 tons of hay for themselves and the government. I am now dividing in allotments among them a much larger acreage of land than they ever farmed before, which I will have them plow this fall that it may be ready for seeding and planting in early spring, to avoid delay in preparing ground in spring-time.

I regret that all the Indians of this reservation are huddled together in one compact village, subjecting them continually, more especially the young, to vicious influences with which they are continually surrounded. If they could be located on lands in severalty, and could feel assured that the lands which they would occupy and cultivate were really their own, and know that they held them by a tenure which could not be taken away from them, I am persuaded that they would be greatly stimulated to make and improve and beautify homes and occupy them. This great incentive to civilization should no longer be withheld from them; they would thus be induced to leave the village, with all its accumulations of filth and garbage of more than thirty years. But as these lands are not surveyed, they are unwilling to occupy them with an uncertain tenure.

I also find another objection made by them to leaving their village and separating on lands some distance apart from each other, which is the fear of being attacked by their old enemies, the Sioux; to such an extent is this fear entertained by them that they never leave the village even for a few miles without being well armed. I deem it important that the honorable Commissioner draw an agreement with treaty stipulations providing that all Indians of each tribe should mutually agree to treat and regard Indians of other tribes as friends and abandon the hostile feelings which they now entertain toward each other, to the end that horse-stealing and murdering may cease among the Indians of the different tribes, and instruct Indian agents to use their influence with "chiefs" and "head men" to sign said stipulations.

SCHOOLS.

Greater interest is being manifested by the heads of families on the subject of education than ever before by the Indians of this agency; they seem awake to the importance of the education of their children, and the head men are exerting a good influence among the children and young people of their tribes. It is, however, difficult with school-houses located adjacent to the village to secure a regular attendance on the part of the pupils, but we feel encouraged with the evidences of improvement. The teachers are diligent in their efforts to make the school successful. I find from school record that the average daily attendance for the school year of ten months continuous session was 31.1; the whole number of pupils who attended school was 114; the largest average daily attendance for one month was 50.

MISSIONARY.

Missionary work at this agency under the auspices of the Congregational Church, and under the personal care and supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall, is doubtless preparatory to beneficial results, and much good will be accomplished in the work of civilizing and christianizing the Indians of this reservation. Rev. Mr. Hall has completed within the past year a neat chapel, which is used regularly every Sabbath for service; instruction is given to Indians in their own language, in which Mr. Hall has made considerable progress. The mission work at this agency sustained a great loss, and Rev. Hall a sad bereavement, in the death of his wife, which occurred on the 17th of April last. Her earnest work and deeply pious life gave her great influence with the Indians. Rev. Hall is ably assisted by two lady teachers, Miss Ward, and Miss Pike.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency consists of 20 men—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 18 privates. They have been selected from the most intelligent, orderly, and influential men of the tribes at my agency, and are willing at all times to perform duty when called upon, and are obedient to orders, and also feel the responsibility which they have assumed, and proven their efficiency in the preservation of good order throughout the past year. No opposition to the organization is now manifested; the chiefs and headmen of all the tribes are in full accord with the importance and benefits of the organization, and no disorder of note has occurred during the past year. I believe the benefits resulting from the system more than compensate for the small expense incurred.

In conclusion, I will say I am greatly encouraged in the prospect of the future civilization of these Indians; I firmly believe that with kind and reasonable treatment, patient example, and honest dealing with them, together with persistent and patient teaching in the practical lessons of agriculture, and with reasonable assistance afforded them in their laudable efforts to help themselves, they may be elevated to a plane of civilization which will make them good citizens. In morals they compare favorably with an equal number of white people. Profanity and cursing seem to be almost unknown to them. The degrading vice of profane swearing is taught them by the worst class of white men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*August* 29, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular from Indian Office bearing date July 1, 1881, I have the honor to report condition of affairs at this agency since I assumed charge December 3, 1880.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

"Lower Brulé Agency" is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, latitude 44° north, longitude about 23° west from Washington; its southern boundary near the White River, and extending 20 miles north to a point near Fort Hale, and extending west from the Missouri River a uniform width of 10 miles (as described by treaty made at Fort Sully, A. D. 1866). Much more land than this, however, is claimed by this tribe. The surface of the country is very broken; and there is but little land in the whole range of what may be called "first class" for cultivation; the most is only adapted for grazing purposes.

The agency headquarters are located upon the west bank of the Missouri, about one mile from the river, which, opposite, is about 1,000 yards wide.

The bottom lands here are about one and one-fourth of a mile wide, the land rising with a gentle slope from the river to the bluffs in the rear to an elevation from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the river. Upon the east is American Crow Creek, a tributary of the Missouri, at times a turbulent torrent, at others (as at the present) nearly or quite dry. This creek and its tributaries drain a large surface, and in the event of a storm or melting snows, rises rapidly; being at times impassable for days. It has been often bridged, and the bridges have been repeatedly swept away. At the present time a bridge is in process of construction which, it is to be hoped, may withstand the floods, and give us at all times egress by way of Fort Hale, the only outlet from the agency except by the Missouri River. White River is the other stream watering a part of this reservation, subject at times to sudden rises, filled with sand bars, extremely crooked, navigable for nothing but the lightest skiffs or canoes, and the greater part of the year is but a shallow, dirty stream.

### THE SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

Upon the larger part of the reservation the soil is totally unfit for cultivation; alkali earths in many places largely predominate. The washings from the bluffs and hills make a soil, when wet very tenacious, and when dry it "bakes" to such a degree that the plow cannot be used even upon land that has been cultivated in previous years. From the conformation of the land, much of it can never be successfully worked. Broken as it is by deep ravines and steep hills, the plow can never be used to advantage; and crops can neither be planted, tended, nor gathered.

Upon the White River, and at its mouth, there are some excellent pieces of land, producing corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, and vegetables, repaying, in ordinary seasons, the labor expended. The same may also be said of some portions that border upon the Missouri, but the larger part is apparently unfit for anything but grazing. No "prairie" land thus far has been broken, and the problem of *its* cultivation as yet remains unsolved. It is proposed to break from 50 to 75 acres of prairie the coming season, sowing oats, wheat, and planting a portion with corn, that we may know from actual trial what crops (if any) can be profitably raised. From examination I am led to think that oats, wheat, and barley may be grown upon the upland in quantities that will more than repay the cost of labor.

*Statement of land broken.*

| No. | Names. | 1880. | 1881. | Total. | No. | Names. | 1880. | 1881. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* | | | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* |
| 1 | Iron Nation | 6 | 1 | 7 | 52 | Crazy Bull | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | Cloud Hoop | 2 | 0 | 2 | 53 | Hawk Track | 1½ | 1½ | 3 |
| 3 | Chasing Horse | 2 | 0 | 2 | 54 | Small Forked Tail | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | Omaha | 5 | 0 | 5 | 55 | White Whirlwind | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | Forked Butte | 3 | 0 | 3 | 56 | Wind Cloud | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 6 | Bull Head | 6 | 0 | 6 | 57 | Knee | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 7 | Pretty Sounding Flute | 2 | 0 | 2 | 58 | Black Jumper | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | Good Road | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 59 | Iron Sided Bear | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 9 | John Wikuwa | 2 | 0 | 2 | 60 | Fool Hawk | ½ | ½ | 1 |
| 10 | Mary Rencountre | 3 | 0 | 3 | 61 | Thin Belly | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | Man like a Bear | 0 | 1 | 1 | 62 | Bob-tailed Crow | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | John Dubomette | 2½ | 0 | 2½ | 63 | Bear Elk | 1½ | ½ | 2 |
| 13 | Useful Heart | 7 | 3 | 10 | 64 | Jumping Up | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 14 | Bear Bird | 7 | 2 | 9 | 65 | Slow Dog | ½ | ½ | 1 |
| 15 | Carries the Eagle | 4 | 4 | 8 | 66 | Rattling Runner | ½ | ½ | 2 |
| 16 | Rattler | 2 | 0 | 2 | 66 | Black Stone | 1½ | 0 | 1½ |
| 17 | Stabber | 3 | 0 | 3 | 67 | Little Pheasant, by band | ...... | ½ | ½ |
| 18 | Bed Quilt | 5 | 0 | 5 | 68 | ..... Do do | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 19 | White Buffalo Man | 6 | 4 | 10 | 69 | Grass Lodge | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 20 | Pretty Dog | 4 | 0 | 4 | 70 | Little Bull | 7½ | 1½ | 9 |
| 21 | Small Sided Bear | 1 | 0 | 1 | 71 | Packettle | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 22 | Flying Eagle | 2 | 1 | 3 | 72 | High Dog | 3½ | 1 | 4½ |
| 23 | Left-Handed Thunder | 4 | 1 | 5 | 73 | Sharp Nail | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 24 | Alex. Rencountre | 6 | 0 | 6 | 74 | Ghost Lodge | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 25 | Finette Rencountre | 0 | 3 | 3 | 75 | Big Eagle Feather | 3½ | 2 | 5½ |
| 26 | Jack near the House | 2 | 2 | 4 | 76 | Black White Man | 3½ | 2 | 5½ |
| 27 | Pretty Head | 2 | 0 | 2 | 77 | Lone Pine | 1½ | 1½ | 3 |
| 28 | Big Bodied Eagle | 2 | 1 | 3 | 78 | Surrounded | 2½ | 3 | 5½ |
| 29 | Blackfoot | 3 | 1 | 4 | 79 | Twist Nose | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 30 | Big Mane | 6 | 2 | 8 | 80 | Red Leaf | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 31 | Spirit Walker | 5 | 0 | 5 | 81 | Medicine Bull | 8½ | 2 | 10½ |
| 32 | Sawalla | 5 | 0 | 5 | 82 | Mark Patterson | 1½ | 0 | 1½ |
| 33 | Bear with Long Claws | 3 | 0 | 3 | 83 | High Dog | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 34 | Red Water | 4 | 0 | 4 | 84 | Medicine Bear | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 35 | Chasing Crow | 2 | 0 | 2 | 85 | Elk | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 36 | Big Bellied Teacher | 2 | 0 | 2 | 86 | Driving Hawk | 5½ | 5 | 10½ |
| 37 | Dead Hand | 4 | 2 | 6 | 87 | Soldier Partisan | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 38 | Good Soldier | 2 | 1 | 3 | 88 | Rev. Luke C. Walker | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 39 | Tobacco Mouth | 34 | 0 | 34 | 89 | Charles Collins | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 40 | Little Dog | 5 | 2 | 7 | 90 | Handsome Elk | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 41 | Stone Man | 4 | 2 | 6 | 91 | Wears the Eagle | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 42 | Many Eagles | 2 | 0 | 2 | 92 | John Whitemouse | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 43 | Red Breast | 2½ | 2 | 4½ | 93 | Foot | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 44 | Poor Clown | 0 | 2 | 2 | 94 | Big Heart | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 45 | Yellow Hawk | 2 | 2 | 4 | 95 | Medicine Horse | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | Black Dog | 5 | 2 | 7 | 96 | Long Star | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 47 | Standing Cloud | 5 | 2 | 7 | 97 | Beef Carrier | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 48 | Dog from War | 5½ | 2 | 7½ | 98 | Good Soldier | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 49 | Black Wolf | 6 | 4 | 10 | | | | | |
| 50 | Solos Walker | 2 | 0 | 2 | | Total | 321½ | 114 | 435½ |
| 51 | Black Bonnet | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | | |

The first column in the foregoing is taken from the report of the acting agent of this agency for the year 1880. Some of the land broken has never been cultivated, some cultivated in part, the most planted with corn and potatoes.

No wheat has been sown for the year 1881 by the Indians, there being no means of grinding at or near the agency. Much of the wheat raised in 1880 was either not harvested at all, or else gathered in a very loose manner. There being but one thrasher at the agency, and the tribe scattered so far over steep hills almost impassable for a loaded team, renders it very discouraging work for them to haul it to thrash. With another machine located nearer the larger bands and with machinery for grinding, I am of opinion that wheat would be raised more generally.

The crop of corn this year, I fear, will be nearly a failure. Up to within three weeks I never saw finer. Since then we have had extraordinary hot weather, with very strong hot winds, that in some cases have almost entirely destroyed the crop.

WATER AND TIMBER.

The great drawback, apparently, to the location of the Indians away from the margin of the rivers (Missouri and White), arises from the scarcity of water and timber. Very few springs can be found at any time, and during the hot season their number is decreased. Upon the river bottoms and lowlands there is little or no good water, as in most cases the alkali impregnation is such that it is absolutely poisonous; hence, the water supply at present is confined to the Missouri and White Rivers.

In the vicinity of the agency headquarters, and apparently all through the bottom lands, at various depths, "chalk rock," so called, appears to underlie nearly the whole country, "cropping out" and forming the river banks, bluffs, hills, &c. This rock is very soft, almost like compressed clay, and could be bored with almost as much ease as the soil which it underlies, and I am convinced that below this stratum of rock water can be found in quantity sufficient to warrant the trial. Water being found, the means of raising it to the surface would be of small expense. Thus water could be obtained for all necessary purposes—stock, culinary, irrigation (when needed), and last as a protection from fires.

All the water used at the agency must be hauled from the Missouri, a mile distant, at a cost of from $2,000 to $2,500 per year; with this sum, "water-works," capable of supplying all the water needed at all times for the stables, barn, houses, shops, &c., could be built, besides giving a complete protection against fire, of which, at present, we have nothing but a few buckets. With the prevailing high winds a fire once started would be almost certain to destroy the entire agency buildings, with all the valuable stores, tools, &c., contained therein. At the saw-mill, some 7 miles distant, is a 20 horse-power steam engine practically useless. Could this be removed to the agency it could be used, not only for sawing, but also for pumping and grinding. The additional cost for mills and pumps, with the necessary pipe, would be but comparatively small, and then the steam-engine would be a large and important factor in agency labor.

From a careful examination of the timber and wood resources of the agency a very scant supply must be reported; upon the agency proper there is almost none. The "Missouri bottoms," that a few years since were so thickly studded with oak, ash, elm, and cottonwood timber, have been ruthlessly stripped, and the axes of the Indian, the wood-chopper, and military wood-contractor have cleared nearly all, leaving but a scant supply, and it will be but a short time hence when timber in this part of Dakota will be among "the things that have been." Upon my arrival here there were but 12 cords of wood for agency use during the long and cold winter of 1880–'81. All the wood chopped was obtained from trees that had been felled in previous years. No standing wood was cut, except a few trees upon the line of the proposed railroad.

In this connection permit me respectfully to call the attention of the department to the wanton and reckless manner in which the timber lands set apart for Indian use have been and are now mercilessly plundered of valuable standing timber and wood, valuable cedar, oak, and elm, cut and converted into cord-wood by steamboat wood-cutters, squatters, and others, without any benefit being derived from the same. All cases that have come to my knowledge of wood chopping upon this or the "general reservation" have been acted upon promptly, and the offenders warned from Indian soil. As the whole of this part of the Territory is practically without timber, except small quantities upon the margin of the streams, it would seem but an act of prudence to enforce the laws in respect to timber and wood cutting already upon the statute book, and if these are insufficient, to apply for additional legislation to preserve the remnant of timber from such wholesale destruction.

CLIMATE.

Perhaps no part of the United States or its Territories can show a greater range of temperature than Dakota. The winter of 1880–'81 was in all respects a remarkable winter. Commencing early with snow and the closing of the Missouri in October, at the time of my arrival here, December 3, winter had fairly commenced; snows falling, accumulating, drifting, closing all means of access or egress, shutting the agency completely from the outer world, almost as effectually as though we had been transported to another planet; the mercury dropping lower and lower daily, the lowest

mark of 41° below zero was reached; with no mail for weeks (at one time an interval of thirty-nine days and one of twenty-nine days). It seemed at times almost as though we had been transported to those regions of snow and ice eternal so graphically described by Dr. Kane. Still the daily routine went on, and all at the agency retained their usual health. For fourteen consecutive days in January, 1881, the mercury at no time during the twenty-four hours rose above zero—the lowest marking was 41° below. (During the present month of August, 1881, for a number of days the mercury in the agent's office has stood at 100°, 101°, and 102°.) During the "frozen time" the sun rose, shone, and set upon a world of white; varied at times by furious winds, violent storms, blinding snows, filling the air, and making travel dangerous to human life.

Wood chopping, ice cutting, hauling logs to saw-mills, preparing food for domestic animals, when the weather would admit, were all carried on with as much system as practicable. The usual winter pasturage finally became so deeply buried that subsistence from that source for the cattle was no longer to be had. Stores of forage ran low, and then began the fight of the domestic cattle and ponies with cold and starvation, and hunger became the normal condition of nearly all the domestic animals upon the agency. Many died of hunger, some were buried deep in snow drifts, and for a time it was feared that almost all animal life would become extinct.

The breaking up of the Missouri, fortunately for us, had but few inconveniences, and no positive dangers. As the most of the houses are located far beyond the reach of the river in its highest stages, but small damage was sustained. With the advent of spring and the disappearance of the snow and ice, new duties came, and all were invigorated and inspired with new hopes and new aspirations; the winter had gone, the land was to be prepared for crops, and nearly all had something to look forward to, to redeem the losses of the past.

Hitherto nothing has been said descriptive of the inhabitants of this agency; a paragraph may be devoted profitably to

### THE INDIANS OF LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

The Lower Brulé tribe are one of the many branches of the great Sioux Nation, speaking essentially the same tongue, practicing the same customs, having similar traditions, similar unwritten laws, and being in fact *Indians*. Physically, mentally, and morally, they appear well, better than any tribe whose representatives I have met. Among them are many who, dressed in full citizen's clothing, would command instant attention in any community, and a closer acquaintance would disclose the fact that they possess no small amount of mental ability. Still, with all these advantages, they are but *Indians;* not *angels*, but human beings, with all the human hopes, fears, wishes, and aspirations pertaining to humanity; men whose ancestors for successive generations have been called "savages," "barbarians," and "hateful," "treacherous," and every way "ugly"; who knew but little good and much evil; whose education developed them into splendid animals, having but few human hopes, and much more of the animal than intellectual in their composition; such were the ancestors of this people.

Slowly, very slowly, have they been lifted above the level of their ancestors, but a change has been made, and one for the better. Where their ancestors roamed from hill to hill, and valley to valley, stopping a day here or there, as fancy dictated, their descendants live, not in bark huts, or skin "tipi," but in comfortable log houses, with many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of civilized life.

The value of these changes they are not slow to appreciate, and the desire is daily growing for better houses, better furniture, and more of the comforts and conveniences of a home. From frequent conversations with the oldest men in the tribe, they claim to be the oldest tribe settled upon the Missouri River, having frequented this locality and planted corn, melons, &c., upon this spot for a long series of years.

The tribe is scattered over an area of some 12 or 15 miles in extent, a part of them, thirteen bands in all, being located near agency headquarters, a part at the mouth of the White River, and still a third part upon the White River, extending as far as fifteen or more miles from its mouth. They are located upon the best lands in the reservation, the most convenient for wood and water, and those best adapted for farming purposes, as at present managed. Nearly or quite all the bottom lands in this reservation are thus occupied. Should the experiment of breaking the prairie prove a success, there will be room for a further outgrowth of Indian farms.

The mile square, sold by agreement January, 1881, to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company, will take a large part of the best land near the agency headquarters.

A visit to the various camps discloses the pleasing fact that the most of them live in a fairly comfortable manner, in log houses mostly. A few still cling to the "tipis." Some of the houses have shingled roofs; the most, however, still are covered with mud and brush, as of old. They are justly proud of their farms, and point with pride to the fences, fields, &c., that they claim as theirs; and a few words of kindness and commendation or suggestions for making a better showing are kindly taken and prac-

ticed. In the care and management of their dwellings many of them show neatness and method, and the desire for furniture evinces an appreciation of home comforts.

Previous to my arrival here there had been no resident agent for several years; the agency having been in charge of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, First United States Infantry, who also had charge of the agency at Crow Creek, residing for some time at the latter place. As these agencies are on opposite sides of the Missouri River, and nearly thirty miles apart, and as at certain seasons the Missouri cannot be crossed for days at a time, the difficulty of management can readily be seen, and, as a matter of fact, the "Brulés" were somewhat discouraged. They need emphatically "line upon line and precept upon precept" daily, and almost hourly words of encouragement, counsel, and at times it may be sharp reproof, and no one not present or accessible at all times can know their needs and often discouragements; and from what little experience I have had with them, I doubt if any one, however capable, can successfully manage two agencies at the same time.

A firm, kind treatment, never promising anything, however small, that is not performed to the "letter of the bond," will insure their good will and respect, and they can be directed easily in the paths of improvement and civilization. Coming among them a stranger, knowing but little of their antecedents, it has been my aim, with all the means at my disposal, to encourage the worthy, rebuke the lazy and indolent, and hold out inducements to them to array themselves in the uniform of good order. Mixing among them freely, hearing them in their complaints, their hopes, and wishes, giving them good advice, counseling them to labor themselves, to teach their children to labor, and to give them all the advantages of education that may be provided for them, and generally to be kind, obliging, considerate of their neighbors' interests as well as their own, I think I can state that, while this tribe are not quite in the "millennial" state, they will compare favorably with any community of the same number, be the "color or condition" what it may.

During my residence among them there have been no lives lost through violence, and two cases only have come to my knowledge where damage has been done to property. One of these has been amicably settled by the offender and his friends; the other is in process of adjustment. The good order among themselves is marked, and a gratifying degree of decorum is manifest, especially in the issue house. Formerly it was little better than a "bear garden"; now each waits his turn quietly and without disturbance. The same may be said with reference to the drawing of other supplies, tools, material, &c., furnished for them by the department. The old-time manners have disappeared, and in their places may be seen something of the amenities of civilization.

Labor, formerly a disgrace to the male Indian, has become fashionable, and the man who but recently was content to loiter away his time in indolence may be in most instances found at work. While they do not work with the same vigor and persistence as the whites, they still do work, when not long since the idea was scorned. At no time in the history of the tribe have there been as many workers as at present. Formerly, the agency office, shops, stables, &c., would be filled, often crowded, with loungers. The same was true with the trader's store. Now there are but few seen, except upon Thursdays and Saturdays. Thursday is the day when all can come, young and old, male and female, and ask for such articles (other than food) as may be on hand for them. Saturday being issue day, there is always a "gathering" about headquarters. On other days it is seldom that any are seen, unless it may be some in quest of the physician, or one who wishes to borrow, or have some broken tool repaired, which, when done, the Indian usually departs for his home and work.

No startling incidents can be noted, with the exception of the accidental wounding of chief "Medicine Bull" (which was reported in detail at the time), which occurred a few days after my arrival, and which, coupled with the projected visit of a delegation to Washington (in view of which there was quite a degree of excitement), also the non-distribution of the "annuity goods," the arrival of a new agent, all combined, for a few days made matters assume a rather dubious appearance, and a spark would have caused an explosion only to be quenched in blood. Fortunately the man wounded possessed not only great influence, but an uncommon share of good sense, and kindness and firmness prevailed, and peace and harmony were soon restored, which have remained unbroken till the present time.

EDUCATION.

Three schools have been maintained for about seven months during the past year. The teachers being all Indian, the Indian tongue is the medium through which instruction is conveyed. The extreme cold of the past winter and the deep snows prevented many from attending, and the closing of the schools in May did not allow me an opportunity of visiting them and see just what they were doing. The whole number of scholars reported in the 3 schools was about one hundred and seventy-five—all attending for a longer or shorter term. From all I can learn "schools in the camp" have an emphatically "up-hill work" to perform, and if anything is learned the

teacher may well "thank God and take courage." Perhaps as much knowledge was imparted and stored up as is the case in many schools located in (so-called) more favored communities. Any one who has visited a school of this description may well wonder sometimes that anything profitable has been imparted or treasured up. A most valuable part of the instruction, perhaps, may consist in the habit of going to the school.

A new "boarding, industrial, and day school" will be ready this autumn, that can accommodate fifty boarding and nearly as many mere day scholars. The Indians express the strongest wish that this school shall be under the charge of a white man who will teach the English tongue. I am of opinion that the teaching by a competent person in English would be by all means the most preferable. Hearty co-operation on the part of the most influential men in the tribe is promised, and it is to be hoped that they may be induced to take this important step in the proper direction. Five Indian youth from this agency are expected to return from Hampton, where they have been the past three years. It is hoped that their influence may be thrown in favor of sound education.

RELIGION.

The only church upon this reservation is near agency head-quarters. Episcopal in form it is "Catholic" enough to embrace, all within its fold. The rector, Rev. Luke C. Walker is a full-blood Santee Sioux Indian. As a factor in the improvement of this tribe, I consider his influence of the first importance. Not only a clergyman, but also a practical farmer, by precept and example he daily shows that it is not in his mind that labor is a disgrace. Services are held each Sunday morning in the Dakota tongue, attended usually by a full, devout, and attentive congregation. On Sunday evening service is usually held in English. Besides the Sunday morning service, there are usually one or more services held during the week-day evenings, at one of the camps. Partial services are held from time to time by one of the school teachers, at the camps on White River. Besides these, meetings are held from time to time at the study of the rector, at which religious matters are discussed, and the seeds scattered in a not unpromising soil, with the hope that in due time they may spring up and bear abundant fruit. The case of Mr. Walker himself practically settles the query, "Can the Indian be civilized?" While perhaps we cannot expect that the old will ever be much changed, the younger part of the Indians it is hoped can and will change their ways, and gladly follow the "new faith," promising, as it does, a radical change in this as well as the life to come.

SANITARY.

As a rule this tribe are remarkably healthy; that class of diseases frequently met with in semi-civilized communities is scarcely known. Consumption has its victims, as in civilized communities. Scrofula and skin diseases are met with; rheumatism is to be found; also ophthalmia, to a certain extent.

The death rate is diminishing, before a better and more comfortable home, and a more regular and healthy diet. The number of births is in *excess* of the deaths, and with improved modes of living I see no reason to doubt that the Indian race may long have its representation among the family of the great American Republic. Very few of mixed blood are found on the roll of the tribe, and there are at the present time no "squaw men" upon the reservation.

In the treatment of disease a very large proportion of the whole number avail themseves of the services of the regular physician of the agency. Practically the occupation of the native "medicine man" has gone, and it is but seldom that he is called to perform his mummeries. One case recurs to my mind of quite a prominent man who came to consult me personally, stating "He was a heap sick," asking my permission to send to another agency for a "grand medicine man," who he was assured could cure him. He was told that the "medicine man" could not be allowed here, and was also informed there was a "medicine man" here who could cure him with no "humbug"; after demurring for a time he finally called for the agency physician, who quickly gave him the desired relief. *His* faith in the new system is now strong, and the native "medicine man" for him has ceased to have any influence. One such case has a much greater weight than any given amount of humbuggery.

With the erection of the hospital building, lately authorized, a new factor will be added in favor of the new way. The material, furniture, &c., have been purchased, and as soon as received the work will be commenced, and it is hoped that the New Year will open a place where the sick and disabled may be treated in a a more comfortable manner than heretofore.

POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 8 privates, a number quite too small for the duties to be performed. The rapid influx of settlers in this vicinity (on the opposite shore of the river) has assumed large proportions. The temptation to cross the river, for wood-cutting, trading, whisky-selling, &c., is great,

and the class that invariably flock to the extreme frontier, embracing many with little or no moral sense, is increasing. These men are far more difficult to control than the Indians. Bringing as they do few of the virtues and all of the vices of civilized life, their presence is in no way desirable, but quite the reverse. Orders have been issued and posted in prominent places upon the opposite shore, that all who land upon the agency must at once report at the office; those not reporting to be sent at once without the limits of the reservation. This has had a wholesome effect, and the number straggling has been diminished. The better class of settlers approve the regulation; those whom it was intended to hit do not approve.

I am happy to be able to state that the police force among the Indians themselves is growing in favor. They see that it is a protection to them, and they are desirous that the force be increased. Quite recently a request was made by the headmen and chiefs that the police force be increased to fifty. When it is borne in mind that not more than *two years since* they were wholly and totally opposed to any police force at all, and that it was with great difficulty any men could be enlisted, the change in opinion in this matter seems quite remarkable.

The pay of the Indian police seems entirely too small. Five dollars per month, the man to find his own pony, seems a very small compensation; with an increase of pay, providing police quarters and a fatigue suit in addition to the full dress suit now provided, a force can be organized that would be a much greater aid to the agent than at present in his many duties. As far as they go they do well; with increased pay and advantages the best young "braves" would naturally seek the police force as a means of making their influence felt in the tribe. Another method is to make the pay more per man, and insist that his whole time should be devoted to the service.

HOMESTEADS.

The Indian, as he progresses, naturally feels that he would like some "vested right" in the soil he occupies. It is little benefit to him, he feels, for him to work if he knows he may at any time be dispossessed. Give him to know and feel that the land and the house he cultivates and occupies are his land and his house, that he cannot be removed at will, that he and his children and children's children will inherit the land, and you give him the highest possible inducement to move onward and upward. In the history of their race they see that step by step they have been driven back before the advancing host of the white man, and they naturally inquire "How long will it be before we too will be obliged to fall back?" And they naturally ask, "What profit will it be for us to build houses and plant fields if we too are to be compelled to fall back before the white stranger?" By giving them the land they now occupy, by extending over them the broad shield of the law, they are made legally equal with the whites. This done, they will enter upon such a career of improvement as this generation or any that have preceded it have never witnessed. As a measure of humanity and justice this great Nation cannot afford to refuse. Give them the same *rights*, and at once they are placed side by side with the white settler who seeks to make a home for himself and his posterity. Refuse them, and you doom the Indian to uncertainty as to his position, and take from him the strongest inducements to education and labor, and the twin blessings, Religion and Civilization.

EMPLOYÉS.

This report would be incomplete without a grateful recognition on my part of the value of the assistance rendered by the employés at this agency. They are the "staff" without which the various duties could not be performed, and if any improvement has been achieved, to them, in their hearty co-operation and active carrying out of orders, must be awarded a large part of the credit. But two employés have been changed since my assumption of charge, both of whom were relieved at their own request. To them all, individually, I wish to tender my sincere thanks. Some of them have been a long time at the agency, possessing the fullest confidence of the Indians, speaking their tongue, conversant with their habits; like skilled soldiers, they need but few commands.

CONCLUSION.

There are other matters of more or less importance that naturally come under the eye of an agent who performs his duty; the habits, dispositions, modes of treatment of individual cases, can be extended almost indefinitely.

There are other customs also which, to a greater or less degree, prevail which might be made the subject of a longer or shorter essay; among them ranks

DANCING.

This has been carried on, though not to so great an extent (I am informed) as in some previous years. The "sun dance" in a modified form was held this year, and resulted in a miserable failure. The expected supplies from the agency were not forthcoming; the result was a curtailment of the whole performance, with the promise that this was the last "sun dance" that would be attempted here.

A word might also be said relative to polygamy, which still prevails to some extent the more enlightened among them discountenance the practice, and the introduction of Christianity and their own sense of wrong will gradually work its downfall. With the example of a so-called Christian community favoring its practice (unsuppressed by the power of the general government) it ill becomes any to sit in judgment upon a semi-civilized class just emerging from the chaos of barbarism. Looking at the "Indian question" from a standpoint quite near, living among them, and seeing them in their daily walk, I am constrained to say that while there are many things to condemn, still there are many things to commend. Their patience, courage, honesty, good-nature, and ease with which they can be guided, commend them especially to the fostering care of the government; and as they can be fed, educated, and civilized cheaper than they can be exterminated, there are two powerful factors engaged in their improvement, viz, humanity and economy.

One further subject I would respectfully call to the attention of the department, and close this long, and perhaps prolix, report. The duties, responsibilities, and cares of Indian agents are slightly understood outside of the circle in which they revolve. When it is borne in mind that they are isolated from home, and all its pleasures and comforts, from all they hold most dear; that they are charged frequently with the most delicate and onerous responsibilities; that upon their action peace or war may result, and that upon them, more than upon any other class, depends the success or failure of the question of the advancement of the Indian race, it would seem to be a measure of true economy that their services should meet with a corresponding reward. Like all men holding responsible positions, they are human; they may and will at times err, and the rules that in many cases would be applied to others will fail with them, and they cannot always perhaps be justly judged as other men may be. Compelled to act at once, and often *judge*, *court*, and *jury* combined, deciding often against the white settler, squatter, or wood-chopper, they are censured, in no small degree, because they thus decide. I think I may state without any contradiction, by any one qualified to judge, that an Indian agent who seeks to know and perform his duty will find but few waking hours when he will not be called upon to consider in what manner he can best perform the duties with which he is charged. His work is never done; be it midday or midnight, like the faithful soldier camped in the presence of the enemy, he must always be ready for action; ready to take advantage of any favorable movement; equally ready to repress any attempt at violence or insubordination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. PARKHURST,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for past twelve months, in accordance with requirements of circular letter, Office of Indian Affairs, July 1, 1881.

THE INDIANS.

There have been carried on the rolls of this agency for the past year an average of 7,200 Indians of the Ogalalla Sioux band, with them being a few of the Wazaza Sioux. Our number was slightly increased in the spring by the arrival of about 60 of the Northern Sioux, from Sitting Bull's hostiles, but these were at once absorbed by the agency Indians, one or two of them becoming policemen and others freighters, so that their advent, in a decidedly ragged and starved condition, produced no other effect on our people except to impress on the agency Indian the fact that the north, to them in past years attractive as the home of the buffalo, had ceased to be a desirable region for a prolonged sojourn of the red man.

These are now in the northern camp of the surrendered hostiles at Standing Rock agency, several hundred of the Ogalallas who in the past have strayed away (hardly like lost sheep) who are anxious to return to their people here, having come to the conclusion, from force of circumstances, that the Great Father's long-horned Texas beef is somewhat more desirable than the fast-disappearing buffalo of the north, especially where the latter has to be sought after on this side of the boundary line, with the chances of finding a few United States cavalry thrown in. These renegades I would recommend the transfer of, as their presence here will in no way interfere with the peace and tranquility of the agency.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

The proposed retransfer of these people from their present abiding place at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, I do not look upon with the anticipation that it will

in any way add to the peace and prosperity which this agency has enjoyed for the past three years. My past experience with the above-named Indians has been that they are vicious, turbulent, and insubordinate, as compared with the Sioux. In former years when there was often threatened trouble at the Red Cloud Agency, it arose generally with these Cheyennes, who were attached to the agency. They do not submit to agency discipline and restraint, and from their record in the Indian Territory since their removal there in 1877 I should judge that they have not changed much in this respect. Still, with the efficient police system now in operation here, and the good example set by the Ogalallas, they will without doubt realize the fact that they must alter their old habits and adapt themselves to the new order of things.

The Ogalállas themselves have during the past year progressed in the same ratio as for the two previous years of their residence at this agency. They are rapidly adopting the white man's way of living, in the way of clothing, manner of preparing food, &c., and the expending of their earnings in more useful articles, such as spring wagons, furniture, &c., instead of beads and trinkets.

They have become reconciled, as a people, to the discipline of the Indian police, which was to them at first very obnoxious. They appear to realize that advance in civilization must be associated with a legal protection of life and property by individuals especially appointed for that purpose. The fact that the power to so protect them has been intrusted to members of their own tribe has had more to do with the peace and tranquillity of this agency for the past as well as the two preceding years than anything else. Admit that the Indian is brutal in many ways and low in the evolutionary scale as a human being, but he is endowed with reasoning powers, and a conscience to a certain degree, and it would be strange indeed if he did not appreciate the trust and confidence that has been placed in him here, in placing the controlling and restraining power in the hands of the Indian police as Indians, and the entire removal from the vicinity of the agency of the white man's soldiers, whose presence appears to be a constant reminder that the Great Father, and the agent who represents him, are afraid to trust him.

The abandonment of Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, located nineteen miles from here, last spring, thus leaving us with no troops nearer than sixty-three miles away at Fort Robinson, has thus far resulted in no injury to the interests of the agency, or the neighboring country, rather to the surprise of the stockmen and others, who as usual prognosticated Indian raids, outbreaks, &c. For the past year, no crime has been committed on the reserve, or disturbance created. No stockman or settler in the neighboring State of Nebraska or the Black Hills can claim to have lost a head of stock, but rather the contrary, for many stray animals belonging to the stockmen have been picked up on the Indians' land and returned to the rightful owners by the Indian police and individual Indians.

During the past winter, more or less trouble was created by the introduction of intoxicating liquor from the whisky ranches established just over the Nebraska line, two miles from the agency, but the temporary establishing of two sub-stations for the police on the line, and a regular patrol of the same, resulted in the locking up of the offenders in the agency guard-house for several days at a time; and a prompt removal from the reserve of all white men found frequenting these ranches, very soon put a stop to one of the principal curses arising from the association of the Indian with the unprincipled class of whites too frequently to be found in the vicinity of Indian reservations. To thoroughly prevent the introduction of liquor into the Sioux country is a difficult matter. It is true the severe laws enacted by the United States to prevent this traffic should apparently put a stop to it, but when we consider that the noble red men as a people evince a remarkably natural taste for the article, it is not to be wondered at that they should shield the person who may attempt to supply them. This taste and desire for liquor appears not alone among the common Indians; it is not unwelcome to even Red Cloud (whom an editor of one of the philanthropical journals East recently very gushingly termed "the grand old chieftain"), for excessive use of the fluid which exhilarates and at the same time intoxicates has had much to do with eliminating what grandeur formerly existed in this Indian, and has resulted in his downfall among his people.

There has been the usual attempt made during the spring to cause discontent among the Indians and distrust in the department by the use of trumped-up charges of stealing, &c., by the agent and his employés, emanating from a few ex-traders and squaw men; but owing to what I should judge to be a recent and wise policy adopted by your office, in referring the same to the agent for investigation, and thus affording him an opportunity as an official of the government to defend himself, (in place of the system in vogue formerly, of subjecting him to a star-chamber investigation, with the attendant newspaper notoriety, presumably on the theory that Indian agents are guilty until proven innocent), the disturbance was short-lived.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The construction of permanent abodes by the Indians has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily, as many inducements have been offered them to engage in this most

promising advancement toward final civilization, interfering as it does with their migrating tendencies and investing their earnings in a kind of property that they cannot easily move off, and once having enjoyed the comfort of will be loath to forsake. The houses have been supplied with a good cooking stove each, crockery, and various housekeeping articles. The three hundred cooking stoves supplied by the department during the year were excellent in both manufacture and material, but are now all in use, and there are at present several houses unsupplied. The exceedingly severe weather of last winter, with the suffering endured among those living in the canvas lodges, has very much stimulated the erection of houses.

The Indians naturally at first located their houses in small villages, after their custom of erecting their lodges, but by degrees the enterprising ones, who are of course the house-builders, discover that by living in villages they have to care for the worthless and indolent who pass their time in dancing and feasting, so that now the owners are scattering out, and the creek bottoms for a distance of forty miles from the agency are dotted with substantial log houses where two years ago none were to be seen. Where a modest little house of one room formerly satisfied the owner, the majority now aspire to structures of two or three rooms, so that there is an increasing demand for heating as well as cooking stoves.

Another and not insignificant benefit resulting from the use of stoves is the protection of the trees in the valleys, consisting of ash, cottonwood, box elder, and hackberry, as an open fire in a lodge precludes to a great extent the use of pine on account of smoke, and the Indians were forced to resort to the other woods; but now the pine, which should be the proper fuel of the country, is burned in the stoves.

STOCK-RAISING.

The cows and bulls furnished these Indians during the two preceding years, numbering 1,500, for breeding purposes, have been well cared for and have increased numerically to a very promising extent. The loss on the original stock was small, notwithstanding the severe weather of the past winter, where the loss on some of the private ranges in the vicinity equaled fully from 25 to 75 per cent. The experiment of making these people civilized and probably eventually self-supporting as stock-raisers does not disappoint my anticipations of two years ago and promises more practically than any other means for various reasons. For considering the Indians as a people, and their past life for generations, it is hardly to be expected that they will take kindly to a life of toil requiring manual labor as is required in an agriculturist; having had more or less experience as stock-raisers in herding and breeding their vast herds of ponies, it would seem but common sense to continue them in this path with domestic cattle.

AGRICULTURE.

After practical experience and observation in this region for several years, I cannot but consider that any attempt to make these people self-supporting, even to a limited degree, as farmers, must necessarily be but a waste of time, labor, and money, for the simple reason that this is not an agricultural country, principally on account of lack of rainfall at the proper season, and the hot scorching winds that prevail during the summer months. The lack of rainfall is due to the peculiar meteorological condition of things that have probably existed in this region for ages, and may for ages to come. The moist currents of air passing in the upper regions from the valley of the Missouri and its tributaries of this district have their temperature increased by constant radiation of heat from the earth, and their capacity for moisture being thus augmented, so that the rain which should descend here, does not until the high peaks and ridges of the Black Hills, Big Horn, and the foot-hills of the Rockies are reached, where the air becomes chilled and the rain drops. From thence the moisture travels back to the Missouri through the creeks and tributaries heading in the above-mentioned regions. There being very little moisture in the ground, the heat absorbed from the sun's rays in summer, instead of passing off as latent heat of evaporation, goes off as active radiated heat; thus one thing leads to another, and *vice versa*.

Irrigation, except to a comparatively limited extent, I do not consider feasible. The creek bottoms are narrow and the upper benches, which take in the bulk of the land, are, as a rule, too much elevated above the water to render extensive irrigation practicable; and even if this was not an objection, the creeks, which are on an average twelve miles apart, supply too small and uncertain an amount of water to supply extensive ditches. Land which requires irrigation to make it cultivatable is hardly the land which we should select to try the experiment of making men self-supporting as agriculturists, to whom manual labor is both distasteful and a thing to them personally unknown.

The fact is, that by degrees the white man has taken from the Sioux pretty much all the land that can be considered arable. When these people gave up the Black Hills and the Big Horn, they lost the garden spots of the reserve, and it is now rather late in the day for the white man, after depriving them of all the valuable portion of

their country, to become clamorous that the lazy heathen should work and become producers and support themselves. White men well trained in farming, have tried to till the soil in this vicinity in Northern Nebraska and have lost all the money invested, and have not produced enough to pay for the seed. I can confidently venture to state that, if the experiment were tried of placing 7,000 white people on this land, with seed, agricultural implements, and one year's subsistence, at the end of that time they would die of starvation, if they had to depend on their crops for their sustenance.

In support of the above, I take the liberty of quoting from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1876. On page 333 of said report will be found the following extract contained in letter of instructions to the Sioux Commission from Hon. J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

> The President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory, and that the solution of the difficulties which now surround the "Sioux problem" can be best reached by such removal. Their main dependence for support must ultimately be the cultivation of the soil, and for this purpose their own country is utterly unsuited.

On page 337 will be found the following, embodied in the report of the Sioux Commission after having visited this region:

> From the information received, the commission believe that if the Indians are to be made self supporting as speedily as possible they ought to be removed to the Indian Territory at as early a day as practicable. We are unanimous in the opinion that these Indians can, for the present, find homes on the Missouri River, but we do not believe that they will ever become a self-sustaining people there. We do not think that it would be advisable at this time to move the large proportion of the Sioux to the Indian Territory, but in view of the fact that it is the only valuable country upon which the Indians can be located and that this country has been set apart by the most solemn guarantees as the future home of the Indians, that to open any portion of this territory to white settlers would be a violation of the nation's plighted faith, and that here the Indians can become a self-supporting people, we believe that it is just and humane to remove to this Territory from time to time bodies of the Sioux who are ready and prepared to live by labor.

From page 349 I quote still further from the report of the commission:

> Inasmuch as the country now occupied by the Sioux Indians does not possess lands on which they can ever expect to become self-supporting, we would respectfully recommend, providing these people decide after they get home to move down, that steps be taken, at as early a date as possible, looking toward the removal of those Indians represented by this delegation to the Indian Territory, believing that the best interests of the government and the Indians require their being placed where they may be able to support themselves.

Admitting that the above is susceptible of proof, the date at which these Indians may be hoped to cease to be a burden to the United States does not reside in the immediate future, and for this "poor Lo" is certainly not to blame, for in the Indian, unlike his favored white brother, who can adapt himself to any country or clime, love of locality and the home of his fathers is strongly marked. The Indian has not the same reasoning powers as the white man, for sound reasoning, although a human attribute, is still a matter of development, and what has there been in the past life of the aborigine to develop this power? Comparatively nothing. His tastes and wants were simple, and easily supplied from the game that was found around him in abundance, and when the scarcity of this means of living forced him to resort to the agency life, his wants were supplied with even less strain on his mental faculties than formerly, and he is still being fed and cared for, so that such reasoning as he possesses does not tell him that the time may come that he may have to help provide for himself.

There is, however, I think, among our promising young men a dim awakening to the fact that the land that supplied them amply with game cannot supply them with sustenance in the agricultural way, and the time will come when, fully realizing this fact, and also that the time is fast approaching in which they must do for themselves, they will be willing to seek their fortunes elsewhere, in a region that may not be quite as acceptable to them from the standpoint of their old life. When the time comes that necessity will require these Indians to work, they will do so, there is no doubt, judging from the working force that has been developed among the younger portion of this agency during the past two years; for they do their work well. In grading roads, ditch digging, wood sawing, and manual labor generally they have done exceedingly well, and this season have kept forty mowing machines in good use, and put up a large amount of hay for their freighting animals during the winter.

### INDIAN FREIGHTING.

The introduction of this enterprise with that of the Indian police system by the last administration has marked an epoch in the history of the Indian, and has done much to facilitate the solving of the Sioux question. There have been engaged in this business during the year three hundred wagons furnished the Indians by the department, and one hundred private wagons, making four hundred in all, with four ponies to each wagon, driven by Indians. The amount of supplies hauled was 2,069,100 pounds; distance transported, 200 miles, and amount earned for same and paid in standard silver, $41,332. The supplies have been handled with care, and have neither been

ost or tampered with. As the drivers change frequently, there has been given employment to seven or eight hundred young Indians, many who can boast of having been warriors in the Custer campaign of 1876, and probably would have been troublesome since then had they been given nothing to do, in keeping with the old adage that "idleness is the mother of mischief." To supply these wagons during the season, over 3,000 animals are necessary, so that war ponies are scarce, they having, like their owners, settled down into domestic life.

In this connection I would particularly recommend the Jackson freight wagon, manufactured at Jackson, Mich., and which has lately been supplied by your department, on account of the superior strength of the axle, which is provided with a patent iron truss rod. Fifty of these wagons have been in constant use for over a year, over rough roads, and so far not an axle has been broken.

The money earned by these Indians, which otherwise would have gone into the hands of white contractors, and out of the country, has kept the Indians employed and contented, and enabled them to purchase many articles for their houses and domestic comfort.

The apparently extra cost of feeding these Indians on account of the cost of transportation has been fully compensated by the quiet and freedom from disturbance that this reserve has enjoyed (we should never forget that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the noble red man), and the saving in supplies, which during the year has amounted to more money value than the cost of the transportation, by reason that it has accustomed the Indian to the domestic habits of the white man, with which comes general saving, and caution in the care of property.

### SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

From the accompanying tabular statement it appears that this agency, on a basis of 7,202 Indians, was entitled under the treaty to $374,116.05 worth of subsistence (at the prices paid for supplies for the year, transportation added). There was furnished by your department $350,946.66 worth, and there was actually issued to the Indians $300,624.38 worth, thus showing a saving in what they were entitled to of $73,491.67 and an actual saving by the agency in the issuing of the supplies of $50,322.28.

| | Bacon. | Baking powder. | Beef, gross. | Coffee. | Corn. | Flour. | Hard bread. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Issued as per weekly supply reports | 193,885 | 10,034 | 7,759,667 | 83,520 | 69,387 | 666,650 | 73,779 |
| Gained on issues and found; taken up | 25,000 | .......... | 90,597 | 3,500 | .......... | 110,000 | .......... |
| Actually issued | 168,885 | 10,034 | 7,669,070 | 80,020 | 69,387 | 556.650 | 73,779 |
| Amount entitled to under treaty | 262,870 | 13,143½ | 7,886,100 | 105,148 | 657,275 | 1,154,350 | 80,000 |
| Amount furnished | 188,822 | 12,000 | 7,847,547 | 99,982 | 787,936 | 800,800 | 80,000 |

| | Hominy. | Rice. | Salt. | Soap. | Sugar. | Tobacco. | Total cost delivered at agency. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | |
| Issued as per weekly supply report | 35,259 | 69,241 | 26,188 | 21,689 | 167,016 | 10,984 | $314,516 41 |
| Gained on issues and found; taken up | 10,000 | 13,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 | 2,300 | 13,985 93 |
| Actually issued | 25,259 | 56,241 | 21,188 | 14,689 | 157,016 | 8,684 | 300,624 38 |
| Amount entitled to under treaty | 39,430 | 65,715 | 52,574 | 52,574 | 210,296 | 13,143½ | 374,116 05 |
| Amount furnished | 29,972 | 75,060 | 27,950 | 20,000 | 199,456 | 13,700 | 350,946 66 |

Notwithstanding this great saving, these Indians do not complain of short rations. For the past two years there has been no time that there was a lack of any article for issue, and considering this fact, it is no wonder that they are happy and contented where in former years they were the contrary, when, it must be remembered, that for weeks at a time their store-houses were empty, with the exception of corn, baking-soda, and soap. The matter of food has a peculiar physio-psychological bearing on the Indian as well as the white man. There is a strong bond of sympathy between the heart and stomach, and a feeling of vacancy in the latter is very apt to result in a bad feeling in the former. There is no doubt but that the scarcity of rations has had much to do with causing a bad-hearted condition in "poor Lo," and subsequent trouble. A well-filled commissary, with a regular issue of rations, has a wonderfully quieting affect on the nerves of aborigines.

### THE SUPPLIES.

The supplies, both annuity and subsistence, have been excellent in quality and ample in quantity, and purchased at a price that will compare favorably with the Army. The cooking-stoves were a great improvement on those of the preceding year, which were too light in construction to stand the pitch pine as a fuel, which is very destructive to the metal. The extensive use of stoves is to be encouraged among the Indians as civilizing in effect and saving in the preparation of food.

### EDUCATION.

During the winter four day schools were erected in the villages, which are good, substantial buildings, affording a school room 20 by 30 feet, and three rooms for residence for teacher. Owing to the difficulty of procuring teachers adapted for the work but three of the schools have been occupied up to date, but the result thus far has been gratifying, so much so that, authority having been granted me, I shall cause to be erected two more schools after the same plan. The attendance has been large and is constantly on the increase, many of the older boys and girls even evincing strong desire to obtain a knowledge of the white man's language and his ways.

It will be principally through schools, industrial and common, that we may hope to practically open the way for civilization. It is with the young generation that we must labor. To endeavor to civilize the Indian who has passed his prime and whose nature has been moulded in the old-time ways of his people, on the war-path and chase, is both against reason and experience. The rule holds thus with the Caucasian, then why expect the Indian to be an exception? Eventually there will be erected here a boarding-school by the department, and from this institution here, as well as elsewhere, much good may be expected in the way of permanent education.

### CHURCH AND MISSIONARY WORK.

During the past year the Episcopal Church, under whose jurisdiction, spiritually and morally, this agency is placed, completed a good church and mission building, and missionary work succeeded to a surprising degree considering the small amount of attention the Ogalallas have received in the past in this direction; but I regret to say that for some reason the work has been suspended, there being no resident missionary here at present. It is sincerely to be hoped that the missionary care of these Indians will soon be resumed.

### TELEGRAPH LINE.

There has been constructed by Indian labor during the year 108 miles of telegraph line, which, added to the 20 miles constructed the previous year, gives this agency 128 miles of line, owned and operated by the Indian service, reaching from a point 35 miles this side of Rosebud Agency, Dakota, to Fort Robinson, Nebr., 63 miles west, where it connects with the through line from the Union Pacific. On this latter section of the line valuable aid was given by the military in supplying the poles. I need not dwell upon the importance of the telegraphic connection.

### MEDICINE.

The Indians are rapidly abandoning their native medicine men and adopting the white man's treatment. The present physician, who has had former extensive experience with Indians and their ailments, has during the short time he has been here built up an extensive practice, and is evidently gaining their confidence.

### THE CHIEFS.

The old chiefs, relics of a system that has ceased to be necessary in our dealings with the Ogalallas, are as antagonistic as ever to all innovations and improvement, their promises and protestations as usually made in Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. But, with the death of the neighboring chief Spotted Tail, and the deposing of Red Cloud at this agency, their influence for good or evil is rapidly dying out.

THE POLICE.

Of the police and the work performed by them I would refer you to my recent special report, merely remarking here that a thorough support of themselves and the good labor they are engaged in is essential to the peace and welfare of the agency. I could not expect or ask more from them than they have done.

AGENCY IMPROVEMENT.

There has been constructed at the agency one building for the use of the police, containing mess-room, kitchen, and dormitory. Here the police and Indian laborers are furnished their meals three times a day at regular hours; this arrangement is civilizing in its effect, teaching them how to conduct themselves at table and the benefit of properly prepared food. The storage capacity of the warehouse has been increased 500,000 pounds by the construction of shed additions. This improvement was very necessary when it is remembered that there is annually stored and handled at this agency over 2,000,000 pounds of supplies. One of the old agency buildings, which has heretofore been incomplete, has been converted into a storehouse for tools, building and shop materials, &c., and placed under charge of the master of transportation, thus entirely separating the commissary from other supplies, which is essential for the proper care and accountability of property.

A water-works has been constructed, consisting of a 17,000-gallon tank, supported thirty feet above the ground on trestle-work, and surmounted by a windmill. From this, water is distributed to the different buildings through 1,600 feet of water-main, thus affording an ample supply of water as a protection against fire and for domestic purposes.

Last of all, there has been erected on the agency grounds the post flagstaff from the abandoned Camp Sheridan, Nebr., and from this daily floats the flag of the Great Father, which it is hoped guarantees by its mingled colors protection to the red and white alike.

In closing my third annual report, I have to acknowledge the universal courtesy and assistance extended to us by the military and neighboring stockmen, with whom we have had the most amicable relations. Recognizing the fact that very much is due to the majority of the employés for the faithful manner in which they have performed their arduous duties, I can but return to them my thanks, hoping that with their assistance affairs may progress as well during the present as they have during the past year.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind support to myself, and assistance afforded the Indians in their efforts to better their condition,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions embraced in circular, dated Office of Indian Affairs, July 1, 1881, I have the honor to transmit annual report of this agency. The year past has been one of general quietude. The bands embraced in this reservation have generally observed their treaty stipulations and have entertained feelings of greatest respect and sincerest friendship, both toward the government and the whites generally.

I regret to say that this people have made less progress in the way of civilization and self-support than was expected of them. The absence of institutions of learning, and the great ignorance of the means necessary to be applied from their own mental and physical resources (being slow to learn), is greatly to be regretted. The almost universal barrenness of the soil affords but little hope of their becoming self-supporting at an early date. They have sowed and planted, it is true (in a small way), but the result is ever discouraging to them. The past winter, which is distinguished from all preceding ones as the longest and most severe ever known to them, was most disastrous. Their cattle and ponies perished by hundreds, and the constant and deep snows prevented those living remote from the timber cañons from obtaining at times fuel sufficient to cook their provisions and keep themselves warm. Their sufferings were very great, and while they complained of the cold, they fully appreciated the goodness of the government in providing for them.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The lesson of frugality is learned most slowly, and "to lay up for a wet day" is an unknown adage to their vocabulary. Their habits and customs do not undergo changes (as in the case of more enlightened people) for the better. To-day they may be pos-

sessed of abundance, to-morrow wanting in everything. They never give grudgingly; on the contrary, they are profligate with their possessions, trusting rather to the government than to Providence and their own exertions for reimbursement. They do not realize or appreciate the munificence and generosity of the government as they should, and their education in these things can only be effected by throwing them more upon their own resources.

The condition of the Indians upon this reservation might be greatly improved by some wholesome changes in their general treatment. The government has supplied all necessary wants looking toward their final acquisition of wealth and independence. The wagons and harness supplied and estimated for the coming year are ample not only for their private uses, but for the transportation of all the supplies sent to them as annuities. After having so supplied them, they should be made to understand that the care of such property not only devolves upon them, but that all repairs necessary to preserve the implements given to them should be made at their own cost and expense. The policy heretofore adopted by my predecessors, and which seems to have become unalterable custom and law, of doing everything for them without consideration, in my judgment is not an onward movement toward civilization and self-dependence. Reward of industry and value of money can only be taught them by convincing them "that something is never obtained for nothing." When they are made to understand that they are to meet the expense of repairs from the proceeds of their own industry and earnings, when this first lesson in care and attention is taught them, you may look for (slow though it be, but steady) improvement in their condition, and, in my opinion, not until then.

In many respects the heathenish and barbarous customs which have so long prevailed among them are gradually dying out. Perhaps the most striking of these changes is that of their manner of mourning for their dead. When I assumed charge, the appearance of a nude Indian (their mourning weeds) seemed an admonition to all white persons to betake themselves to cover, and get as far beyond the reach of the grief-stricken as possible. When the hand of death has been laid upon any of their households they feel that the departed spirit cannot go through the "dark valley" to the "happy hunting grounds" without an accompanying spirit, and none seems so desirable as that of some white person, and the truest and best friend is the most desirable of all. This custom within a year past has been greatly modified, so much so that the nude mourner is no longer regarded with terror. Of course they do not mourn as the whites, but are by association, in a very slow way, gradually assimilating themselves to the customs of their white brethren.

### THEIR HABITS.

In this particular, as in the remarks upon their condition, no great deal can be said of any rapid civilizing change. Nevertheless, their association with the whites, and the struggle to imitate, give promise of improvement in their habits. Their restless natures and their roving and migratory instincts and inclinations are not easily curbed, and I find it a most difficult task to confine them to their homes. The interchange of visits to their relatives, far and near, is a custom so long established, that, in a country like ours where agricultural pursuits cannot be engaged in prosperously (affording but a poor chance of their becoming self-supporting), it is not easily broken up. Still in this respect I think I can see an improvement over years past. Their visits are generally begging expeditions. They usually return loaded down with gratuities, and their friends and kindred come to them and return with fully as much as they had given away. To be explicit, it is generally a "swap," and one or the other is sure to be cheated.

### DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

Within the past year the disposition of these Indians, I am glad to inform you, has changed for the better. When I assumed charge, the discipline was so lax that for a long while it was difficult to determine whether they could be educated to the belief that the government was master of the situation, and held them responsible for their general deportment. Spotted Tail's influence over them, and his assumed power to do and act as he pleased, without regard to the orders and instructions of the agent, had a most demoralizing effect. Gradually he reached the conclusion that the power of the government was superior to his own, and gracefully, though somewhat reluctantly, yielded to the moral suasion of the agent. I am now very glad to report a healthy and reasonable state of "disposition" among them. None but thoroughly reasonable orders are issued for their government, and their prompt and satisfactory response is most gratifying.

### PROGRESS.

In regard to the character and extent of the progress made during the past year, but little can be said either to their credit or the encouragement of the government. With all the facts in the case this should produce little or no disappointment. The

present location of their agency can cause none other than keenest regret. Situated in the midst of barren sand hills, distant from timber, with a soil almost universally sterile and unfertile, with not the least hope of their ever becoming self-supporting by their engaging in agricultural pursuits, and their general helplessness in almost everything connected with their advancement in civilization, it gives but little hope of chronicling any rapid advancement in the near future.

While they appreciate the value of money (their money) they do not appreciate the cost and sacrifice of labor that produces it, and this they will never learn until the government shall throw them more upon their own resources, compelling them, after supplying them with everything useful, to care for what is given, and preserve these munificent gifts from loss and destruction at their own cost and charges. This can be done and should be done.

PROPERTY.

The buildings pertaining to the agency have been thoroughly repaired and are now in good condition. Since my last report a barn 40x120 feet, 12 feet high, has been erected from native lumber, and the public animals were well sheltered and cared for during the past winter. The building, however, is inadequate to the requirements of the service, as the two horses and twenty mules which I was authorized to purchase will require additional stable room. This will be given them so soon as lumber can be procured. The want of another large warehouse is daily becoming more pressing. It is essential to shelter goods and supplies from the weather; and as we are at present situated this cannot be done. I am now building temporary sheds to protect supplies, and when able will proceed with the erection of a storeroom of suitable dimensions, sufficient for the future wants of the agency.

The old worthless tools and implements which were here when I took possession are gradually being replaced by new ones, and the condition of this class of property is now far superior to what I found it. Two threshing-machines, one fanning-mill, and one reaper, all of which were unadapted to the wants of this agency, were transferred by me to the superintendent of warehouses at Rosebud Landing, subject to the order of the Office of Indian Affairs. These articles are new, but of no practical use here. Having no storage room for them, the exposure to which they would be subjected would soon render them worthless.

The severe winter through which we passed made serious inroads upon our herds of work cattle, the loss being 50 out of 163 head. Being fully authorized, I entered into an agreement with the Indians whereby they should receive the remaining 113 head, with yokes, chains, and sixteen wagons in lieu of 277,128 pounds beef gross. This agreement I consider advantageous to the government in many respects, chief among which are, it rid the agency of what I have always believed a doubtful acquisition to the property, and it also gratified the longing this people have had to possess the cattle, and which they were led to believe would eventually be issued to them. On the whole I consider the property at this agency in a satisfactory condition.

AGRICULTURE.

Very little can be said of an encouraging character on this subject. The well-nigh total failure of what little crops were attempted to be raised last year has had a most discouraging influence upon our Indians, so much so, that but little effort has been made the present season to cultivate the soil. The agency farm which was broken up the year previous was given to them to divide up among themselves, to be tilled, but although they promised to put in crops the soil and season gave so slim a prospect of reward, they abandoned the idea altogether. From the experience of last year, I concluded it far better to attempt nothing on the land, rather than take the risk of squandering the money of the government. Excuse me for so often referring to the matter, but this country will not in our day become an agricultural country. Our Indians, if thrown upon their own resources and confined to this reservation, would soon starve to death.

STOCK RAISING.

On June 30, 1879, there was issued to this people 500 native cows and bulls, and one year thereafter they received 1,000 American cows and bulls, thus giving them a fair start in raising stock, a business to which this country is better adapted than anything else. To-day it is safe to assert that not more than one-third of these cattle are alive. There are several reasons for the decrease. The exceptional cold winter killed hundreds, and I may add they ate the remainder.

Indians are proverbially improvident, and although they put up a sufficient quantity of hay to carry their cattle safely through the winter, yet with their accustomed disregard of the future, they fed it all long ere the cold weather set in. While many are excellent stock raisers, the majority of the people require to be more advanced in civilization before they will make a success of the business.

PERMANENT ABODES.

The number of Indian houses, has materially increased, but a better showing would have been made if lumber for doors and roofing could have been furnished. The large mill ordered in October last from Chicago reached the agency on July 4, being delayed a period of ten months. This delay has been the cause of serious embarrassment to me, as well as disheartening to the Indians, who strongly desire to erect for themselves permanent abodes. While it was my earnest wish to aid them in their laudable purposes, I was prevented from so doing by reason of the vexatious delay. The mill is now in position, and so soon as the material for the boarding school is completed, will commence and furnish Indians with lumber for their houses. This being the case, another year will show a better record for this people, who are not to blame for their seeming negligence in this respect during the past year.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

The Indians continue to manifest great interest in the hauling of supplies from Rosebud Landing to the agency, a distance of ninety-two miles. They prefer this business to any other in which they might engage, for various reasons. While it is more remunerative, there is in fact fully as much labor connected with it as in other pursuits. The difficulties which present themselves to those engaged in this occupation are manifold. The road to the landing is devoid of timber; the western portion through sand hills; the eastern, though comparatively level, yet the soil over which they pass is of such a nature as to render it impassable for some time after a rain. True, the compensation paid for their services is liberal, but when we take into consideration the difficulties to be surmounted, the natural conclusion arrived at is, they fairly earned it. I have yet to record a single instance where this agency has sustained loss through the carelessness or neglect of an Indian freighter; I repeat my assertion of last year, "that the government has not erred in its judgment of their fitness and qualifications for such a trust."

The competition of the railroad to the Missouri River at or opposite American Crow Creek will, as I made known in the conference of March last, soon demand as a matter of economy and convenience a change of base for the receival of supplies. I would again recommend to your most favorable consideration a removal of the warehouses designed for the convenience of Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies to the point indicated as a railroad terminus, which will obviate delays and insure a prompt receipt of all our supplies without any of the hazards of navigation.

TETEGRAPH LINE.

The line between Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies was opened in May last and will be extended to Rosebud Landing so soon as all the material arrives, which will make the length erected by this agency over 132 miles. The poles to the latter place are in position, and but little labor will be required to string the wire. The line will be of great benefit by reason of speedy communication on matters relative to the transportation of supplies.

EDUCATION.

The contract between the government and the Rev. Bishop Hare for the maintenance of a day school at this agency expired on the 30th day of June, 1880, since which time we have been without a school of any description. While too much cannot be said of the value of education as an aid to civilization, yet the system of promoting the former on this reservation is still an experiment. Experience has fully shown that day schools situated at the agency or in the camps are a failure, and the only feasible plan seems to be the establishment of boarding schools at some distant point, or the removal of the pupils from the reservation entirely; the object being to take them away from the influence of their parents and relatives, which is the bane of a day school.

Owing to the large percentage of deaths among the scholars furnished by this people to the Carlisle school, it is extremely doubtful if any parents can hereafter be found who will permit their children to be sent to any distant point for the purpose of being educated; hence the establishment of a boarding school within the limits of the reservation, yet located far enough away from the agency as to be removed from family influences, seems to be the only true solution of the problem. This appears to be the view of the department, and in compliance with instructions, I have purchased material for a building 40 by 120 feet, two stories in height, and expect to have the same ready for occupancy before cold weather sets in.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at the agency is still under the efficient charge of the Rev. W. J. Cleveland, and is making some progress, which, however, is greatly retarded, owing to the absence of educational facilities. The work of Christianizing Indians without

other civilizing influences brought to bear is a difficult task; but those who have the matter intrusted to them are earnest in their labors, and it is to be hoped that in time their efforts will be abundantly crowned with success.

POLICE.

The United States Indian police have rendered effective service in enforcing laws and maintaining order on the reservation. They have cheerfully responded to the calls made upon them, and I regret no increase of pay was authorized for the present year. The small compensation allowed for their services has been so often alluded to by myself and other agents that I deem it unnecessary to again make any recommendation on the subject.

EVENTS.

Nothing of unusual interest transpired until the 9th of May last, when John Bordeau (half-breed), chief herder, was killed by a party of desperadoes at a place some forty miles distant in the State of Nebraska. The circumstances connected with the case are as follows: In accordance with the usual custom the chief herder with two Indian police were sent to attend the annual round-up of cattle on the Niobrara River for the purpose of recovering estray government and Indian cattle. They left the agency early on the morning of May 9th, and at night found themselves at a ranch (a disreputable place situated about four miles from Fort Niobrara). Rain was beginning to fall and they concluded to seek shelter and remain until the weather cleared. About midnight the place was raided by three road-agents for the purpose of robbing the proprietor, who was known to have a considerable sum of money in his possession. The inmates of the ranch were ordered to hold up their hands, and not obeying, the desperadoes opened fire, and in the *mêlée* Bordeau was killed. The policemen at once returned to the agency and reported the affair. Details of police were sent in various directions with instructions to hunt down the murderers. In the mean time, Maj. J. J. Upham, commanding Fort Niobrara, had sent Lieut. Samuel Cherry with a detachment of the Fifth United States Cavalry in pursuit. The lieutenant soon struck the trail and followed it the entire day. The next morning he started east to reach rations sent out to meet him from the post. About 11 o'clock a. m., Lieutenant Cherry, who had divided his party, retaining three men with him, saw men at a distance on the bluff. While riding toward them, with Sergeant Harrington on his right, and Thomas Locke and James Conroy in the rear, a shot was fired from behind, when the lieutenant turned, asking what it meant. Locke, with his pistol in hand, immediately shot Lieutenant Cherry through the heart, death being instantaneous. Locke then turned and fired on Conroy, severely wounding him, and putting spurs to his horse, fled. The pursuit now turned upon Locke, who was captured and brought before the United States commissioner at this agency, who committed him to Deadwood for trial. The three desperadoes were captured at Fort Pierre and sent to the same place to answer the charges against them.

THE DEATH OF SPOTTED TAIL.

On the 5th day of August, Spotted Tail held a council with his people, prior to his contemplated visit to Washington to take part in a conference with the honorable Secretary of the Interior. The council broke up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. What followed can best be described from the words of an eye-witness.

"We had a council and a feast, after which Spotted Tail mounted his horse and started home; the council had broken up and the people were scattering out; Spotted Tail was in advance. I saw Crow Dog coming toward us in his wagon. He had his wife with him. He got out of his wagon and was stooping down when the chief rode up to him; he suddenly raised up and shot Spotted Tail through the left breast. The chief fell from his horse, but at once rose up making a few steps towards Crow Dog, endeavoring to draw his pistol; he then reeled and fell backward, dead. Crow Dog jumped in his wagon and drove off at full speed toward his camp, some nine miles distant."

The excitement among the Indians was intense, although none of them manifested the least disposition to molest the whites at the agency. The commission of this crime, while partially the result of an old feud, was mainly brought about through the influence of Black Crow, a headman of the Brulé Sioux, whose ambition was to hold Spotted Tail's position, and who did not scruple to use the most foul and cowardly measures to accomplish his object. Black Crow had a small following, but they were desperate characters. They determined to kill the chief, and succeeded as stated. Upon ascertaining these facts, Eagle Hawk, captain of police, was instructed to arrest both Crow Dog and Black Crow. Their capture was effected the next day, and they were sent to Fort Niobrara, there to await the arrival of the United States marshal, by whom they will be taken to Deadwood for trial.

The loss of this chief is irreparable. There is not one on the reservation who can fill his place. The value of his services to the government in the past cannot be too highly estimated, and he was regarded by all as a true friend to the whites. His influence

was ever on the side of law and order, and to him is greatly due the credit of its maintenance on this reservation. While perhaps the chief was not so progressive as some younger Indians, still he never opposed innovations when he saw they were for the good of the people, whose interest he had at heart, and for whom he labored so long and so well.

This startling event occurred during my necessary and authorized absence from the agency, having left Henry Lelar, clerk, in charge. The calmness and coolness of Mr. Lelar, together with the courage and firmness necessary for the occasion, alone prevented an outbreak among the different bands, the result of which would have been in the end, disastrous to the whites. His success in quelling the disturbance caused by this diabolical murder, and restoring harmony among the Indians, and confidence among the whites, entitles him to the highest praise. The promptness and efficiency of his action in the matter receives the congratulations of the agent, and deserves the highest commendation of the government.

CONCLUSION.

The health of Indians and employés during the past year has been all that could be desired, and it is well that such was the case, as we were without the services of a physician for a period of five months.

The employés generally have conducted themselves satisfactorily. They have rendered prompt obedience to orders, and heartily co-operated in all measures instituted for the benefit of this people. In conclusion, I have to assure the Office of Indian Affairs that in the future, as in the past, my best efforts will be used to promote the material interests and civilization of the Indians committed to my charge. To this end they will be assisted and encouraged in those things which are for their good, and vigorously opposed in practices which tend to keep alive their barbarous customs, which are antagonistic to the plans devised far their future welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COOK,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: In complicance with department circular dated July 1, 1881, I have the honor to make to you this my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1881.

EDUCATION.

I place this first upon my report, for I most certainly think that it should receive the first consideration in the attempt to civilize Indians. I say this, believing that a thoroughly practical education for the Indian youth of the present will do more to place the future generations upon a firm civilized foundation than aught else which can be devised for their benefit.

The boarding schools have been full to overflowing through the whole year, unless during, vacation time, when but few remained. Day schools, owing to the scattered abodes of the Indians, are a failure here; for in order to obtain a full attendance at any one point, it would be necessary for some to come a distance of 5 or 6 miles, which is utterly impossible during a greater part of the year.

A thorough and efficient board of teachers have done much towards elevating the tone of the schools, causing them to be looked upon with much more favor by the Indians than formerly; so much so, in fact, that it is becoming quite "*comme il faut*" for them to wish to send their children and have them educated. Judging from the number who have already come in for the fall opening of the schools, I much fear that our accommodations will be greatly insufficient to receive them all. There are really 250 children of scholar age on the reservation, while there are accommodations for only 75.

AGRICULTURE,

Which is the next in importance to be considered, has made quite an advance during the year, as is shown from the fact that the acreage of land really under cultivation is considerably in excess over any past year, though probably the amount of grain harvested will not be materially more, owing to the wetness of the early season. A large amount of hay has been cut by all, in order to be prepared for such a severe winter as the last one was, which is a strong evidence that they are beginning to take thought for the morrow, which formerly certainly was not an Indian characteristic. There is an earnestness springing up among the Indians in this work of cultivating the soil, and they are fast learning that they can easily make themselves independent and self-supporting in this manner.

SANITARY.

The health of this people is in rather a broken condition, owing to the exposures which they have undergone during the past year, though I think there is an improvement in this respect.

A hospital for a few of the worst cases, which are so far from the agency that they cannot be properly attended to by the agency physician, would be very beneficial.

STOCK.

The increase during the year has been quite large, though no part has been by purchase, and the Indians are much pleased at the prospect of the addition to their stock of the 425 cows with calves by their sides to be received under contract during the present month.

MACHINERY.

About 30 Indians have purchased mowing and reaping machines during the year, and a few have purchased thrashing machines, with all of which they do efficient work.

BUILDING.

The mill has been completed during the year, and is now in condition to do thorough and efficient work, or will be so soon as some machinery, for the purchase of which authority has been asked, can be obtained and put in running condition.

All the frame houses at the agency have been painted, and now appear quite presentable, so that our little settlement here looks quite like a modern village.

Eight frame and ten log houses have been built or finished during the year by the agency for the Indians, and several more are under way. This has had the effect of producing among many more a desire to pull down their log huts and, as they express it, "to build better houses and live more like white men;" and, to accomplish this, they save very carefully all the money possible, with which to buy the frames and, in some cases, the sheathing for the same, after which they are completed by the agency. I have adopted the policy of obliging them to furnish a part of their own buildings, as it gives them a greater incentive to take good care of them, and a feeling of absolute proprietorship, which does more to make them contented than aught else. The pleasure of seeing some old Indian patriarch, who has passed his seventy years or more in a mud hut or log cabin, with dirt roof and floor, and in the open air, upon taking possession of his newly-built frame house or log house well finished, is well worth the labor of obtaining it for him.

POLICE,

Of whom there are 15, are very efficient in the duties of their office, though there is not sufficient for them to do all the time; and, in fact, if there was, the pay received would be wholly inadequate compensation. Consequently, I think that it would be better to reduce the number and pay those retained better salaries.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Congregational Mission has five churches on the reservation, with a membership of 407, presided over by native pastors, all under the zealous care and supervision of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, who, by their earnest and well-directed efforts, keep the missionary work of their society at this point in a very flourishing condition. They also have charge of the Goodwill Mission boarding school, which they succeed in making very popular by their efficient efforts to give the children under their charge a good Christian education.

An Episcopal Mission has been recently established at this agency by Bishop Hare, of the diocese of Niobrara, to be under the charge of the Rev. Edw. Ashley. They start with a membership of 13, and will build during the coming autumn a parsonage and church, at a cost of about $2,000; which mission, under the active efforts of the rector, as thus far evidenced during his short sojourn among us, will be the source of doing much good.

CONCLUSION.

The morals of the people are fast improving, and there is coming with it a certain elevation of character which I could not observe upon my advent among them. Those who, during the past years, have clung to their barbaric dress have now laid it aside and adopted citizen's dress, in which they take much pride.

Owing to the nearness of white settlements, I have been annoyed by some drunkenness among the Indians, and, in consequence, have adopted a plan of obliging the police force and any other Indian who is ever known to drink liquor to sign a temperance pledge, and if they break it to suspend their rations; and I have yet to report the first instance of the said pledge being broken; consequently, I think the plan a good one and will succeed.

These people are becoming more tenacious of their given word; and, observing the improvement and advancement of this people, even during the few years I have

been among them, I can already in the near future see the brightening sky which heralds the dawn of the time when these poor outcasts can shake off the shackles of barbaric prejudice which now enthrall them, and, making a complete exodus from their paganism, step forth into the bright light of progressive civilization, and assume the duties and privileges of American citizens.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA,
*September* 7, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third and last annual report for the year ending August 31, 1881, relative to the management and condition of the Indian agency now under my charge.

Respectively enumerated, the different tribes embraced in this agency are classified as follows:

| Names of tribes of old agency. | Number of men. | Number of women. | Number of children. | Number of families. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Yanktonnais | 213 | 305 | 377 | 205 | 895 |
| Upper Yanktonnais | 116 | 166 | 211 | 113 | 493 |
| Uncapapas | 118 | 179 | 224 | 119 | 521 |
| Blackfeet | 163 | 248 | 317 | 152 | 728 |
| Total | 610 | 898 | 1,129 | 589 | 2,637 |

There are 284 Indian families who have taken up claims in severalty; 243 of them have houses built paid by the government, and the balance are waiting for an appropriation to construct and finish their houses. Most of the rest of the families have planted in common two large fields.

The agency employés planted, with the help of hired Indians, 140 acres in oats for the use of feeding agency stock.

The following Indians, late prisoners of war from Sitting Bull's camp, were turned over to this agency by the military commander of Fort Yates, Dak., on the 21st of July last:

| Name of band. | Name of chief. | Number of males 16 years of age and over. | Number of females 16 years of age and over. | Number of males under 16 years. | Number of females under 16 years. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minneconjoux | Hump | 157 | 215 | 110 | 104 | 586 |
| Minneconjoux | Fool Heart | 43 | 68 | 29 | 27 | 167 |
| Brulé | Bulldog | 53 | 57 | 32 | 28 | 170 |
| Sans Arc | Spotted Eagle | 110 | 129 | 61 | 44 | 344 |
| Sans Arc | Circle Bear | 49 | 70 | 36 | 25 | 180 |
| Uncapapas | Rain-in-the-Face | 57 | 60 | 30 | 26 | 173 |
| Uncapapas | Crow King | 84 | 117 | 54 | 46 | 301 |
| Uncapapas | Gall | 62 | 84 | 45 | 38 | 229 |
| Ogalalla | Big Road | 125 | 150 | 79 | 70 | 424 |
| Ogalalla | Low Dog | 34 | 43 | 31 | 24 | 132 |
| Blackfeet | Crawler | 34 | 36 | 19 | 18 | 107 |
| | Total | 808 | 1,029 | 526 | 450 | 2,813 |

After I had counted all the prisoners of war in company with Capt. H. S. Howe, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry—in charge of the camp—16 Indians who were missing came in, which increased the number turned over to me to 2,829 persons. Few days after 29 more hostile Indians arrived, which makes the total 2,858.

By order of the honorable Commissioner 200 of these "hostiles" were allowed to

move to the Cheyenne River Agency to be embodied there, but only 139 out of the whole camp could be induced to go, and thus 2,719 remained here.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Indians of old agency | 2,637 |
| Number of Indians late prisoners of war | 2,719 |
| Total | 5,356 |

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS

have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties. They have been appointed regardless of all religious creed and solely for fitness for their respective positions. Owing to the bad condition of work cattle, caused by unusually severe winter and scarcity of feed, agency employés, in addition to preparing and seeding agency farm, helped and instructed the Indians throughout the entire seed time, assisting them with every available agency team.

FARMING.

I regret to say the season this year has not been favorable for abundant crops throughout this section. It has been a season of succcession of storms and intensely hot weather. Prior to July 1 crops promised favorably, but on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July we had a period of unparalleled heat, accompanied by an intensely hot wind, which blighted everything in its course. This was followed on the 19th of July by a terrific tornado of wind and hail, which swept everything clear in its course, demolishing buildings, killing stock, and sweeping the whole face of the country perfectly bare. Hail in many places near the agency lay six and eight inches deep on the level. The acreage planted this year was largely in excess of last year's planting, but owing to the storms and heat which prevailed during the month of July, the crop is much less abundant, in fact not half a crop, a large portion of the Indians losing their entire crop, eaten up by grasshoppers. It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the amount of crops that have been ruined. The greater portion of the crop that survived the storms and heat was gathered before it was matured, partly for fear of a reoccurrence of storms, and partly by the Indians to feed and present to the hostile Indians, Sitting Bull's followers, from the north, who came here in a very destitute condition. But little of this year's crop is left for winter's consumption.

Hay is abundant; a large quantity has been gathered, Indians working remarkably well in this connection.

AGENCY FARM.

One hundred and forty acres of oats were sown for the use of agency this spring; but owing to the causes already described, but a partial crop was harvested. In all only 865 bushels were thrashed, and about half of the crop was not worth being thrashed, and will be fed to agency and Indian stock during the winter.

LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the terrible severity of last winter, fully one-third of the Indian stock, both cattle and ponies, perished. This loss was about the average loss throughout this whole section. The experience of last winter has had the one good effect of teaching the Indians the absolute necessity of putting up stables, and a sufficient quantity of hay to feed their stock throughout the whole winter; and they have shown a commendable zeal in profiting by their bitter experience, and this summer have put up a large quantity of hay.

The work cattle were saved by the feeding of wheat and oats raised on the agency, under authority of the department.

PROGRESS.

While the partial failure of crops has been a serious drawback, the spirit manifested by the Indians to cultivate and work the soil has been very commendable and exceeded all anticipation. They have been tractable, obedient, and trusty; the conduct of the late hostiles, since being turned over to the Interior Department, might be called exemplary. They manifested no hostility, appear to have had enough of war, and to be willing now to settle down. None have left the agency, nor attempted to, newspaper reports notwithstanding. No trouble need be anticipated at this agency, unless maliciously created.

APPRENTICES.

Ten apprentices are at the agency learning carpenter's, blacksmith's and saddler's trades. These boys, or rather young men, have become mechanics and are fast approaching to be good mechanics. Their progress has been remarkable, and I take pleasure in commending them both for the zeal they have displayed not only in learning respective

trades, but also for their valuable services in the plowing, hay, and harvest fields, and at any and all work they have been called upon to do.

### PASSES.

During the working season hardly any passes were given. Farmers did not apply, as they were busy, and roaming lazy Indians were refused on the ground of unworthiness. If passes are given to undeserving Indians, then the bad element would be favored and loafing encouraged. My agency was overrun with visiting Indians, especially when the first lot of Sitting Bull's prisoners of war had arrived. During one week 223 Indian visitors from neighbor agencies were here. Of course this kept my Indians from work, and also they had to board and entertain their visitors and feed their horses, thus pulling unripe corn, destroying crops, and a great deal of vegetables wasted.

### MORALS

at the agency for the past year have been singularly good. Not a white man residing at the agency on the west side of the Missouri River is living with an Indian woman without being legally married to her. Morals have been promoted wonderfully by the vigilance of the Indian police, who arrest every white person found in Indian camps.

### STORMS.

As before mentioned, a fearful storm of wind and hail visited this agency on the 19th day of July last. Its effect was terrific and could be marked for miles. Fortunately only one edge struck the agency buildings, but this was sufficient to completely demolish the saw-mill, ice-house, one granary, and unroof and shatter the walls of one end of the brick building used as an issue room.

### INDUSTRIAL FARM SCHOOL.

The farm school, under the charge of Rev. Father Chrysostom Foffa, assisted by four lay brothers and four Benedictine sisters, has had a regular attendance of 22 Indian boys. They have exhibited remarkable industry and perseverance both in their studies and manual work. They have broken and cultivated about 120 acres of land; but the merit can only be judged by the attempt not by the result, for the same disastrous circumstance led to a failure of crops at the farm school as well as the agency and among the Indians. A very large amount of labor has been done by the boys and their instructors with little results except in building, and putting up 130 tons of hay. They planted and cultivated; but heat, wind, and grasshoppers harvested.

### THE AGENCY SCHOOLS

under the immediate charge of Rev. Father Jerome Hunt, principal teacher, assisted by two Benedictine Sisters, have had a regular attendance of boarders of 34 boys and 36 girls. Their progress is all that could be wished for.

### INDIAN POLICE

have fully realized all expectations, and I venture to state are as a efficient body of civil soldiers as exist. Prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duty, comprehending their duties fully, they are a terror to the evil doers, both white and Indian. In this connection I would suggest that, owing to the large increase of Indians at this agency, some of them perhaps of a turbulent character, the police force be increased 50 men. We have 30 now, and 50 more would swell the number to 80. This would do away with the necessity of a large garrison at Fort Yates and meet all requirements.

### SUPPRESSION OF CHIEFDOM.

From experience I find that the so-called Indian chiefs are a great obstacle in civilizing Indians. Many of them are very ambitious for power, and in order to make their followers believe in this power or influence, they are constantly using their assumed rights as chiefs both to harangue their people and to make demands on an agent, which is entirely out of his power to grant. These chiefs make promises to their people, and in order to make them believe he is keeping faith with them, he will bring them in a body to the agent, there repeat his demands, which of course will meet the assent "how" of his followers. The main object of the chiefs seem to be to make the Indians believe that they are Indians in the fullest sense of the word, and (the white man being the slave and workman for the Indian must do the bidding of the chiefs), have rights to their own form of government as he expounds it to them. These chiefs are a body-politic, and are dangerous in proportion to their ability. Indians are easily influenced, and if they have a chief who will think, talk, and beg for them, they will do but little themselves. The sooner the chiefs are deposed and the farming Indian treated as his own chief, the nearer the end will be of all Indian troubles; and when Indians are treated as private and sovereign individuals and not clans, owing no allegiance except to the United States, knowing no laws except that

on our own statute books and made amenable to the laws, both for crimes committed against one another as well as against whites, the work of civilization will progress.

I find that the visits of Indian chiefs to Washington has this bad effect: When the chiefs come home, in order to cement their power as authority among their people, they state the number of heroic demands they have made on the "Great Father," and that he promised to fulfill them all. The Indians after a while make demands for the fulfillment of the promises the chiefs told them they had obtained—inquiry at the Department developes the fact that no such promises had been made—the matter solves itself into a question of veracity, which is not always pleasant for an agent to bear the brunt of, and is very injurious to the service. I have had to shoulder that trouble, and speak only from bitter experience.

HEALTH.

But little can be said of the general health of the Indians. While no contagious or virulent disease has existed, many have died from pulmonary complaints. Consumption with them is hereditary, and four-fifths of the deaths are attributable to this cause. The agency physician reports 1,897 cases of all complaints treated by him, and 105 births and 111 deaths; vaccinated 290. The Indians are rapidly realizing that their own medicine men possess no merit, and the large number treated by the agency physician is evidence of this faith in white men's treatment.

Medical supplies have been inadequate and usually late in arriving in fall. Purchases in open market, under authority from the Department, were made to the amount of $200 to supply this deficiency.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this, my last annual report, I can conscientiously say that during a life of fifty-eight years, laboring in many vineyards, I have never met with a more generous treatment, hearty support, and been as ably seconded in the advancement of civilization among the Indian race as has been afforded by the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior. The supplies, both edibles, annuity goods, and agricultural implements, which have been furnished this agency during the past three years, have simply been enormous. This, together with 125 yoke of work oxen, an equal num- of wagons, harnesses, together with mules, horses, stock cattle, and the most approved articles of farming machinery of every description, have shown both a desire and earnest attempt on the part of the Indian Bureau to carry forth all and everything it was created for. I have to thank both the honorable the Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for courteous treatment, and feel assured the Standing Rock Agency has had its full share of the benefits they have the authority to bestow.

The full civilization and enlightenment of wild and savage Indian tribes will be the work of time and patience, but every good seed cast in the right direction, will bear its desirable fruit. Of my labors, posterity can best judge. I leave with peace and good feeling towards my charge, whose interest I will always have at heart, and trust my successor will be as generously co-operated with as I have been, and meet with fewer obstacles in the way of a jealous military commander, who is, thanks to the Department, removed from doing any further harm to the Indian civilization.

I will respectfully recommend that all the newly arrived Indians be left at this agency, as all their domestic ties are here, and they wish it too, and where they can profit by the experience of their near kinsmen. I would also recommend that houses be built for each and every Indian family, these houses to be located no nearer than the distance of a square-quarter section of land apart. Also that the issue of ducking or tepee cloth be discontinued; that the Indian be compelled to abide in permanent houses, and that they be given fewer rations, except in the case of failure of crops, and the balance in stock and farming implements, that they may farm for the necessaries of life as well as the luxuries.

My relations with my charge have always been kindly and friendly on both sides, but firm and determined, and I leave them with many regrets, but feel assured they will be left in good hands.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. A. STEPHAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 3, 1881.

SIR: Since my last year's report the Yankton Sioux pursued their usual peaceful avocations, making slow but sure progress towards civilization, at times seemingly imperceptible, and rather discouraging. Yet we are inclined to bridge the centuries

between barbarism and civilization, not giving proper credit for the efforts required to throw off the customs, habits, and teachings handed down by tradition and story from generation to generation, and take up those of another race only acquired after long persistent effort and self denial.

This people claim that, unlike other Indian tribes, the blood of no white person stains their hands. Always at peace and friendly even to taking up arms against their own relations, they should receive greater consideration and benefit from our people and government; that on the contrary they receive less, while those who fought the government imbrued their hands in white man's bloood, and obtain all they ask.

There are now borne on our rolls—

| Total Indians and mixed bloods: | | Mixed bloods: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 520 | Men | 57 |
| Boys | 435 | Boys | 72 |
| Women | 632 | Women | 78 |
| Girls | 411 | Girls | 81 |
| Total | 1,998 | Total | 288 |

EDUCATION

is necessarily slow, hedged with difficulties and obstacles, under existing circumstances and influences, almost impossible to overcome. Efficient progress cannot be looked for until well systematized industrial schools are established, where the youths of both sexes can be removed from home influences and customs, while habits of industry and self-reliance are inculcated by daily practice and example. No schools should be deemed complete without facilities to teach boys the various mechanical trades, with daily practical lessons in agriculture on the school farm, while the girls are being instructed in the mysteries of the sewing machine, housekeeping, culinary art, and other womanly attainments. More schools like Hampton and Carlisle are needed, the children to remain till their habits are formed, and they are competent to teach others.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions religious instruction has been dispensed for some years with good effect, and the good people who have devoted their lives to this work, can feel that their words and examples have not been unavailing, as the results seen and unseen are marked in the life and dispositions of many Indians.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports average number of Indians entitled to treatment 1,921; number treated, 1,936; recovered, 1,874; death from all causes, 62; of these 85 per cent. were of chronic incurable diseases. The deaths were males 34, females 28. During the fall of 1880 scarlet fever appeared in a severe, and in some cases, malignant, form, mostly among the whites, with few cases at Saint Paul School. No deaths resulted.

In the winter and early spring measles appeared as an epidemic. In some 500 cases there was but one death, that from the sequel, congestion of the lungs. The severe winter increased the deaths among the consumptives and scrofulous. The births were 87—males 25, females 62, exceeding deaths, 25.

Dr. Smith says: "I am of the opinion that of the 15 per cent. who died of other than chronic disease, fully one-half would have recovered had they been treated in hospital, and I would once more earnestly urge the erection of such a building on this agency, plans and estimates for which have already been submitted."

AGRICULTURE.

The unparalleled cold and snow of the past winter, with its deleterious effects on horses and cattle, together with the subsequent flooding of the Missouri bottoms, very materially impeded progress in this the main or only industry of the Yanktons. Notwithstanding these obstacles, with the remnants of their teams they have seeded and cultivated the past season, as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| 519 acres wheat; estimated yield | 2,595 |
| 40 acres oats; estimated yield | 800 |
| 1,006 acres corn; estimated yield | 20,120 |
| 5 acres barley; estimated yield | 50 |
| 10 acres potatoes; estimated yield | 250 |
| 1,580 acres. | |

Some 500 acres of bottom land tilled last year was ruined by this spring's flood, and abandoned.

They have broken this year 150 acres. Were they provided with teams, all they could cultivate would be broken in a short time, adding greatly to their support. This year the wheat crop is almost a total failure. Rye or barley should be substituted therefor, both being nearly a sure crop, yielding a good supply of nutritious food.

Several have planted cottonwood trees on their prairie claims, making an effort to raise their fuel, obviating one great hinderance to their moving back from the river.

Reapers and mowers purchased for us this year have not yet arrived. This is causing serious delay and expense in harvesting.

THE AGENCY FARM.

I have in crop as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| 170 acres wheat; estimated yield | 850 |
| 70 acres oats; estimated yield | 2,100 |
| 75 acres corn; estimated yield | 2,250 |

FRUIT.

The orchard set last year looks well, the loss this far being about 5 per cent.

Nearly all the trees issued to the Indians are alive and growing nicely. All delight in showing and talking about them. A small sum, say $150 per annum, should be used in purchasing trees and small fruit for cultivation.

STOCK RAISING.

It seems very desirable that assistance and extra inducements should be given this people to raise cattle; $35,000 to $40,000 are annually required to supply them with beef; 25 per cent. additional provided for in contracts, expended for heifers, in a very few years would obviate the necessity of further expenditure for beef, and save nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. of all the money expended for the Yanktons.

THE MILLS AND SHOPS

in the immediate care and direction of Chief Engineer Gordon comprise a flour-mill, saw-mill, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and tin-shop, where nearly all work of above descriptions is performed by Indians and mixed bloods, Messrs. Gordon & Dales being the only whites employed therein.

THE BUILDINGS

with the exception of the issue-house, stable, and warehouse, are old, some entirely, others nearly, worthless, part condemned but of necessity compelled to still be occupied from lack of funds to build anew. The urgent need of new flour-mill and elevator has been presented to you. The necessity of these, with new residences for employés and agent, and a mess-house, is so apparent as to attract remark from those inspecting same, and should induce the department to obtain a special appropriation for that purpose. It certainly cannot be presumed it is the intent of the government to obtain capable men in the Indian service with insufficient remuneration, then compel its employés to live in fifth or sixth rate or condemned houses. I earnestly request some action to be taken to provide this agency with new buildings, as they are not only necessary but indispensable.

INDIAN HOUSES

are built mostly by themselves excepting doors and windows. An appropriation should be made to supply them with shingles for roofs and boards for floors. The expense would be light and add hundreds of per cent. to their health, comfort, and cleanliness. Thirteen houses only have been built, as the Missouri floods carried away all the logs and timber cut, rendered the bottoms impenetrable so far even as to prevent the Indians getting out poles for their fences.

In my letter of April 23, I informed you of the destruction by flood of their houses, loss of stock and property, asking for assistance to rebuild houses, &c. May 27 I forwarded a detailed statement of the losses, including 138 houses and stables, 228 cows, 69 calves, 2 oxen, 104 ponies, with heavy losses in other property, for list of which I would respectfully refer to above letters. Nothing so far has been done to relieve these people, who are comparatively helpless, with absolutely nothing to protect them from the intense cold of the coming winter. Immediate action in the purchase of lumber and building material is necessary to prevent suffering from exposure.

THE AGENCY EMPLOYÉS

deserve special mention for strict attention to their various duties, their cheerful, willing response to calls for extra duty, at any time, at all hours; pleasant, friendly intercourse, sobriety, and general good conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. E. ANDRUS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

*THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.*

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, *September* 3, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of this agency.

The reservation is situated in Onida County, and lies in the Snake River Valley, and extends some 50 miles north and south immediately along the river, and is in width in the centre about 39 miles, and contains, it is said, 1,232,329 acres. The finest and most extensive hay-fields in the Territory are said to be embraced within the limits of this reserve, as also thousands of acres of as good farming lands as are to be found anywhere in the West. Spring-wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and vegetables generally, grow here to perfection, and produce crops such as are unknown to farmers in the Eastern or Middle States.

Some of the Indians, unknown to my predecessor or any of the employés, sowed a part of their wheat last fall, and the result was an increased yield and better quality than where it was sown in the spring; thus demonstrating that winter as well as spring-wheat can be successfully raised on the reservation.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the reservation are the Shoshones, numbering 1,128, and Bannacks, numbering 502. While both possess the prominent characteristics common to all North American Indians, the difference between them in language and disposition is very marked. It is impossible for them to understand each other until after long and intimate association together, and the Bannack language is so complicated and difficult that the Shoshones rarely master it.

The Bannacks are naturally a turbulent and rebellious people; and the fact that the "Bannack war" of 1878 left them poor in horses and money alone prevents them from causing serious disturbances. The Shoshones are, and always have been, of a quiet and peaceful disposition; the Bannacks are idle and improvident, and not inclined to engage in civilized pursuits. The number of the Shoshones who are engaged in agricultural pursuits is steadily increasing; and the day is not far distant when all of this tribe, with proper encouragement, will be engaged in civilized pursuits.

EDUCATION.

From the reports of my predecessors I learn that a day school was opened here in February, 1879, and continued for five and one-half months; and that in February, 1880, a boarding school was opened, which has been continued to date save the usual vacations. Nothwithstanding the fact that this school is costing the government some $1,700 per annum for teacher and employés, in addition to food and clothing for the pupils, the fact still remains that not one single Indian on the reservation can read a word. This is certainly not a very favorable showing, and strongly suggests some radical change.

Before any permanent good can be accomplished in the line of education, a good, commodious, and comfortable school building should be erected, and the children (who are the only hope of the race) taken and kept away from their parents, and given, at least, a common-school education, and at the same time taught how to work, in order that they may, in the near future, become self-sustaining. In my opinion a boarding school under the old program is a perfect farce, and continual source of annoyance to all concerned, and an actual waste of money, with no advantage to the Indians save that the children who attend get full, instead of half, rations, and wear better clothes, all at the cost of the government.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Of revealed religion, their ideas are about as crude as they are of letters, save what they have learned of their brother polygamists, the Mormons, who have quite a following among them.

AGRICULTURE.

There were about 500 acres of land cultivated, and 100 acres of new land sowed.

The Shoshones raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, 180 bushels of barley, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of vegetables, including beets, turnips, ruta-bagas, pease, onions, carrots, and parsnips, and cut 550 tons of hay. The Bannacks raised 888 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 375 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of vegetables, and cut 50 tons hay. The Shoshones own 2,500 horses, and 670 cattle. The Bannacks own 725 horses, and 133 cattle; an increase over last year of 33 per cent.

SANITARY.

There can be said to be no prevailing disease among these Indians of a dangerous kind. They are afflicted with about the same ills that white flesh is heir to, and have their periodical seasons for colds, intermittent fever, &c. While consumption is not com-

mon among them, frequent cases occur; and death gathers a fair proportion of its victims with this agent.

Always very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. STONE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
*August* 26, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received, per circular letter of July 1, 1881, I beg to submit my first annual report of the Lemhi Agency. The short time I have been here—a little over five weeks—prevents my giving anything of the nature of a full report of what has been done at this agency during the last 12 months. I shall therefore aim at describing the actual condition of the agency at present.

The area of this reservation is considered to be 100 square miles, but the boundaries are most exceedingly difficult to make out. From personal observation and information from the employés I consider that one-sixteenth of the land is the maximum that could be made available for agricultural purposes; the balance being just what you might expect in this locality—Rocky Mountains.

The unsettled condition of this agency during the last two or three years could not fail to interfere with the development of agriculture among the Indians. Still I must say that I consider my immediate predecessors, Messrs. Wright and Stone, deserve great credit for having accomplished so much in the way of inducing the Indians to take hold of farming. At present there are 21 families engaged in farming operations, on a small scale, it is true, but evidently with increasing interest. If the department would authorize the purchase of ten or twelve head of cattle so that one cow might be given to each of the most deserving of those farming Indians, I believe it would materially help on the work of civilization; several of them have asked me to try to get them cows like the white farmers had. There has been no cultivation on behalf of the government during the year, but the Indians have cultivated 90 acres and broken 5 acres more in anticipation of seed that did not come to hand in time. There are 280 acres of land under fence, and there has been about 240 rods of new fencing put up. I estimate the amount of crop as follows: wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 2,250 bushels; potatoes, 600 bushels; hay, 6 tons.

The number of Indians on this reservation is, as near as I can ascertain, 717—males 375, females, 342. They are mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters. They are peaceable and honest to an extent that is really surprising, and can only be accounted for by the Chief Tendoy's influence over them; he is a noble fellow, and well deserves all the encouragement the government can give him.

I arrived here on the 19th July, took over the property of the agency on the 20th, and on the same day the Indians held a council by way of welcoming me to the agency. The proceedings commenced with an address from me, in which I endeavored to set forth the desire of the government to see the Indians everywhere happy and comfortable, and that their only way of being so was by learning to do what good white people wanted to teach them. I then spoke of the advantages of education for their children, and a knowledge of farming for themselves, giving them to understand that the government wanted the Indians to learn all that the white people knew that was worth knowing. I next talked to them of the evils of whisky drinking, and told them in conclusion that the fathers at Washington felt an interest in the Indians because they believed in a book that told them that the Great Spirit had made of one blood all the people of the world.

The interpreter translated my address a few sentences at a time. When I had concluded there was a general conversation for a few minutes between the chief, sub-chiefs, and head men. Then the Chief "Tendoy" replied to me in a most eloquent speech begining with words of welcome, and then taking up in succession the various points in my address. He said they were glad they were now learning something about farming; he believed it was good, and a great many of the Indians who did not think so formerly, were getting to think so now. As to a school they were all in favor of having one, but he (Tendoy) had asked for one so often that he was nearly tired of asking. He had mixed a good deal with the whites when a child and had learned a great deal from them, and he wanted his children to learn to read and write like white children. He (Tendoy) and his people had always been the friends of the whites, and he thought the big fathers at Washington ought to give them a school so that their children might have a chance to learn the same as the children at other agencies. He concluded with the assurance that he would be happy to be my friend, and would give me all the help he could; and this sentiment was heartily indorsed by all the sub-chiefs and headmen.

A long and earnest talk, in which most of the Indians took part, ensued on the necessity of a school for this agency, and the result of the discussion was that all present (with but *one* exception, and that was a very old man) expressed themselves in favor of a school, and hoped that the government would say "yes." A request was then made to me by the council that I would ask the government for some cows for the Indians on this reservation. I told them that cows would be very little use to them, unless they learned to be farmers. If they did so they might depend upon me doing my utmost to get the government to give them some cows. At the close of the council all present expressed themselves as being well pleased with the proceedings, and I have reason to think that they were favorably impressed with the "new father," as they call me, and, from what I know of the Indian character, a good impression at starting cannot fail to be helpful in carrying on the work of the agency.

I would here urge, not only the desirability, but the absolute necessity of providing a school for this agency. There are 175 children of school age on this reservation, and unless a school is provided, there is nothing before them but the same condition of gross superstition and unmitigated ignorance in which their parents now exist.

As to religion, the Indians here have scarcely any idea of it in any form. A few among them have some dim notion of the existence of a Great Spirit, but it is a matter of no concern to them. This state of things, existing in some foreign country, would be considered by us as being very sad indeed, but as it is only seven or eight hundred of our own Indians they are allowed to go on from year to year living and dying in a darkness as dense as if they dwelt in the interior of Africa.

The physical condition of the Indians on this reservation is by no means what it ought to be in such a healthy locality, and I can see no possibility of an improvement in this direction, until we have an agency physician who will be able to deal with that fearful disease that afflicts so many of our Indian population.

The agency buildings are about as bad as they can be. The dwelling-house is a low log structure with a mud roof, and is totally inadequate for the accommodation of those who have to reside at the agency. This, however, is a matter that I hope to see rectified next spring, as by that time I expect to have the saw-mill (the erection of which has just been authorized by the department) at work preparing lumber for a school building and a residence for the agent, both of which I trust I may be allowed to put up with as little delay as possible.

As to the degrading vice of intemperance, I am happy to say that it has scarcely any hold upon the Lemhi Indians, just because they have no temptations to drink, as it would take them a day's journey to get to a saloon, and I scarcely think they could get liquor when they got there. And I feel it my duty to say that the example of the employés at this agency, in the matter of absolute sobriety, coupled with decency of life and language, is such as cannot help being beneficial to the Indians, who are keen observers of what takes place around them.

I cannot conclude this report without an expression of confidence that my efforts to improve the condition of the Indians on this reservation will not be in vain, for the promptness and kindly courtesy of the department, in matters I have already submitted, have been such as could not fail to make me feel hopeful for the future.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
*Lapwai, Idaho, August* 18, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this as my third annual report of affairs pertaining to the Nez Percé reserve. The Indians under my charge have made unprecedented advancement during the past year. As regards agricultural matters, there has been an increase of at least 20 per cent. of grain grown over that of last year. There has also been a corresponding increase of cultivated acreage. The crops as far as harvested are unusually heavy, and large quantities of wheat, oats, and vegetables are being packed into the mining camps adjacent to the reserve by the Indians, for which they receive very satisfactory prices. Large quantities of hay are being cut and stored away by the Indians for winter use and for sale. When any is sold the price realized is from $10 to $15 per ton. Several houses and barns have been erected during the year, and a great many more would have been put up had lumber been available. Wagons, reapers, mowers, fanning-mills, &c., have been purchased by many of the Indians from private funds.

These Indians evidently realize that it is high time that they should bring themselves up to a point of self support, and are making such an effort a success. Their progress is gradual and permanent. Last fall they hauled about 700 cords of wood

from the banks of the Clearwater River, at the agency, to Fort Lapwai, a distance of about 4 miles, and are now making preparations to deliver at the same point for contractors this fall about 1,200 cords. They use four and six horse teams generally. The Indians have cut about 500 cords of wood, and have cut and sold about 75,000 feet of saw-logs,

The new school building at Lapwai is nearly completed, and will be the finest structure of the kind in the Territory. The main building, 32 by 80 feet, three stories high, lathed and plastered throughout. There is a wing one and a half stories high, 24 by 30 feet, for a kitchen and necessary pantries and store-rooms. The kitchen is furnished with a hotel range, pumps, tanks, and pipes, making it the most complete establishment of the kind in the Territory. By order from the department the boarding and lodging school at Kamiah has been closed, and their seems to be quite an effort being made to have it reopened on the part of the Indians.

The saw-mill under course of construction at the agency will, we hope, be in running order in about a month. As regards the grist-mill, we look for its completion some time during the winter. The Indians dug the ditch to be used in conveying water to the mill flume. The ditch is about half a mile long, and does credit to the Indians. In matters of this kind, where they can be made to see that they are the ones to be benefited they will work without compensation.

The general sanitary condition of the tribe is good.

In educational matters we have been laboring under disadvantages during the year past. The accommodations for boarding schools have been very limited, and very poor at that; but during the ensuing year, with proper facilities in the way of school employés, we have reason to expect marked advancement in this department. The Indians have taken the usual interest in religious matters. As a whole, the progress made by the Indians in the various departments of the reserve is certainly commendable.

Pertaining to the Spokane Indian colony at Deep Creek, I would say that they have made good use of the implements, materials, &c., furnished them by the department through the appropriation of $500, and have advanced in civilized pursuits. This colony should be encouraged in their efforts. It will gradually draw around them other members of that tribe. The work that is being done by Mr. Cowley is a good one, and it is to be hoped that he will be retained by offering him sufficient compensation.

The reservation set apart by executive order for the Spokane Indians has several white settlers on it, and others locating thereon from time to time, and apparently no steps being taken to prevent it. If settlers continue to so locate it will be a source of annoyance and cause no small amount of trouble in the future.

When taking into consideration the various circumstances we have had to contend with in certain departments of the agency, I can say that I am thoroughly satisfied with the general progress made in civilization under my charge.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. WARNER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
*Darlington, Ind. T., September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my tenth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, ending August 1, 1881.

POPULATION.

The following will represent, by tribes, the number of Indians attached to this agency, viz:

| Name of tribe. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyennes | 958 | 1,119 | 2,077 | 4,154 |
| Arapahoes | 566 | 567 | 1,100 | 2,233 |
| Cheyennes at Carlisle | ....... | ....... | 43 | 43 |
| Arapahoes at Carlisle | ....... | ....... | 25 | 25 |
| Total | 1,524 | 1,686 | 3,245 | 6,455 |

From the above it will be observed there has been an increase in numbers during the past year, which can be accounted for in the fact that the year just past has been one of unusual good health and but few deaths reported. That portion of the Chey-

ennes included in the above who came from the North, having become quite acclimated, have suffered no more from malarious disease than those who have lived here for years. The dryness of the season has so completely dried up all the ponds and stagnant water as to prevent all unhealthy influence from that source. The result of this good state of health gives us almost the entire increase to be added to the enrollment of last year.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

At the request of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Little Chief, accompanied by Charles E. Campbell, from this office, in charge, and Ben. Clarke as interpreter, proceeded to Washington during August, ultimo, to confer with the department officers relative to the return of his band to their old home in the north. This party has just returned, and report that Little Chief, with 250 of his people, have been granted permission to return north and to be annexed to the Pine Ridge agency (Red Cloud), Dakota, and arrangements are to be made for their journey this fall. It is, however, understood that as the subsistence for these people has already been contracted for and forwarded to this agency, they will have to rely upon the generosity of the Red Cloud Sioux, and their own energy for subsistence until the beginning of the next fiscal year, or such time as Congress may make the necessary provision for their support at that agency.

This band of Cheyennes have never been satisfied at this agency, and consequently have made no progress in the right direction; but, on the contrary, have been unhappy, discontented, and for the first two years were quite sickly. Their efforts to convince us of their dissatisfaction have been a source of trouble to the Southern Cheyennes and other Indians of this agency. Little Chief has always claimed that he was compelled to come to this country, and was led to believe that if not satisfactory to himself and his people, they would be permitted to return north. This hope has been the constant burden of his soul; and although he did not get all he asked for of the department, he is quite happy over the result of his recent visit to Washington. In my judgment, the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs have done the right thing by this band; and as they have invariably promised hearty efforts in the line of education and industry if permitted to return north, the opportunity is now offered, and should be accepted for their advancement.

Little Chief, although very unhappy, has always behaved himself well, and held his people under good control at this agency.

SOUTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

have manifested their usual industry and energy in an effort to accomplish something in the way of self-support. Applications are made at my office daily for work, something at which they may be employed and receive remuneration. The transportation of their own supplies and that of the military, in part, at Fort Reno, I. T., has been the best source of revenue to them. I have endeavored to secure all the freighting possible from outside parties in order to give them the needed employment, and have been so far quite successful, through the assistance of the commanding officer at Fort Reno and the quartermaster's agent at Caldwell, Kans. For the current year I understand the transportation contractor for the military expects to furnish his own transportation; also, some other contracts will be filled and delivered by the contracting parties themselves with their own help and transportation, so that we cannot depend upon that source for much of a revenue this year.

The Indians, as also myself, have become completely discouraged in their efforts to obtain a living from the cultivation of the soil. Much energy and practical sense was displayed by them in the early spring, with fair promise of good results, until the close of May, when the drought set in, and their crops were all destroyed.

FARMING.

The Indian employés, under the supervision of the agency farmer and his assistant, plowed and planted 90 acres of corn and 39 acres of millet, all of which was cultivated well and kept in excellent condition, and, until the last of May, promised an abundant yield for all the government animals at this agency. The absence of the necessary rain-fall has destroyed the entire crop, except a small amount of cornstalks and blades for fodder. Hence, the grain portion of the forage for the government animals must be provided in some other way.

At the two manual labor schools forty-five acres have been fenced and cultivated by the children of the schools, aided and directed by the superintendent and industrial teachers; and by planting early and cultivating well, they had an ample supply of early vegetables, but after the last of May everything not already matured or used was soon dried up. It is due, however, to the children of these schools and those in charge to say that they are entitled to the same credit for the energy displayed and the labor performed as though they had reaped a bountiful harvest. Yet the same encouragement is not manifest among them. We are glad to note the fact that the

training given these children in the industrial schools, on the farm, and in all the industrial work connected with the schools is already showing good results, not only in the knowledge thus obtained by the child itself, but also in being able to impart this knowledge to their friends and relatives in camp. Thus I conclude that the money spent for salary of a competent industrial teacher in each industrial school brings back as good and quick results as any money paid out by the government.

Of the farming interest, so far as relates to the camp Indians, I can only say that commendable energy was manifested in stirring the ground in small fields and planting the same, and the proper care and cultivation was being extended when the early drought set in, and as the hot sun and winds grew more and more intense, it was soon apparent to all that no crops would be realized, and further labor and care was abandoned. Yet they, too, are deserving of some consideration for the effort put forth.

I am thoroughly convinced that it will not do to rely upon this section of country for agricultural purposes, except that, as is argued, the breaking up of the soil, the building of railroads, establishing telegraph lines, and planting forest trees and orchards, have the effect to attract moisture and rains. At present, however, it is an excellent grazing country, and the efforts of the department and Indians should be directed principally in the line of pastural pursuits.

The question of irrigation has presented itself, but we find serious obstacles. We have no mountain slopes nor mountain streams to be utilized in this way. This country is a high, level, sandy loam, with little or no clay subsoil, and cannot support a vigorous vegetation through a protracted drought. And the streams flow over a flat, level bed of quicksand, and cannot be confined so as to collect a head of water for irrigating purposes. The few springs that we find flowing from the hillsides disappear in a few rods, passing down through the loose, sandy soil, so that they cannot be utilized to any satisfactory extent.

### INDIAN POLICE.

This organization, consisting of 2 officers and 38 privates, has been well maintained throughout the year, and through this medium we have been able to make a number of important arrests on the reservation, to suppress disturbances among the Indians, and to prevent trouble in a hundred different forms. The very fact of the knowledge of the existence of such a force tends to prevent theft and other crimes that would otherwise be of almost daily occurrence in their camps and on the reservation. The greatest obstacle in the proper organization and control of this force is the inadequate pay. If their pay could be so arranged as to receive the same rate as paid by the War Department to Indian scouts, while on active duty under specific orders from the agent in charge, leaving the pay at the rate of $5 per month when not on such specific duty, I am sure greater efficiency could be had and the ends of justice better met. This would serve as a stimulus to be on the lookout for something to do, and the best energy to secure a place on such details, and the pay thus increased would enable them to keep themselves in better trim for active and effectual service. The extra pay thus allowed would not necessarily requre at this agency a detail of over ten persons continuously. Further information on this subject is given in report of J. A. Covington, chief of police, herewith, marked E.

### AGENCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

There have been in operation during the past year two manual-labor and boarding schools, one for the Cheyennes and one for the Arapahoes; the first under the management of W. J. Hadley, as superintendent, and the latter by John H. Seger, in the same capacity. The practical knowledge possessed by these gentlemen in the management of such important factors in Indian civilization, supported by a corps of teachers and other workers, worthy of the positions occupied by each, has brought about results quite satisfactory. The progress of the children in their studies has been excellent, and their knowledge of many industrial pursuits has kept equal pace with their literary training. The deportment of the children has been better than ever before, and by a continued effort on their part to acquire a knowledge of the English language, and a practical use of it, their social intercourse with the workers is more enjoyable, and the ordinary English amusements practiced by white children have taken place of the *camp dance*, and are enjoyed. The improvement in speaking English has been very marked during the year, and now since it is considered as honorable to speak English, progress in their English studies will be more marked.

Excepting a portion of the Northern Cheyennes, the Indians of this agency manifest a very favorable interest in education, and desire that their children may be receiving this benefit sacredly promised to them by treaty. At present not 25 per cent. of the children of school age are in school, which is no fault of the Indians, but that of the government which has given them this pledge, and as a matter of fact and history the Indians must necessarily become the sufferers, and the government be compelled to bear the consequences of its neglect of duty in not providing for the education of every child on the reservation.

During the past winter 16 young men and boys (9 Cheyennes and 7 Arapahoes) made a proposition to bear their own traveling expenses to Carlisle, Pa., in order that they might avail themselves of the advantages of that training school in the acquirement of trades. This proposition was presented to Capt. R. H. Pratt, and by his favorable indorsement, the boys were admitted to the school, by authority from the Indian Office, and instead of idling away their time in camps, or making night hideous (as some of them did) with their camp "chants," they are to-day at Carlisle school in the shops wielding the jack-plane, the sewing-awl, shoe-hammer, sledge-hammer, &c., and by and by will return to their people useful men, and with strong hearts to help their people. We have had an attendance of about 250 children in the agency schools during the year, with upwards of 70 at Carlisle, but we must not forget the 850 *children out of school*. For further information, I have the honor to inclose herewith reports from John H. Seger and W. J. Hadley, superintendents of schools, marked A and B, respectively.

THE "FLORIDA PRISONERS."

The last of these returned to the agency during the year, and are, with the exception of one or two, standing firm on the side of right, and as a result from their careful training while prisoners in Florida, and while at Hampton and Carlisle, they are the strongest lever we have at this agency in building up strength and hope for the future of their people. A majority of the Indian employé force of the agency is composed of these men, and a better class of laborers you could not find. Some are engaged in the shops at their trades, while one (David Pendleton) is *preaching the gospel* to his people in their own tongue, and a better christian man we do not find. Such results are indeed wonderful, and the example of these *trained few*, together with the *seed* from Carlisle and Hampton, and the well-directed efforts in the agency schools, is going to kill much of the "Indian" in the Indians of this agency in due time.

TRANSPORTATION.

During the past year the Indians have transported *all* of their own supplies and 400,000 pounds for military at Fort Reno and for agency traders. These supplies have been hauled from Caldwell and Arkansas City, Kans., a distance of 110 and 135 miles, for which they received $1 and $1.25 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.

During the year 40 new wagons were purchased for them by the department, and 42 were purchased by themselves from traders at Caldwell and Arkansas City, and the freight money realized by them has been applied, through this office, in payment for the wagons and harness, which usually requires from four to five trips. We issue no wagons as a gratuity or on account of treaty. The men thus laboring and earning their wagons appreciate their value and care for them. Constant demands are made at this office for more wagons, and those who have wagons, for more freight, and we have not sufficient to keep half the wagons they now have (two hundred and eleven) busy.

It is really interesting to hear the appeals for wagons and the grounds upon which their claims are urged. One young man will tell his story of how good and obedient he and his family have been to the requirements of the government; another will urge his former genuine meanness, desiring to quit his waywardness. One thing is sure, and that is, if we could furnish all who desire it, an opportunity to engage in profitable labor, we could heal a thousand woes and soon relieve the government of a heavy burden.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been comparatively good during the past year; the malarial troubles have not been so extreme as in formers years. The Northern Cneyennes sent to this agency have become acclimated, and consequently have fewer ails among them. And as the Indians confide to a greater degree in the remedies administered and offered by the agency physician, certain classes of disease are more promptly cured than was the case when they relied almost exclusively on their own "medicine men."

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The construction of a commodious brick commissary building, completed at the close of last year, affords ample room for all the stores required at this agency. A large cellar underneath for bacon, oils, and roots; first story for flour, sugar, coffee, corn, &c.; second story for annuity goods, with one end cut off and finished and furnished in two apartments for Indian and private offices; third story for seeds, with one room cut off for sleeping apartment for commissary or issue clerk, makes a very convenient and safe building, in which stores can be properly cared for with but little risk; size of building 60 by 120 feet.

Authority has been granted by the department for the erection of a commodious brick building in three sections, for blacksmith, carpenter, and tin shops; also a brick building for laundry at the Arapaho school. The brick are now being made by the

Indians for this purpose. These buildings will be constructed entirely by agency employés, and will be completed ready for occupancy the coming winter. The shops thus constructed will give room for more Indian apprentices, and the accomplishment of more work.

RESERVATION.

In the matter of reservation, there is much speculation and uncertainty which should be remedied. The late honorable Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, in an interview had with the chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1880, informed them that they had not forfeited their *treaty rights* to the reservation north of the Cimarron and extending to the Kansas line, and advised them to locate thereon under the provisions of treaty granting them said lands, and urged them to do so at once, as he could not guarantee them absolute protection in the permanent possessions of the lands on which they are now located. If Congress would confirm the exchange anticipated in the executive order of August 10, 1869, with a slight modification, it would be much better for the Indians and the government. As the matter now stands, the government has extensive and costly buildings at this agency, situated on lands not confirmed to these Indians. A few Indians have taken the advice of the honorable Secretary and have moved north of the Cimarron, remote from the agency, others propose to go next spring, while the large majority will stick to this reservation until some decisive action is taken by the government.

ANNUITIES.

Under article 10 of the existing treaty with Cheyennes and Arapahoes, all males above fourteen years of age are entitled to a full suit of clothing. The number of men to whom issues are made is 1,524. Last year only one suit could be given to every two men, one hat to an average of every two and one-half men, and blankets were proportionately deficient. The result was great complaint on the part of the Indians, who charge the government with violation of promises; and when the cause of the reduction is explained to them as due to the fact that a certain sum of money being appropriated, the amount of clothing, &c., would be entirely dependent upon the prices paid, and that the past year the prices being double the former year's cost, the number of blankets, &c., were necessarily only one-half, they reply that no such provision was mentioned when the treaty was made, but insist that certain things were promised, irrespective of the price to be paid.

Again dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that the Kiowas and Comanches, who number less, receive a greater appropriation for beneficial objects, they receiving $30,000 per annum to about 3,000 Indians, or $10 per capita; whereas the Cheyennes and Arapahoes receive but $20,000, or less than $4 per capita. This, I believe, is due to the impression which prevailed when the treaties were made, that the Kiowas and Comanches outnumbered the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the latter at that time never having submitted to a count. As communication between these tribes is constant, the Indians realize the fact that the Kiowas and Comanches are better provided for, without being able to appreciate the cause. As the Indians have made such a strong point of this difference in favor of their near neighbors, the Kiowas and Comanches, I herewith present a list of the principal articles of annuities, and taking Agent Hunt's last annual report for basis, I find the following results, viz:

| Articles. | Kiowas and Comanches. | Cheyennes and Arapahoes. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets | 1 to every person | 27 to every 58 persons. |
| Blouses and coats | 2 to every man | 1 to every 2 men. |
| Pants and overalls | 15 to every 7 men | 10 to every 14 men. |
| Hats and caps | 20 to every 7 men | 6 to every 14 men. |
| Boots and shoes | 4 pairs to every man | 5 pairs to every 14 men. |
| Calico | Nearly 8 yards to every person | 2 yards to every person. |

This comparison is not made because it is thought the Kiowas and Comanches receive an undue proportion, but merely to call the attention of the proper authorities to the inadequacy of the present issue to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; and in order to place them on an equal footing with the Kiowas and Comanches, it will require about double the appropriation they now receive. While it may be claimed that the matter, being a treaty subject, is not now capable of being righted, yet it is believed that Congress could make an equable appropriation when the great inadequacy of the present limit is perfectly explained. Little Chief and his band of Northern Cheyennes at first refused to accept their annuities, and not until extraneous influence was brought to bear could they be induced to take them. The reason given for such refusal was solely on the ground that they were so inadequate as to be impossible to distribute them satisfactorily.

The quality of the goods furnished the past year was generally good, and well

adapted to their needs. In the item of Kentucky jeans in place of *shoddy* cloth there was a great saving, as one suit made from good jeans will outwear five suits of shoddy.

EMPLOYÉS.

During the past year a still further reduction has been made in the force of white employés, and their places filled by Indians. This course will be continued as fast as the progress of the Indians will warrant.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Rev. E. Beard, and wife, representing Friends, remained at the agency until about the first of May, and did excellent work in connection with the schools, and in preaching the gospel to the adult Cheyennes, who filled the audience room on each Sabbath morning at the Cheyenne school, to hear them; and I have reason to believe that the good seed sown by them has taken root in some hearts, and will bring forth good fruit. The Friends have sent Rev. Erwin G. Tabor, of Iowa, to succeed Mr. Beard, who has just arrived.

Rev. S. S. Haury, representing the Mennonite church, has continued his missionary labors among the Arapahoes with good results. He intends making it a life work, and his uniform temper and every-day life are in such precise harmony with his gospel teachings as to make him the right man in the right place. The Indian wants and needs to *see* religion, as well as to feel it. Mr. Haury has now completed quite a nice building near the agency, where he expects to accommodate about twenty-five children. For further information touching the Haury Mission, see his report herewith transmitted, marked C.

The Rev. J. B. Wicks, representing the Episcopal church at Paris Hill, N. Y., arrived at this agency during the month of June, bringing with him David Pendleton ("Making Medicine"), one of the Florida prisoners, a Cheyenne, and they, too, have entered into the missionary work in good earnest, and with such system as to reach all the states and conditions in the tribe. Mr. Wicks is of such kind and agreeable manner as to impress the Indians very favorably with all his words and actions. Assisted as he is by David Pendleton, who is also a model Christian, their influence will tell largely on the side of Christianity. The earnest, prayerful training given Mr. Pendleton by the Rev. Mr. Wicks at his home in New York has qualified him for a noble work among his people, and it seems more the ordering of the Great Head of the Church than that of man, or chance, that Mr. Wicks, who did the training, or rather completed the training of the young man, should now be here to assist him in establishing the cross of Christ among his people. For further information concerning this work, see inclosed report, marked D.

CONCLUSION.

Thanking the department officers for their forbearance in all my shortcomings, and their uniform prompt consideration of all matters of interest to these Indians; and Maj. George M. Randall, commanding Fort Reno, Ind. T., for his hearty co-operation in all matters wherein we have been interested; and the agency employés for their hearty sympathy and support; and invoking the blessing of Divine favor on all the interests that are of His ordering at this agency,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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A.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
*Darlington, Ind. T., August* 15, 1881.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the "Arapaho manual-labor and boarding school" for the year ending June 30, 1881.

I resumed charge of the school on November 15, 1880, after being absent one year four months and a half. I found that there were 120 children in attendance. It was soon apparent that there were missing from among the pupils several of the oldest of them, and upon inquiry I found that most of them were in camp. I was informed that there were some of these missing pupils who had been refused admittance on the ground that they had become almost grown up and were hard to manage with the same discipline used with the new and younger pupils. Some of these I found in camp, and they had, to a certain extent, resumed their former habits of camp life, and instead of being clothed in citizen's dress, had cast it aside and were wearing blankets,

and were not putting to use the knowledge and skill they had acquired while under the training and discipline of the school. I found, however, that they were all anxious to put to use the education, both manual and literary, they had acquired, and would gladly leave camp and go to work, but that they were unable to find work to do, and though they were somewhat discouraged they manifested a desire to profit both for themselves and their families by the exercise of the skill they had acquired. My experience told me that what was necessary was steady employment with some competent person to overlook and guide them, and still further instruct them in details, and thus bring them to a condition whereby they would be able to act independently. I had some conversation with you on the subject, and the result was that sixteen of the young men went to the training school at Carlisle, Pa., to learn trades such as they were best fitted for. I have kept myself in communication with them, and they are beyond doubt contented and happy, and are progressing rapidly, and when they return will prove useful and industrious citizens.

There was one thing which I could not for some time bring about satisfactorily, and that was to have the children use the English language in their sports and manual labors. Although they would learn to read, write, and cypher almost as readily as white children, yet they manifested a reluctance to converse in the English language. We felt that to secure the best results from their training the habit of conversing in English should be established. We therefore, in all the departments, insisted on the use of the language, and we resorted to different means to bring this about. The boys were divided into four companies, a sergeant and a corporal being appointed to each company. These offices were held by such of the boys as manifested the greatest willingness to use the English language, and when they failed to exercise this knowledge they were reduced to the ranks as a punishment, and the privates were promoted as a reward for their willingness. In this manner we found that there was soon considerable rivalry among them as to who should speak the best English. The sergeants and corporals, while they held their offices, were also assigned to a separate table in the mess room, and by various such distinctions, small though they were, we secured the best results. The girls in their housework were incited to the same desire to be able to converse fluently, and when they were performing their duties the person in charge had the best opportunities of teaching them new words daily, so that by the end of the year they were familiar, and used daily in their work and outside nearly all the words used in the various departments, to the extent that they became in the habit of conversing freely as to their duties. By thus combining teaching with their manual duties, the teachers each and all daily taught them to use the language more than they could in the recitation rooms.

Various games, such as jackstraws and nine pins, and other amusements, were provided for them, in which they take great pleasure, and the use of these games and participation in the amusements were restricted to such of the children as cultivated the habit of conversing in English. One evening in each week was devoted to literary and musical exercises, and the children were drilled to read short essays and recite short pieces of poetry and sing songs, participate in dialogues, and in such ways make the duty of conversing in English a pleasure. Thus while in the recitation rooms and labor departments there was no less careful attention than formerly bestowed, we made a specialty of having them use as entirely as possible the English language, and the result has been more satisfactory than we anticipated, and the progress made has been more marked in all the departments of the school than in any period since its establishment. We are confident that the teachers in the future will find the children making more rapid progress in the study and recitation rooms, in consequence of this special endeavor to cultivate the habit of English conversation. Surely, the Indians must learn to think and speak in the language of the white man in order to approach him in business management and independence.

The past winter was so severe and the weather so inclement that but little outdoor work could be done, except cutting wood and doing some grading on the roads leading to and from the school grounds. The progress indoors, in the recitation rooms and shops, was more satisfactory than during any former term or session, and children, one and all, took the greatest interest in their studies. And it was the unanimous opinion of the teachers that the children were more easily managed and were more diligent in their studies than the white children in other schools.

On the 1st of March we made preparations for farm work and began plowing and preparing the ground for crops. We cultivated this season 25 acres of ground, which was planted to about the same quantity of cereals and vegetables as is commonly produced on a farm, with the exception of wheat. Everything was done in good order, and the planting and cultivation were done with care and attention, and we had a promise of a fine crop for our pains and labor until about June 15, when the extreme dry weather lasted until most everything was dried up before reaching maturity. A few early vegetables and some oats and millet were harvested, but the returns were meager. This ground was plowed and cultivated and planted by the boys of the school, and for workmanship would compare favorably with the best farms in the States.

Besides farm work the boys have performed other work looking to the ornamentation of the school grounds. Where there was formerly a pond in front of the school building there is now a smooth park, or lawn, ornamented with trees, all the result of the labor of the boys. The extreme dry weather has very probably killed a number of the trees, and I would suggest that in the spring those having been killed be replaced in order that there may be the regularity of the original design preserved. If the grounds are attended to with proper care for a year or two they will be an ornament to the agency, and a fine play-ground for the children.

The milch cows belonging to the school have been cared for entirely by the boys, and they have been milked and fed and looked after generally with as much skill as on any of the dairy farms of the States. The boys have been instructed in the care and management of stock generally, and the results of their labor and attention have been very gratifying. In fact, without neglecting their English education, they have been carefully instructed in all branches of farm work, and have performed the different duties of the farm according to their age and ability.

The girls have been drilled in all the different branches of house work until they have most of them become thorough housekeepers, and they will need but occasional guidance and instruction to finally fit them for the practical duties of the housewife.

The only drawback that we have experienced in the school, and that is a serious one and needs correction immediately, is the increased sickness and rate of mortality. After careful investigation and consultation with the agency physician, I am of the opinion that this condition is due to the poor drainage from the kitchen and laundry, and poor ventilation of the bedrooms, being overcrowded as they are. The ground around the school is very nearly level, and it is very difficult to drain the slops from the laundry and kitchen. I would recommend that the laundry be moved from its present place to a greater distance from the school building, and in that way the drain that is now used for both laundry and kitchen, could be used for the kitchen alone. This I believe to be absolutely necessary.

I am also convinced that more sleeping apartments must be provided, for with the present accommodations it is impossible to secure a healthy ventilation. For instance, in a room 20 by 24 feet and 8 feet ceiling, we are obliged to put 24 boys, and as we can only put 8 beds in a room, each bed holds three occupants, which is unhealthy. I would recommend that there be built on the school grounds, but separate from the main building, quarters or barracks to accommodate about 40 boys. These quarters could be used by the older boys, and they could be held responsible for the care of the quarters, and the training received in keeping their apartments in a clean and neat and orderly condition would be very beneficial. This I also believe to be necessary in order that the health of the school children be preserved.

I am under many obligations to my coworkers for the cheerful and efficient aid they have given in the management of the school, and I am sure they will be rewarded in the manifested good which has resulted from their labors and attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SEGER,
*Superintendent.*

J. D. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.*

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B.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
*August* 20, 1881.

SIR: The second annual report of the Cheyenne manual-labor and boarding school for the year commencing September 1, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Enrollment for the year: | |
| Male | 80 |
| Female | 54 |
| Total enrollment | 134 |
| Average attendance: | |
| Males | 68.7 |
| Females | 45.9 |
| Total average attendance | 114.6 |
| Number of deaths: | |
| Males | 2 |
| Females | 1 |
| Total | 3 |

Number released from school on account of sickness:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 4 |
| Females | 5 |
| Total | 9 |

Number transferred to school at Carlisle, Pa.: 9 males.

The advancement of the pupils in a literary way has been even more satisfactory than last year. As they become more acquainted with their studies, their interest seems to deepen; and often during the hour of recess, some prefer to remain at their seats and study instead of going to play. Their advancement has been rapid and thorough, some having fully mastered the first four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and read and write quite intelligibly, and have a fair knowledge of primary geography and primary physiology, while others who came in later to school are working in addition and subtraction. Others have gone on into multiplication, and are reading in the first or second readers; but, with all the pupils, the promptness and boldness with which they recite tells that they fully understand their lessons, and are happy in the enjoyment of their school privileges.

We have been troubled but very little the past year by children running away from school, and what few we have had were nearly every one caused by the parents' influence, they wanting their child at home for a few days to visit among their friends, or to enjoy the pleasures that a camp life affords to an Indian boy or girl; the parent or child not having a just conception of the benefits derived by a faithful and close attendance, or the losses sustained by a few days' absence from school.

So, also, we might speak of their industrial education. Only two years ago they came to us direct from the camps, dressed in the blanket, wearing the hair long, &c., knowing nothing of how, and having a less desire, to perform any kind of manual labor; now, *all* the boys and girls who are old enough take their details of work regularly every week, and do their work promptly and cheerfully. The girls generally doing their work very neatly, are careful to sweep all the corners of the rooms, and in patching clothes do not pucker the garment, and do hide the stitches, and take a pride in keeping themselves neat and clean. Also, in the sewing department, instruction has been given to all the larger girls, and several of them are able to cut and make aprons and underwear, and one can cut and make shirts for the boys. Instruction has been given the girls in the kitchen and dining-room work, so that nearly all the cooking is done by the Indian girls for the children under the careful supervision of the cook.

The dining-room work also has been done by the girls, under the constant care and instruction of the dining-room employés, and in my judgment there is no department in the school that an employé is needed worse than in the dining-room, where are so many children who have never been taught economy or cleanliness, where so much can be saved or wasted by a little care or negligence. So many of our children are so small that they also need the careful attention and oversight of an employé while they partake of their meals. An item of expense will also be added in the increased breakage of the dishes; all things considered, I think a great mistake has been made by the department in not giving us an employé in the dining-room for the coming year. One thing that should be taken into consideration is the fact that as soon as our girls and boys have received enough instruction and had experience enough to be of some benefit to us, they have gone to Carlisle to receive the training afforded by the institution at that place, leaving us to fill our ranks with new recruits from the camps. While we are sorry that our number of employés should be diminished, we are glad that when the minds of the children begin to develop, and they receive a little light, they manifest such an anxiety for more that they are willing to leave parents and friends and go so far away that they may gain more knowledge. It gives us pleasure to send them and then go back and take others by the hand and help them over the same road the others had trodden.

We have now boys that are honest, faithful workers, doing their work promptly and well, having tended the present season the crop of 20 acres, had 3 acres of very good early garden, which added very materially to the plain fare provided by the government; had about 10 acres of corn, which, owing to the extreme dry weather in June and July, produced but little corn, but made very good fodder, and was cut and put in shock in July, in very excellent condition; had 3 acres of millet, which was properly stacked in due season; have 3 acres of sorghum now ready for making into sirup; also have put up enough hay for the stock the coming winter; have cut and drawn the wood used by the school during the year; and for near three months in the cold winter we used near one cord of wood per day, stove length; have also drawn all the water used by the school, which aggregates near 100,000 gallons. We are now engaged in laying pipes to carry the water from the spring to the house, which will relieve us of one of our most disagreeable and hardest tasks, especially in cold weather.

The children are called together each evening, before retiring, for devotional exercises, in which they engage very heartily. We have also had a Sabbath school regu-

larly each Sabbath, the children all attending and evince a love for the teaching received, as only those do who accept and make personal application of them to themselves. As I believe, many of the children have been and are Christians, so far as they are able to understand or comprehend the gospel, so that it makes a marked change in their conduct as compared with last year. Then it was no uncommon thing to hear that peculiar chant used when in the dance or at gambling; now that has given way to gospel hymns and repeating psalms or other scripture, with the dancing and gambling left off.

The health of the children has been very excellent during the year, in considering the great change in habits and customs, in taking them from their free, unrestrained camp life and placing them in the school where their hands and minds are alike employed. I would suggest, as a sanitary measure, that the school term be reduced to 9 months instead of 10 as at present, as we find during the month of June the children are more likely to droop and get sickly than at any other part of the year, occasioned, we think, by so long a term at school. I think it advisable, also, that one should be employed as nurse, whose specific duty it should be to attend the sick and care for the small children who need a mother's care.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. HADLEY,
*Superintendent.*

JOHN D. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent,*
*Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.*

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C.

DARLINGTON, IND. T., *August* 18, 1881.

MY DEAR FRIEND: In regard to your kind letter, under date of August 9, making request to report on our missionary work among the Arapahoes in this reservation, I can say that we have erected a mission house, containing kitchen and dining-room in the basement, a school-room and three private rooms on the first, five rooms on the second floor, and two dormitories in the garret.

The cost, including a barn and fencing of 20 acres, amounts to about $2,800, which is borne by the Mennonite Church, in behalf of which I am commissioned.

We had 10 acres under cultivation last year, but, owing to the extreme hot and dry season, the crop was almost an entire failure.

Respecting our missionary work, we purpose to teach the children in school the common elementary branches in the English language, and in connection with it we shall instruct the boys in farming and the girls in housekeeping and common needle-work. But one of our main objects, in school work even, will be the teaching of Biblical and Christian knowledge and the inculcation of Christian principles.

My missionary work among the adults will, for the present, be limited to teaching them the Christian religion in Sunday school, and in camp occasionally, provided I can avail myself of a reliable interpreter. At the same time I shall make it a great portion of my work to acquire the language of the tribe. I have been devoting some of my time to this great and tedious work in the past year, and though it will be a work of many years, I shall not shrink back from it, being convinced that the most effectual means to Christianize and to civilize a nation or a tribe, is by giving the people the gospel in their own tongue.

The number of children that can be accommodated in our school, by the church, is 55, including an equal number of both sexes. For, to me, it is no question that, in order to Christianize and civilize the Indians we must try to educate and lift up the woman from her most miserable state; we must try to effect a Chriatian family, and to build up a Christian home.

The expense of the work the church bears, excepting the regular rations and the annuity goods, to which the schools in this reservation are entitled, and which I hope the government will cheerfully grant the children in our schools.

We shall have four or five workers employed, every one of which is expected to be a Christian and to lead a Christian, moral life; in short, to be a Christian missionary in daily life, however mean the particular work may seem.

Some time next month we purpose to open our school, and we feel grateful towards you and are encouraged that you will assist us in getting the desired number of children.

Thanking you for all the kind favors you have shown us in the past year, and for your hearty approval of our work among and for the Indians, and hoping that it will prove effectual in making some amends for the innumerable wrongs which have been committed against them by an educated and civilized nation,

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
*Missionary to the Arapahoes.*

JOHN D. MILES, *United States Indian Agent,*
*Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency*, Ind. T.

D.

DARLINGTON, IND. T., ——— —, ——.

DEAR FRIEND: Very gladly I accede to your request to furnish you with information touching our missionary work.

Three years ago two young men who were among the Indian prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla., were placed in my charge by Bishop Huntington, of diocese of Central New York, to be educated for missionaries to their people. They were members of the Cheyenne tribe. At the end of the second year the younger man sickened and died. The other went steadily forward with his studies, and having acquired a knowledge of the story of the great sacrifice, was ordained deacon in the church of God on the 7th of June last, and sent under my charge to begin the work of evangelizing his tribe.

We have now been two months in the field, but can only say of the work done that we have tried by services on Sunday, services in camp, and talks in the lodges, and by ministering to the sick and suffering to get the good seed into as many hearts as possible.

David Okerhater (the deacon) is very earnest and faithful in his work, and if his life is spared is destined, I think, to exert a great influence for good over his people.

The plan of the mission is to build churches, mission house, and hospital as soon as it can be conveniently done, and to put more men into the work as it grows and demands them. No human knowledge can compass the results of this effort. They lie beyond us all. It is ours to plant and water; God will give the increase as it pleases him.

Very gladly, my dear friend and brother, I put on record here my grateful appreciation of your uniform kindness in word and deed in all our intercourse. It has given me a very homelike feeling. Indeed, the pleasant greeting of yourself and family has been so full of cheery, Christian feeling that it will be treasured as one of my most precious experiences. Praying that God's richest blessing may rest upon you and yours, I remain, your brother and co-worker in Christ,

J. B. WICKS.

Agent MILES.

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E.

CHEYENNE and ARAPAHOE AGENCY,
*Darlington, Ind. T, August* 19, 1881.

SIR: As chief of police I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the status of the force among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. As you are aware, my other duties are of such a nature as to prevent my paying as much attention to the discipline and efficiency of the police force, as, under different circumstances, I could desire.

We have here, 1 police captain, 1 police lieutenant, 8 sergeants, and 30 privates, making a total of 40 rank and file. Of these, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 11 privates are members of the Arapaho tribe, and the remainder, 1 captain, 5 sergeants, and 19 privates are Cheyennes, there being members of the police in every band of either tribe who reside in the villages and are held, in a manner, responsible for the keeping of the peace in their immediate vicinity; and as a result of this eminently wise disposition of the force, there can be no doubt that much lawlessness is prevented, from the fact of the presence of a paid officer of the government, a member of their own tribe, whose duty it is to prevent or, at least, report all such unlawful tendencies, and his authority is respected.

Since my connection with the force I have observed no insubordination in the ranks, but, on the contrary, all yield a cheerful obedience to the officers. In this respect the Indian police force would compare favorably with any body of white men acting in the same capacity.

I have to report eight important arrests made, and considerable lost and stolen stock recaptured during the current year.

I cannot conclude this report without again calling your attention to the deficiency in the arms and equipments of the police force at this agency. In the military department a scout of the least important grade is not permitted to go on duty without a full and complete equipment, horse, pistol, carbine, rations, and greatly superior pay to what even our officers receive. While our Indian police, who are born scouts, whose knowledge of the country no white man can rival, are expected to furnish their own horses, one-half their own arms, and do twice the amount of actual duty, all for $5 per month and two rations, the comparison is obvious. I have repeatedly asked for arms and tents for our police, without any results, and I do not consider it necessary to repeat the request in this report. I will only say that the necessity for a com-

plete equipment still exists, and until such articles are furnished the efficiency of the Indian police force at this agency is materially lessened.

Very respectfully,

J. A. COVINGTON,
*Farmer and Chief of Police.*

JNO. D. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.*

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KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
*Anadarko, Ind. T., September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition and affairs of the agency under my charge, being for the year ending August 31, 1881. The general condition of the affairs of the agency is good, but I regret to say the prospect for continued improvement is not altogether so encouraging or as bright as I had hoped to be able to report. The Indians have been steadily acquiring and adapting themselves to the habits and ways of civilized life, and, until the disheartening effects of the drought, manifested unusual interest in their work and a more cheerful view of their future.

The following table will show the number of Indians belonging to this agency:

| Name of tribe or band. | No. of men. | No. of women. | No. of boys. | No. of girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kiowa | 277 | 381 | 251 | 236 | 1,145 |
| Comanche | 336 | 555 | 244 | 261 | 1,396 |
| Apache | 77 | 90 | 88 | 82 | 337 |
| Wichita | 59 | 59 | 45 | 43 | 206 |
| Wacoe | 16 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 49 |
| Towaconie | 37 | 55 | 29 | 30 | 151 |
| Keechi | 27 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 77 |
| Caddo | 151 | 151 | 127 | 123 | 552 |
| Delaware | 14 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 79 |
| Penetethka (Comanche) | 45 | 60 | 37 | 23 | 165 |
| Total number | 1,039 | 1,419 | 861 | 838 | 4,157 |
| Absent at Carlisle | ....... | ....... | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| Kiowa | ....... | ....... | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Comanche | ....... | ....... | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Wichita | ....... | ....... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Keechi | ....... | ....... | 1 | ....... | 1 |
| Towaconie | ....... | ....... | ....... | 1 | 1 |

It will be seen there are nine different tribes under my charge, the Penetethkas being one of the branches of the great Comanche tribe of Indians. Some years ago a portion of this family, about 170 in number, were permitted to associate themselves with the Wichitas, Wacoes, Towaconies, Keechies, and Caddoes, and become of the six affiliated bands, out of which was formed the Wichita Agency. The Delawares, the remnant of that once powerful tribe, which figured so conspicuously in the early history of this country, although not a party to the agreement between the United States Government and the affiliated bands, were permitted to enjoy its benefits, and having in some way become associated with the Caddoes, were formerly counted and reported with them by agents. Seven languages only are spoken, as the Wichitas, Wacoes, and Towaconies speak the same language, and are indeed one people, the Wacoes and Towaconies being branches of the Wichita tribe. It is said that about one hundred years ago two bands left the main tribe (the Wichitas) on the Neosho River in Kansas, one taking up its residence on the Arkansas River, near the present town of Wichita, Kans., and the other going on to Texas; and to the descendants of these two bands the names of Wacoes and Towaconies were given. As, however, many members of each of these tribes speak the Comanche language, it has become, as it were, a court language among them. The different tribes occupy the same lands they did before the consolidation. The affiliated bands settled north of the Washita River, and the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were restricted to the south side, and within the boundaries designated by the Medicine Lodge treaty of 1867. The reservation of the affiliated bands has been defined and surveyed, but has never been confirmed to them, the treaty from some cause remaining unratified. Although their houses are separated only by the river, and the members of the different tribes are in constant daily intercourse with each other about the office, shops, stores, and commissary, perfect peace subsists between them, and I have yet to hear of the first per-

sonal or tribal difficulty; all of which is contrary to the prediction of some who opposed the consolidation.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

The affiliated bands have advanced much further in the ways of civilized life than the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. One traveling through this country will see at nearly every settlement, in addition to the well-inclosed fields of cultivated land, a small, though generally comfortable, log or plank dwelling-house, and very frequently the stable, corn-crib, and other out-houses. Seldom, if at all, would be seen the grass lodge, such as these people formerly occupied. Although some of these Indians lived years ago as I have described above, occupying houses and tilling the soil, their condition has since that time been very little improved, and they seem now to be making little or no effort. They belong to the Caddo and Delaware tribes, and, except the disabled and children, they no longer receive rations from the government. With this exception, I am able to report that the Indians of the affiliated bands have made, during the year, fair progress in their efforts to learn and adapt themselves to the ways of civilized life. I am satisfied there are very few, if any, among them who yet have their old-time prejudice and dislike of labor, or any preference for the savage state, and were they but located in a country where they could expect, with any degree of certainty, to gather and enjoy crops, remunerating them for their labor, a very few years only would be required to place them in an entire self-supporting condition.

The advancement made by the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches has also been satisfactory. They manifested, I think, especially the first part of the year, an increased desire to learn and adopt the customs of civilized life. The number who use citizens' dress has been steadily increasing, and the prejudice against labor is gradually disappearing. I have more applications for positions on my force of Indian laborers than I can accept, and just here I would remark I am becoming more and more convinced that the money expended for the hire of Indian labor is wisely appropriated, although they do not labor very faithfully (and this could not be expected of them their first attempt); nor is always the work they do very important, yet is surely effecting much good, by removing the prejudice against work. A young man, tempted by the wages to lay aside the blanket and work for one month, will never again be affected by his old-time prejudices or the ridicule of his associates.

I am not able to report as many houses built during the year as I had hoped to do. There is a general desire for them, but they wait for help in the building of them, and this I have not been able to give. How they obtain it, I do not know, but the fact is, that ever since I have been in charge of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, I have had to contend against a belief, generally held by them, that the government intended to build houses for them, that somehow there was an obligation upon the part of the government to do so. They speak of promises made them, and I have thought that possibly the building of the ten houses, in 1877, by the government, at a cost of $600 each, may have had something to do in fixing the impression upon their minds, especially as they were the first Indian houses built upon the reservation, except two by the military.

The tribal system is surely disappearing. The change from Fort Sill to the Washita has certainly had much to do with this, by breaking up the large camps and dispersing the members of the different bands through their new settlements, thus weakening the influence of the chiefs and establishing the heads of families and the young unmarried farmers in a position of independence. In no particular is the change more perceptible than in the manner of camping. Two years ago would have been seen large encampments, often the tribe, scarcely ever less than the entire band, together, while now will rarely be seen more than two or three lodges, but oftener the single family. In fact the band system is so changed that "the band" is hardly more than a nominal distinction, for while the chief has lost the greater part of his influence and there is no longer the blind following and utter subjection of old in the administration of affairs, it is recognized only in the issue of beef, and as this is issued on foot, some arrangement of the kind is absolutely necessary.

It is probable that the Indian holds to no one of his savage beliefs and customs so tenaciously as he does to his belief in the power of his medicine men and their ceremonies for making medicine. Last year I was encouraged in the belief that the Indians under my charge were rather disposed to lay aside these ideas and ceremonies, from the fact that very little was heard of their medicine men during the year, and the Kiowas failed to hold their annual "medicine dance." The latter part of the year, however, from some cause, their medicine men have been unusually active, as I learn has been the case at other agencies, and the Kiowas have recently returned from the western part of their reservation, where they held their annual dance.

AGRICULTURE.

I come now to write the darkest page of the record of our year's work. At no time *during the three years* and a half I have been in charge of these Indians have I been

so encouraged, so well pleased, with the prospect of their reaching in a few years a condition of self-support as I was during the first five months of the present year (1881). Long before the time for commencing the work in their crops the Indians were unusually active, getting ready their plows, harness, &c., and throughout the whole of the season of planting and cultivating they worked well and most cheerfully, and, indeed, there were reasons why they should be encouraged. The year before they had raised an excellent crop, the only really good one they had ever grown, and now here was such a prospect as no one had ever seen in this country before. The stand had been perfect, and rains had fallen at the proper intervals, making a splendid growth, but allowing time for cleaning and cultivating, and only two or three more rains were needed to make sure a most bountiful harvest. But their hopes were blasted, for no more rains fell on their crops, and stalks and blades were soon dried up with not an ear upon them.

The Indians were of course much disheartened, but what its ultimate effect will be cannot be known. It is certain they cannot be expected to take hold of their work next spring as they did last, and I fear that some of those who were just commencing to farm cannot be prevailed upon to attempt it soon again. The latter have not realized any of the positive benefits from a crop of corn or vegetables, as the older farmers have, who, while they may be much discouraged at the present failure and greatly disappointed that they will not have their sacks of corn to take to the mill every now and then (the meal from which will bridge them over the days that the government rations does not cover) may be induced to try again.

I have been pleased at observing how much better use had been made of the crop grown last year, as much of it had been made into meal, while the few bushels raised by each farmer in previous years had generally been sold at the stores and the money foolishly expended. Could they have enjoyed the benefits of another full crop this year, much good would have been the result.

But from the consideration of this question, the immediate failure of this year's crops, I would desire to call your attention to several others, more or less connected with it, and which may have an especial bearing upon the future of Indians under my charge. Nothing is more certain than that this country is badly adapted to agriculture, the scarcity of rainfall cutting short the crops one and sometimes two out of three years. Indeed, I am informed there has been known to be a drought three years in succession. It is a very difficult matter to educate Indians to be farmers under the most favorable circumstances, and it certainly would require much time and patience in a country where so often he would realize nothing from his labor. Whether he could entirely support himself in this country by agriculture is a question to be solved. The only other means of doing so is by the raising of cattle, and the country is very well adapted to that pursuit. But I have very serious doubts whether, so long as the present state of things exist, they (in speaking of these matters I allude more particularly to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes) will reach a condition of self-support, by the breeding of cattle.

There is no sort of doubt that the ration furnished the Indians is insufficient; that a large proportion of them pass two or three days in every week with very little, if any, to eat. There is at times absolute suffering, and this is increased by their improvidence, as they consume in three or four days what might be used as partly to satisfy them during seven. The fact that for two or three years past Congress has appropriated money for the purchase of supplies sufficient only to feed the Indians of this agency eight out of the twelve months of each year (supposing that the full legal ration be given), has made it necessary for the agent to issue the supplies in such a way as to take them through the twelve months, giving more or less at different times, but always a reduced ration, except possibly during the planting season, when it might be the legal one. When, therefore, the insufficient legal ration is still further reduced by an insufficient appropriation, it may well be imagined that there is suffering among the Indians, and can any one be surprised that when thus suffering, when their children should be crying for something to eat, they should kill and eat one of their herd of breeding cattle. I have very frequently talked with them upon the subject, and when I had endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of preserving their breeding stock, they seemed to recognize its importance. The Indians have disliked to report the number of their stock, and agents have always found it difficult to get a correct statement from them, so I cannot speak with certainty, but I fear their herds have been reduced instead of increased, as they should have been. In fact, I fear they do not own as many cattle to-day as they did three years ago. This I had reason to suspect for some time, but the inquiries made recently into the matter have shown a worse state of things than I had supposed existed. I am well satisfied that such would not have been the case, and that the Indians under my care would have been to-day in a more advanced condition generally, had the government ration been increased at the time of the disappearance of the buffalo. At the time the size of the ration was fixed upon, buffalo were plenty and the Indians were out hunting twice every year—a short time in the summer, and going out in the fall spent the winter, drawing no supplies from the com-

missary and bringing in with them a quantity of meat, so that, as it was intended they should do, they subsisted at least one-fourth of the year upon buffalo. About three years ago the buffalo disappeared, and instead of the government ration being increased, it has been reduced about one-fourth by insufficient appropriations. I suppose, of course, it was expected that by tilling the soil the Indians would obtain a sufficiency to make up for the deficiency caused by the disappearance of buffalo. But we have seen how the scarcity of rain-fall has affected the growing of crops on the lands worked by the Indians, and it must be remembered that as yet comparatively few of the whole number (some 3,000 Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches) have been engaged in the cultivation of the soil, have had their patches of a few acres to work, and that the very small crops from these poorly cultivated fields could not, in the hands of the Indians, be expected to go far towards subsisting them.

I do not agree with those who advocate the starving process, or who contend it is necessary you should keep the Indian hungry if you wish him to do anything for himself. Those who know the Indian best, always, when they wish to prevail upon him to do any particular thing, first feed him well, give him a hearty meal. White men, or those who have been accustomed to labor and who know how to work the soil and gather from it a subsistence, would, while suffering from hunger, put themselves to work, although they might feel little like it at the time; but the red man, who is not only unaccustomed to labor, but has a natural prejudice against it, and who knows but little or nothing of farming or how to gain a subsistence by working the soil, will more likely, when himself and family are suffering with hunger, spend his time in grumbling. I am satisfied that a large proportion of the Indians under my charge fully realize the fact that they must sooner or later subsist themselves by their own labor, and that many of them are really anxious to reach that condition as soon as possible, and could they receive a ration sufficient to satisfy their appetite, or at least such as would secure them from suffering, they would advance much more rapidly towards that end.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK.

For several days during the month of June there was considerable excitement at at the agency, growing out of reports of an outbreak by the Kiowas. On account of high water and the extreme hot weather, the beef contractor failed to deliver the cattle on the regular day of issue, and did not reach the corral with them until two days afterwards. While waiting for the meat ration the Indians had been camping around the corral, hungry and complaining. On the morning of the 2d of June, after a few draughts had been made on the scales and issued, the Kiowas refused to take any more, saying they were too small. After remaining around the scales for some time, acting in an excited and threatening manner, the leaders forbidding some of the better disposed to receive their rations of beef, and by whipping their horses, driving them off, all moved away and held a council. It was soon reported they were preparing to send off their women and children and intended to charge the corral; but towards noon they returned, received their beef, and all, including some who had been camped around the agency for some time, moved directly out, being evidently in a very bad humor. I did not know what to think of their conduct, and it was a surprise to all, for they had been previously receiving without a protest the same quality of beef, the cattle being fully up to the requirements of the contract, and it looked very much as if they were trying to find a pretext to make trouble. After their departure, different reports reached me as to their intentions and threats—one of which was that they would return and kill all the whites about the agency, including all Indians who spoke English, or who were following the white man's way. At first I was not disposed to pay much attention to these reports, but when I learned they were preparing to hold a council, and that the Wichitas and Delawares were much alarmed, the former having made their women and children sleep in the brush for two nights past, and had also held their ponies in the same way because of threats of the Kiowas, I began to believe there must be some truth in them, and concluded that it was best to have some troops near us. I therefore telegraphed Maj. J. K. Mizner, commanding Fort Sill, asking that he send up two companies, and, having just received a reinforcemnet of four companies to his command, he came in person with five companies of cavalry, immediately after receiving my telegram, arriving here on the evening of the 4th. No more threats were heard after the appearance of the troops, and so far as I could learn, in the council which was held the day after the arrival of the military, the question of going on the war-path was dropped, or was not publicly discussed.

About two o'clock at night of the day of the council, the Wichitas came to the school-house and wanted to take away their children, because of some talk they had heard while at the council; but after explaining to them that the presence of the troops was for their protection, and assuring them of the perfect safety of their children, they quietly returned to their homes. It is certain the Wichitas and Delawares were very much frightened, and feared the Kiowas were about to commit some act of *violence, and* being themselves peacefully inclined, with farms, cattle, and other prop-

erty to protect from spoliation, I regarded the presence of troops absolutely necessary at this crisis, to suppress the growing arrogance of the few bad Indians, to preserve wholesome discipline and the peace and quiet of the more civilized Indians under my charge, and to teach all of them that the military power of the government will be used to punish bad Indians as well as to protect them from the unlawful encroachments of the white man. I think the precaution of having troops on the ground promptly not only prevented any further hostile demonstrations on the part of the Kiowas, but had a most excellent effect upon the peacefully inclined, in allaying all apprehension of trouble. Major Mizner remained with his command at the agency for about ten days, and then returned to Fort Sill, leaving two companies stationed here under command of Captain Keyes, of the Tenth Cavalry, and subsequently one of those was taken away, so that at this writing only one company of troops is stationed at the agency, and from present indications it is believed that no additional force will be required to preserve order and keep in proper subjection any of the more refractory Kiowas, as no further reports have reached me of any bad conduct on their part.

FREIGHTING AND INDIAN LABOR.

The change made two years ago in the freighting of supplies is being shown by each year's work to have been a wise one, for while it is a saving to the government it is certainly proving a benefit to the Indians. Quite a number of the young men are making their first attempt at anything like business by managing a wagon to the railroad and back, and besides the business habits thus being taught to all who engage in it, the money earned by them, by supplying their wants, is teaching them to value it, and instilling in them a desire to accumulate more. Notwithstanding that their ponies are poor, on account of the drought, and some of the trains have had great trouble crossing the larger streams, swollen by the rains that have fallen in the mountains, they have usually made their trips with good success, and can be relied on with reasonable certainty to perform this work to any extent that the future wants and exigencies of the service may require. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, they transported by wagon the following amount of freight, viz: From Caldwell to agency, 150 miles, 435,160 pounds; from Arkansas City to agency, 175 miles, 500,000 pounds; total, 935,160 pounds, at the rate 75 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles, aggregating $11,445.56 paid to Indians of this agency for transportation of supplies.

The saw and grist mill has been constantly running through the year, and, with the exception of the miller, Indian labor has been exclusively employed in sawing and grinding. All the logs have been cut by Indians from which was manufactured 157,156 feet of lumber, used mainly by Kiowa school building and Indian houses. The Indians have also manufactured all the charcoal used in the blacksmith shop, requiring about 200 bushels per month, and under the direction of the agency carpenter they have built a large substantial stable, 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, provided with granary, harness room, &c.

HORSE THIEVES.

As I reported last year, few horses have been stolen from the Indians. A few years since, before the consolidation and removal from Fort Sill, their losses in this way were considerable, scarcely a week passing without some raid being made on their stock. Sometimes the whole herd of ponies would be driven off, leaving the owners afoot and disheartened, and the Indians were all kept in constant fear of meeting with a similar fate. I do not see that the relief from this state of things can be accounted for in any other way than the change in their location from Fort Sill to the Washita. It is true that some horses are now stolen, but most of these are from those Indians who, having places there, elected to remain near Fort Sill, where they are still within one night's ride of the Texas border. A few days since 19 head of horses were stolen from one of these Indians, but, fortunately, the thieves were overtaken and arrested after getting into Texas.

POLICE.

It is true that the state of things described above may be in part due to the efficiency of the Indian police. They were organized about the time of the removal to the Washita, and have always been ready to move after horse thieves or other offenders. The knowledge of this fact would in itself have made the thief hesitate, and, I have no doubt, prevented the loss of many animals.

EDUCATIONAL.

The two Indian schools were successfully conducted during the year, having had a good attendance and the scholars having made fair progress in their studies and in learning to work. From some cause, towards the close of the year it was found more difficult to keep the children in school, nor did the parents seem to take as much interest in the school. The principal cause of this, I think, was the excessively hot weather,

and the fact that the parents were much discouraged at the loss of their crops. I have strong hopes of filling both schools the coming season, and have secured for each a corps of experienced teachers. I expect much good to result from the year's work. For more particular information as to work in the school, attention is invited to the reports of the superintendents, marked A and B, inclosed herewith.

RELIGIOUS.

The Indian church organization, the members of which belong to the affiliated bands, is still in a flourishing condition. They meet two, and sometimes three, times a week, and are certainly as earnest in their attendance to church duties as any people I ever saw. Tulsey Micco, who is still their pastor, has recently had laboring with him Rev. John Jumper, of the Seminole tribe, and the two about the 1st of August closed a protracted camp-meeting. Since that time many of these people have been absent, attending a large camp-meeting being held in the Seminole country.

On the 23d day of June the Rev. J. B. Wicks, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Central New York, arrived at the agency, accompanied by two young Indian men, one a Kiowa and the other a Comanche, and who had been among those taken from this reservation in 1874 and incarcerated in Fort Marion, Fla., charged with having been engaged in the Indian outbreak of that year. When in 1878 these prisoners were released, twenty-two of the young men consented to remain in the East and be educated, and these two young men, being of that number, they have since that time been living at the home and under the instruction of Mr. Wicks, who comes here to undertake a noble work, assisted by these young men, one of whom, the Kiowa, Paul Zotour, has been regularly ordained as a deacon in the church by the bishop of the diocese of Central New York. He will labor as a missionary among the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians.

A noble-hearted Christian lady of Syracuse, N. Y., who has already defrayed the expense of education of these young men, together with a young Cheyenne, who, as an ordained deacon, has been installed in the good work among his people at the Cheyenne Agency, proposes further to build a house of worship at each of the two agencies—this and Cheyenne—with such other buildings as may be necessary or conducive to the work, and as Mr. Wicks may determine on, after surveying the field. Mr. Wicks having spent most of his time since reaching the Territory, at the Cheyenne Agency, the work has not fairly been entered upon here; but all Christian people and all who feel an interest in the Indian can but wish him abundant success in his undertaking, and what is, indeed, in some respects, a most remarkable mission. As I have stated above, these young men were arrested in 1874, charged with having been engaged in the Indian outbreak of that year, and taken to Fort Marion, Fla., where they were held as prisoners. Three years, and now a little more than three years, after their release, and six after their arrest and incarceration, they return as missionaries—two of them ordained deacons in the Episcopal Church—to labor for the civilizing and Christianizing of their people. Mr. Wicks expresses himself as feeling much encouraged, not only at the manner in which his mission has been received by the Indians of the two agencies, but at the reception he has met with at the hands of the whites engaged in the various work of the agencies, and the assurances of their hearty support.

Here I think we may see indicated one of the happy results to be expected from the efforts being made to educate the Indian at Carlisle, Pa., and at other points in the States. A few years more and we will have seen returned to work among their people, not only the educated mechanic, the shoemaker, blacksmith, wagon-maker, carpenter, &c., but others prepared to take the place of teachers in the schools, and, it may be hoped, to devote themselves to the work of leading their people to a knowledge of God. I cannot but express myself of the very high hopes I have of a great good to result from these schools. Besides the facilities for educating the Indian, they have over the agency schools two great advantages, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated: The one is that the child is kept from the influences of the camp, is deprived entirely of any participation in the Indian savage customs and rites for a period of years, probably long enough to fairly establish him in the ways of civilized life; and the other is that the child, away from his parents and people, can be properly disciplined, which certainly cannot be done at the agency schools, for some tribes of the Indians will never punish a child themselves, and, of course, will not allow any one else to do so.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been good throughout the year. There has been much less malarial fever than in former years, and this may be in part attributed to the changes in their manner of camping, and the fact that the country enables them to make selections of more healthy locations. They will, for some years yet, be under the influence of their medicine men, although the white man's medicine is surely and steadily coming into favor with them. The annual report of the agency physician is herewith inclosed.

PROSPECT FOR MINERALS.

On the 3d day of August information reached me that there was very considerable excitement at Fort Sill, the military post 35 miles from the agency, in consequence of the discovery in the hills, some few miles west of the post and on the border of the Wichita Mountains, of a mineral ore supposed to be rich in silver. Each day brought me additionl information, and I learned that, although the news had just reached this office, prospecting had been quietly going on for some time; that almost the entire surface of the hills in the immediate vicinity bore evidence of the digging, and some blasting had been done; that claims were marked off by piles of rock, in which would be found pieces of paper bearing the names of claimants, and that books had been opened at the post-trading store for some time for the entry of claims, a fee of $3 being charged for the recording, and the party obligating himself to contribute $20 the first month in working the claim. Knowing well the trouble that might follow the report abroad that silver had been found in the Wichita Mountains, which run through the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, I became at once anxious; but when I learned further that the officers of the post, including the commandant, were interested in the work, as shown by the books for the record of claims and the papers in piles of rocks marking them, my anxiety increased, for, should the news get abroad, the hearty support of the military was necessary to prevent an invasion of the reservation, and, possibly, trouble with the Indians. The ore was found, it was said, within the limits of the military reservation, a strip of land about nine miles in length and about four miles in width, and which is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the military, so that I could take no positive action towards putting an end to the prospecting. I did, however, telegraph to Major Mizner, protesting against the work, and requesting him to take some action to stop it. In his reply I was referred to section 2319 of the United States Revised Statutes, and was surprised to learn that he not only claimed the right of prospecting for minerals upon the military reservation, but all Indian lands. Fortunately, however, an order from General Pope, commanding the department, caused action to be taken, and the prospectors were stopped from their work, and those from abroad ordered off the reservation.

I have thus endeavored to give you a correct idea of the condition of the Indians under my charge, and, notwithstanding the discouraging effects of this year's crop failure, I can but hope that the coming year will be one of prosperity, and that, in my next, I will be able to report a very decided improvement.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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A.

Agent P. B. HUNT:

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as a report of work done in the Kiowa and Comanche school during the year ending the 30th of June:

The school was opened on the 4th September, and until the 8th December the work was conducted in the same buildings occupied the previous year—the house formerly used by the agent and some box-houses constructed for the purpose, and all located very near the agent's office. On the 8th of December the children (with the exception of about fifteen of the largest, who might assist in the work), having been permitted to visit their camps for a few days, the removal to the new house was commenced. This new school building has been found to be well adapted to the work, being roomy and possessing many conveniences. The rooms, while they furnish ample space, are so arranged that the employés may accomplish the work in their respective departments with dispatch and thoroughness, and enable them to hold the children well in hand. Situated as we had been formerly, when the several buildings in which the scholars slept and all the work was done were separated the one from the other by considerable space, it was almost impossible that a proper discipline could be maintained.

The attendance during the year was good. The old buildings were filled to their capacity, but more could have been accommodated in the new. It is thought this would have been otherwise had the session opened in the new house, and it is confidently expected that during the next term this building will be filled. Until the latter part of the year very little effort was required to keep the children in school, the average attendance up to that time falling but little below the number borne on register. Then they became restless, and many of them much indisposed to submit to the confinement. This could be attributed to the excessive hot weather, as the confinement during the day in the well-filled school-rooms, and at night sleeping in rooms

occupied by from twelve to twenty children, must have been oppressive to those who had been reared in the open air. The average attendance during the year was 87, and the largest number in attendance one month was 113. Very few girls entered the school, and these were small. Of the three tribes who patronize the school, the Kiowas furnish much the larger number of children; the Comanches, although numbering several hundred more than the Kiowas, entering very few, and manifesting much less interest in the school.

The progress made by the children in their studies was very good. Many of them had not before attended school, and these are always in the school some considerable time before they are relieved of their timidity, become accustomed to their surroundings and begin to make decided improvement. This is the third year I have been engaged in the education of the children of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, and I have found that they generally display an aptitude for learning. Heretofore, as was the case the past year, good order and a fair discipline has been maintained, yet it has not been possible to enforce such a discipline as was desired, or such as would be most conducive to a rapid advancement. These Indians, like many other tribes, will not punish a child themselves, and of course are not disposed to allow any one else to do so. During the past year, however, I have been pleased to notice a change, and that there were indications that before a great while the parents might submit to a more rigid discipline. On several occasions punishments were inflicted, and were permitted to pass without complaint or protest of any kind from the parent, and such as two years ago would have caused trouble and very probably the withdrawal of the child from the school.

The studies pursued were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The object-teaching system has been followed throughout, as near as could be done, experience having taught me that this plan is especially adapted to the teaching of Indian children. Our desire being to teach them the English language, and to make them acquainted with the various objects surrounding them and their uses, much time and labor is devoted to this end, which in the education of white children would be spent with the text book. The Indian child brought from camp and suddenly introduced to this new life, when he is totally unacquainted with our language and with the names and uses of the objects of civilized life, must receive about the same handling, the same instruction the white child does while yet in the nursery or yet in the hands of its parent. It may readily be seen, therefore, how great is the aid to be received by the use of the object, or, in its absence, of the picture representing it. Very many of the parents express to me their wish that their children may be taught to speak the white man's language, and being myself impressed with its importance, with the good effect a knowledge of it or his ability to speak it may have upon the young Indian, toward establishing him in the white man's way, I have been the more willing to devote a considerable portion of our time to the teaching of it. I know that too often this branch of the Indian's education has been neglected, and I am satisfied that the reluctance the child generally manifests toward learning or speaking our language, and which is often attributed to prejudice, is the result of timidity. This once overcome, which with patience and proper handling may soon be expected, the language will be rapidly acquired, and then the Indian may be considered as fairly on the road to civilization. There are in the camps to-day former pupils of mine, who in school showed a marked proficiency in their studies, learned to read and write well, and who were especially apt in arithmetic, yet who, having learned to speak very little English, are to-day wrapped in their blankets, have their faces daubed with paint, and who show no disposition to follow the white man's road. While other old scholars, who during their connection with the school had picked up a knowledge of our language, have associated with the whites, and may be considered as moving safely towards a life of civilization.

We have endeavored to cultivate in the children habits of industry. The girls have been taught all kinds of household work and the use of the needle. The boys have been engaged at all the manual labor that could be found for them to do about the school. Weekly details were made for all the different kinds of work, for both males and females. As no field had yet been opened near the school for giving the boys instruction in farming, they were occasionlly employed during the cropping season in the agency field. This field being on the opposite side of the river from the school, and about two miles distant, it was not practicable to work it regularly. The field that has been plowed this year near the school, will give an excellent opportunity to teach the boys to farm next year.

The excessive hot weather and very severe weather in the first months of winter, and while we were yet in the box-houses, has interfered somewhat with our work, but I think that altogether the term has been a successful one, and that the very best results have followed our labors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. HUNT,
*Superintendent.*

B.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
*September* 6, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit the following as the annual report of the Wichita Industrial Boarding School for the term commencing September 15, 1880, and closing June 30, 1881:

Upon notification of the commencement of the school, many of the children readily came in. The total number enrolled was, males 64, females 34; the average attendance per month, males 45, females 21. They were taught reading in the first, second, and third readers, writing, spelling, primary and written arithmetics, geography, writing on slates from dictation, and memorizing pieces selected from the readers and Testament.

The boys were required to assist in cleaning the house, to procure wood, to cultivate a garden, and assist in cultivating a field of corn. The garden and field of corn were, however, abandoned when the fearful drought then prevailing showed further work to be wholly useless.

The irregular attendance of the boys, more especially, is decidedly the worst feature in the school, nor can I refrain from again complaining of it. The chronic runaway not only does no good for himself, but greatly retards the progress of others, discourages the teacher, and interferes with the general order and harmony of the school, wholly breaking up the regularity of work by details. Dismissal from school of such offenders was tried, but it rather encouraged the somewhat disaffected to go and do likewise, in order to be also expelled, and the proposed remedy had to be abandoned. It can, however, be truly claimed that a large majority of the children did as well as could be expected, showing a marked progress in the school-room, as well as in the manner of performing the work required of them.

Many of the smaller girls manifested great interest in learning to sew with the needle, and nearly every one, with the assistance of the matron and teachers, made quilts for themselves, which was not only an object of pride to themselves but also to their parents and camp friends. Many of the boys took especial interest in learning how to plant the several garden seeds and to cultivate the gardens. At first there seemed some objection to employing the older and more capable school girls as regular employés, but upon reflection, I am satisfied that in the end it will be productive of good. So soon as the other school-children and their friends understand that such employment is a reward for continuance at school and proficiency in work, it will doubtless prove an incentive to other children.

In conclusion, I will only add, that while we teachers and matron, who have labored more directly with the children, have met with some discouragements and disappointments, yet can we look back upon the labors of the year with much satisfaction and some pride, for we conscientiously feel that, to a considerable extent, our labor has been productive of good, and in behalf of each and every employé, whose aid I freely and gratefully acknowledge, we cordially extend our thanks for your co-operation and uniform kindness.

Very respectfully,

W. T. CALMES,
*Superintendent.*

Col. P. B. HUNT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

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OSAGE AGENCY, IND. T.,
*September* 21, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to make my third annual report of this agency, composed of the Osages, Kaws, and part of the Quapaw Indians, in compliance with office circular of July 1, 1881.

The Osages still number near 2,000, are generally healthy, and most of the deaths of the past year have been from pneumonia or quick consumption—the latter generally following a severe case of the former. The prevalence of this disease, I think, comes from a lack of proper care of themselves during the cold and wet weather; they persist in wearing moccasins, and as a consequence their feet are seldom dry, and they often lie at night on the damp ground with nothing but a wet blanket for a covering. At their dances or games they exercise themselves until they are very warm, and then remove their clothing and expose themselves to the cold. Disease appears to be severe upon them, as it is no uncommon thing for them to be taken when apparently healthy and die in two or three days. They seldom call for a physician in severe cases, and we frequently hear of Indians being dead that were at the agency but a short time previous. They take a great amount of medicine as a preventive, and the agency physician finds numerous calls for cough sirups, camphor, pills, and such simple remedies as they have learned the value of.

Nearly all the full-bloods still retain the blanket as an article of dress.

During the year there have been but few requests for leave of absence from the reservation, and they seldom come to the agency except they have some business to transact. I have visited them at their camps a number of times and nearly always find them at home, looking after their little bunches of stock (of which they are very proud), and attending to their patches of ground.

Those of them that planted early have a fair crop of corn, but late planting has proven almost an entire failure, owing to the exceeding dry weather. Most of them have prepared their "squaw" corn for winter, and it is not uncommon to find 15 or 20 sacks carefully stowed away for future use. They raise squashes and pumpkins in large quantities, and are very fond of melons and onions, but care nothing for other vegetables that we generally find in domestic gardens.

During the year we have built nearly sixty houses for the Osages; have cut all the lumber with the agency mill, run by one or two white employés, assisted by Indians. The Indians have cut all the logs for themselves, hauled the lumber to where they wanted their houses built, quarried and hauled their own rock for chimneys, and are generally abandoning their lodges as soon as their houses are completed and moving into them; have had 100,000 feet of lumber cut under contract for Indians remote from agency mill, which will build 15 to 18 houses, and hope to have these and as many more finished before cold weather. Should the Indians keep up their present courage and the work be permitted to go on, I trust that they all can be housed comfortably before another winter. I believe that all they can be induced to do for themselves without pay gives them a better appreciation of the real value of the improvements made for them. I have compelled them all to cut their own logs and put all the material on the ground before mechanics are allowed to go to work, all of which they have done cheerfully, and it has been difficult to keep up with them.

The Osages now ask that all the shops be closed with this fiscal year, and all issues to them from the commissary of various articles of industry cease; that parties be licensed to run the shops, and that they all pay for what they get.

They are clamorous for some simple laws for the settlement of their difficulties with one another; and for the enforcement of the same by their own officers, whom they desire to elect and have paid out of their tribal funds.

The Kaws are rapidly decreasing, and there seems little hope of rescuing them from their downward march. They are now composed of about 250 full-bloods and 50 mixed-bloods. Most of the full-blood adults are diseased, and the traces of their common enemy is plainly noticed in the children. Their habits are against them, and from disease and disappointment they have lost their courage and look up to their Great Father like children, confidently expecting that all their wants will be supplied. They have, however, many of them, raised good patches of corn and vegetables, and are taking good care of the cattle that we issued to them for stock raising. They still persist in selling their girls for wives while quite young, and I have been compelled to separate one or two the past year, the girls or would-be wives not being over eight or nine years of age.

There are from 150 to 200 Quapaws still on this reservation, preferring to remain here and live as they can, to going back to their own reservation at Quapaw Agency. Most of them have built for themselves log huts and broken small fields, and they earn something by working for the mixed-blood Osages. They express much gratitude for the wagons and agricultural implements that have been furnished them by the government during the past year.

Schools have been kept up at both Osage and Kaw Agencies during the entire year, with a good average attendance, except during the hot weather, when many of the children were permitted to go to their homes. This, however, is much against their real progress, as it keeps up their habits of camp life, and they lose in a few weeks what they will gain in months. Their parents are persistent in their claims for their children, and there seems no way at present to avoid the annual vacation.

Much progress has been made the past year in the manner of getting the children in school. In years previous teams have been sent to the camps to gather up the children, and it was seldom that a child was returned by the parents if they ran away. They now bring the children in and leave them; and, while they are not as prompt as would be best, we find they are doing much better in this respect than formerly. Nearly all the Kaw children of suitable age have been at school most of the time, and we have not had more than ten to twelve girls, and a number of these have been previously married. The Osages have given up their girls more freely than in years past, and we have had over fifty in regular attendance most of the year.

We find the best results from small children, and a large number of those brought in the past year have learned to speak English quite distinctly. They soon lose their timidity and make much better progress than those that come in older. The scholars are daily taught the necessity and benefits of a correct life, and I hope that the example of those that have them in charge and the instructions they receive from the mission-

ary and others, with the Sabbath-school lessons, may make a brighter future for them than their fathers have had.

The Indian police have been used as guards at annuity payments and have assisted much in the settlement of little difficulties between Indians; have assisted the United States deputy marshals in arresting several of their own people that were wanted for horse stealing.

The Indians still do all the agency freighting, which, however, is not very extensive, as but little subsistence is issued to Indians, and supplies are only required for schools and shops.

In reviewing the year, I can see that most of the Indians of this agency are gradually becoming more interested in agriculture and the value of stock-raising, and appreciating more the benefits of a settled home and comforts surrounding the same, and are more independent and self-reliant, viewing the necessity of educating their children to correspond more with the change in their mode of life. I think that their advancement will be increased by granting their request in reference to miscellaneous issues and the adoption of some simple laws for their protection, to be enforced by their own officers in connection with the Indian police, and by an order making the education of their children compulsory by removing as many as possible of them to the States to be educated, and the enforcement of the laws against polygamy by special order.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., *August* 15, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in office letter of July 1, 1881, I have the honor to forward the following annual report of this agency:

The Pawnee Reservation lies between the Arkansas River on the north and the Cimarron on the south. It is comprised in ranges 4, 5, and 6 east of the Indian meridian. Its extreme length from north to south is about 35 miles. Its width from east to west is 18 miles, except the lower 15 miles, which is only 12 miles wide, owing to the exclusion of two townships and a fraction in range 4. The area contains 283,026 acres; latitude about 37°; longitude about 97°. The surface of the country is everywhere beautiful. The sameness of the prairie regions of the north is here broken up by a most charming diversity of scenery and topography. The rich bottom lands on the small streams affording locations for cultivation, and the contiguous elevations furnishing most desirable sites for the homes of a cultivated people. The numerous small streams and little branches are most generally marked by lines, or belts, or groves of timber, where is found nearly all the available timber for building and fencing. The hill-tops, where underlaid by sandstone, are generally crowned with more or less of a scrubby timber, which is mainly valuable in the economy of nature for conserving the moisture of the scanty rain-falls of the region. The upland prairie is possessed of the elements of fertility, if favored with adequate rain-fall. The great uncertainty of the latter reduces this region to one of pastoral rather than agricultural capabilities. We seem to be unfortunately located near the western edge of the great southwestern current from the Gulf of Mexico, which brings so large a proportion of the fertilizing moisture for the Mississippi Valley. In the pendulum-like oscillations of this great current from east to west, this region seems often to be left to the west of its benign outpourings, and then we are left to suffer from drought; our streams show the effect by subsiding to pools instead of continuing to be flowing streams. This feature of our climate will compel the adoption of a system of cultivation in harmony with these climatic laws. This will come of observation and experience, a slow process even for the most advanced races; still more slow for the less advanced, unless helped by the superior faculties of the white race.

The production of small grain for export is not likely to be a success. If it may extend to meeting the home demand, it will be the utmost that could be reasonably expected. Corn of the early, quick-maturing varieties is the grain giving the most assured reliance for food for man and beast. The larger and late maturing varieties are apt to be caught by the summer drought just at the period of the setting of the ears. The same conditions apply to potatoes; only the early varieties, and these planted very early, will be likely to repay the labor and expense of cultivation. Our Early Rose and Early Ohio are the only varieties of potatoes that, as yet, give any promise of value.

Seeing last autumn that the available area for the production of wild hay was very limited, and being made painfully aware of the absolute necessity of some other source

of supply for winter forage by the great inclemency of the last winter, and the fearful suffering and deterioration of all the exposed stock of the reservation, I, in addition to cutting up corn for fodder, as we did last fall with most satisfactory results, looked anxiously over the agricultural field to find something adapted to our climate and soil to help us in the way of winter provisions for stock. Millet and Hungarian grass, as it is called, seemed, from the short period for maturing, to afford the best promise of success. By the kindness of the department an amount of money sufficient for supplying seed was furnished. The result looks like most decided success. We have a lot of nutritious forage put up for the government stock of agency and school. Only one of the Indians, and he our most advanced man, could be induced to sow millet for hay. The product is so satisfactory that he is greatly encouraged.

THE GOVERNMENT FARM

is mainly valuable as an agricultural manual-labor school; on it experimental crops can be raised, and the different products tested, so as to determine the climatic adaptation and economic value of the various grains and roots used for food for man and beast. The product of the labor performed by each hand is not the only or most directly important consideration in carrying on the agency farm. Every Indian employed here learns to labor, learns its value, learns that it is honorable, and so goes back to his home with more cultivated ideas.

When I took charge of the agency I found it was the custom to detail farm hands to dig graves for the dead. But I found after a time that it was with extreme reluctance that the customary service was performed. Finally one of the best hands very positively refused, and obstinately declined giving any reason for his action, preferring being discharged from service. The uniform excellence of the character of the man convinced me of the necessity of investigating the matter carefully. I found the custom introduced by my predecessor seemed to be considered by other Indians as one of the servile and degrading duties connected with the position of farm-hand, and they would stand by, refusing to help while our men dug the graves the bystanders should have dug for their own relatives, at the same time jeering and taunting them with their being obliged to do this menial labor for them. To learn this was to cause the instant promulgation of an imperative order that in the future no hand should take part in digging any grave, save for one of their own relatives, and then the service should be purely voluntary. Now no more requests come to have farm-hands dig graves. To show the Indian employé that no injustice would be tolerated, we restored the man who preferred being discharged to his former status. The custom, no doubt, grew out of an amiable desire on the part of agents to assist and encourage in civilized modes of burial. It was soon formed into custom, and that rapidly degenerated to stigma. We have always considered it a duty, by precept and example, in season and out of season, to instill into the Indian mind the necessity of labor, and its honorable character. A year or more of careful observation convinces me that the formation of

BAND FARMS

was a most serious mistake on the part of those who were instrumental in making them. It insures, while it remains property in common, the property of the village, the lazy chief, and the village loafer. It keeps down or represses individuality, without which no respectable progress is made by any race. Separate individualized families and interests would seem to be the universal order of progression in human affairs. The band farm seems to belong to no one so much as the chief, and the stimulus of personal exertion for personal profit and well-being is very largely wanting. The hope of sharing equally in the products, without giving equal return in labor, keeps the lazy ones sticking to the village and band farm. It has been my careful and persistent aim to use all the means and influence in my power to counteract this arrangement, so antagonistic to all progressive influences. I am urging and inducing as many as I can to go out on farms. I used the leverage of the 50 Moline wagons and harness, as far as possible, to make every wagon represent a new farm location. To this end I have retained the control of the work-oxen and breaking-plows, and sent them out under the direction of the assistant farmer northward, and the interpreter to the southward, to break fields for the nuclei of new farms. This appears to me to have worked well. I furnished the team, plow, and one driver; those who wanted land broken to furnish the other help and herders for taking care of the oxen. Those who were worth helping, were generally on hand to do their share. Those who were too lazy or dishonest, and shirked, were left to the consequences of their own action. The complaints will all come from those who hoped to shirk all labor themselves, and have it all done for them. We expect to increase the area of cultivation by this season's operations in breaking virgin sod at least 25 per cent. But the most unfortunate (almost crimiual) mistake of band farms will require many years to obliterate. It met a temporary emergency at the expense of future hinderance in the work of civilization.

STOCK-RAISING.

In reference to this I am compelled, most reluctantly, to take back somewhat that I said in my former report. Its advantages are yet only very faintly appreciated in the forecasting way. The munificent gift of 400 head of young stock, 384 heifers, and 16 bulls, made last season, met a most mortifying and humiliating response under the very pernicious influence of one of the half-breeds, who is an unwarranted intruder, and has arrogated an ungrounded right to take the lead. The herd of young stock began to disappear, and the hides to come in to the trader soon after issue. We preemptorily forbid the purchase of the hides, but that did not stop the destruction. The example and precept of the half-breed (Mexican Pawnee) was paramount to all other influences until a large proportion of the young stock was destroyed. The utter want of appreciation and foresight manifested in this important direction was most discouraging to me. It showed me that my people were less advanced than I had taken pleasure in supposing and believing them to be. There is a long stretch in the vista of progress between the savage animal that recklessly satisfies immediate wants, regardless of the requirements of the future, and the advanced man who practices self-denial to-day under the influence of calculations based on a knowledge of the certainly recurring wants of the future. * * * * *

ANNUITIES.

I have watched the result of annuity issue of clothing, &c.; the conclusion is that it is an expensive and, compared with results, a profitless waste of means. The argument that in this way tangible means get into the hands of the old and young that would not otherwise reach them, is fallacious. It is easy for the robust to rob the old and the young, and the frequency of the trips to "the State" to buy supplies after annuity distribution of goods has convinced me of the waste of means in giving these goods to an idle, lazy people, who have not labored for and do not appreciate the value of the goods. They are sold for what they will bring. Blankets could have been purchased after last distribution for $1.50 that cost the government $3.50, and boots and other goods in proportion. This alone is evidence conclusive of the waste of means in annuities. That which comes easy goes easy. That which is not the product of the labor of the individual, civilized or savage, is not appreciated or valued.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL

when we came here was industrial only in name. Now, by patient overcoming of obstacles and persistent effort, the school is steadily growing into an industrial school, and I can say with pride that our pupils are working in a very creditable manner. The idea of it being discreditable, *per se*, to labor, finds no place in our school. Our corn, millet, and amber cane show gratifying evidences of progress. We will have the new cane-mill in place August 10, ready to work, the cane in the field ready to harvest. The prospect is encouraging. The evaporating arrangements will be completed and all at work before you receive this. We hope to have sirup to sell sufficient to give the pupils who labor some idea of the profits of well-directed exertion. We are permitted, through the kindness of the department, to distribute the money received from the sale of products among the pupils who do the work. This, I think, will work well.

Our educational facilities are inadequate. We have only one school. Our treaty with the Pawnees obligates us to have two industrial boarding-schools. A sham, dishonest evasion was in operation when we came here. It was ostensibly a day-school, but made up almost entirely by a detachment from the boarding-school. This was in every way wrong, misleading, and dishonest, besides being inconvenient and cumbersome. By advice of Inspector Haworth it was abolished. This was just and sensible. Now we have to meet the issue squarely. The treaty provides distinctly for two schools; we have only one. The Pawnees are under treaty obligations to send all their children to school between certain ages. We are under as distinct obligations to provide the facilities; we have not done it. We cannot, in equity, visit any of the penalties for delinquencies and irregularities on the Pawnees when we ourselves are culpably derelict, according to the plain terms of the treaty. It is humiliating to be obliged to acknowledge this, but the inexorable fact stares us in the face, and everlastingly will, until we fully, fairly, and justly comply with our treaty obligations to them. Education in its true and broadest sense is what we have recognized and published to the world as the necessity of the Indian and our national obligation to furnish. Now, while the world sees millions vanishing from the national Treasury without either the binding obligation of treaty or the approval of common or moral sense, and sees our solemn treaties with legal minors ignored and neglected in the most important and vital relation, what can we think of the verdict that will inevitably be recorded against us? This is no subject for the ward boss or the district politician to manage or damn as heretofore; it is matter for the action and careful thought of our statesmen and our wisest and best men. The time is at hand, we must meet our obligations, or

the verdict of the moral sense of mankind will be recorded against us, "Ye knew and acknowledged your duty, but ye did it not."

To build and equip another good school would cost, say, $20,000. To run it complete, per annum, $10,000. This would be a bagatelle in the national budget, and would be a cheap price to pay for the privilege of looking honest nations in the face and being able to deal promptly with star-route thieves. I would respectfully suggest that the addition contemplated to our present only and inadequate school building will be needed to give accommodation to the males. That the erection of a second school building should be designed and planned and located at once, expressly for the female pupils of the tribe. The plan of a co-ordinate education of the sexes, while yet a mooted question in the highly civilized communities of the country, seems to me here, in this imperfect and feeble moral condition of this people, to be not a question for discussion, but simply decision. The necessity for separate schools for the sexes is here obvious and unquestionable. * * * *

It is of first importance that the mothers of any race be educated and elevated and civilized. Hence one girl, a future mother, is of more value to be educated and elevated than a dozen boys. This is a plain principle that confronts us, and imperatively demands our respectful recognition and action. There are two influences that operate against us to prevent the filling up of our schools with girls: one is, they are wanted at home to labor in the field and family; the second is, they are merchantable commodities, to be sold in the matrimonial market to the eligible man who can come down with the largest number of good merchantable ponies. So we are brought face to face with

POLYGAMY.

There is no question about its existence here and its baneful effects. It seems not to have been the policy to interfere with it. But it does most seriously interfere with and negative, to a large extent, our best and most expensive machinery for the civilization of this people. The laws of the United States make polygamy a crime. They extend over this Territory and punish all minor crimes, from larceny up, until it comes to the highest and gravest social crimes against human well-being and progress; then they appear to become inoperative under some strange idea of the policy of non-interference. We hope, and have just reason to expect, that the enlightened men now at the head of the Indian Department will take this grave matter into their careful consideration. The question must be met and settled finally. It is not wise any longer to ignore its pressing necessity.

RELIGIOUS.

In the religious department we have no missionaries, are not under the care of any organized denomination, have no regular system of religious instruction outside of the school. We wrote to a prominent bishop of the Episcopal Church, stating our destitute condition. In reply he stated that "he really did not know what he could do for our poor Indians, but would lay the matter before the convention of his church," which was to meet several months in the future, and giving us ghostly advice, neither asked nor needed. We did not prospect any further in that direction. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, by their itinerant, came along. I showed the open field, and stated that any man who was a full pattern that was sent as a resident missionary would be kindly treated and helped, to the full extent of our individual and official ability. But as we were a respectable tribe for numbers, &c., I distinctly told him we would not be under the wing of any denomination that only did itinerant work. He went away and reported to the officers of the society that he had "taken Pawnee under the work." Since then we have not heard anything further from him. Such imperfect flippant reports can do no real good, and have not in them any element that an honest agent is bound to respect. Ours is true missionary ground. The Pawnees never, that I know of, have had a resident religious teacher. Yet, they are naturally a religious people. Here is good material without going to Alaska for it. It is now under government control and protection, and externally under government supervision, and is at home.

SUPERSTITION.

The grossest superstitions and most revolting barbarism exist here. The medicine men are the priests of the tribe; their observances, feasts, and dances constitute all the religion these people have. The doctor-priest attends in sickness and in health, and in whatever else they fail, it is not in shearing their flock. These shepherds are remorseless in their grasp of everything like available property possessed by the dupes they manipulate. They combine in one the functions assigned by civilization to two learned professions, viz, minister and doctor. They are rapacious and magnify their office. I, myself, saw an Indian to whom I had issued a suit of clothes, at the annual issue of goods, only a few weeks before, boldly ask an inspector to order him a suit of clothes, that he might attend Sunday-school, as he had no clothes to attend in. Know-

ing of the issue a short time before, I inquired what he had done with the new clothes, and was told he had given them to his doctor for curing him of an attack of sickness. Again, when a consultation of doctors pronounces an unfavorable prognosis in the case of any sick person, it is currently reported, and generaly believed here, that they unite to prove their prognosis correct by "sitting down" on the doomed sick one. A notable instance occurred in the agency last winter. Application was made at the office for a coffin and grave (it was before the order forbidding our hands to be detailed for that purpose); the order was given, and a coffin and grave prepared. Our assistant farmer went with a team and empty coffin to get the corpse. It was ready prepared, tightly swathed, to put into its last receptacle. Taking hold of it to put it into the coffin, a spasmodic kick of the corpse alarmed the farmer, who hastily tore off wrappages, and the child, two years old, resumed breathing in comfortable shape. On its being reported to me, I repaired to the tepee, with interpreter, physician, and others. Found the child not, in my opinion, in any danger of immediate death from disease, but only from its barbarous doctors and executioners. I directed proper care and food, would have taken the child away from them, but there was no white who could take charge of it. I visited it two days after, and saw that it only needed care and food. But soon after our vigilance relaxed the unfortunate child "went good dead," as the people called it. There was no mistake the second time; the mode only known to those interested in secrecy. Here, right under the light of civilization, among a people who have been for a long time in contact with it, is revealed a savage barbarism, not perhaps exceeded anywhere on the face of the earth. The sole rites connected with this terrible barbarism are dances and feasts, by the doctor-priests, to the thud of the tom-tom (a piece of raw hide stretched over the end of any old nail or other keg). On this a rude kind of time is kept; the performers are males exclusively. The females have no part in the matter, unless doing the cooking may be considered sharing in the ceremonies. The dances are purely religious. To encounter this strongest phase of Pawnee development successfully, requires the combined action of all the civilizing forces which can be brought to bear upon them. Believing this, we have never ourselves attended one of their heathenish orgies or encouraged the attendance of employés. The complete exclusion of females from the dances brings the rites in sharp contrast with the social entertainments of the whites, where our females are treated with marked respect and courtesy as the companions and equals of man. Until interdicted, we had an occasional dance among the white employés, in which some of the tribe, both males and females, took part with great enjoyment. The effect we thought was decidedly good, and were very sorry when a mistaken sense of duty, as we believe, led to the forbidding of them. We hope for the time when more enlarged views may lead to the raising of the interdict.

IN GENERAL.

The general operations of the agency have gone on without material change since last report. No large advance in any direction is noted, save the disposition to get out on separate farms. The principal obstruction to this, in addition to the inertia of the savage, are the local chiefs and doctors or priests, who retain their personal influence mainly through the village association. Scatter the people, cultivate individuality, and the personal influence of assumption fails.

In this connection it seems to your agent that the speedy inauguration of a civil policy like the whites, of having a magistrate or judge, nominated by the agent and approved by the department, with powers and duties analogous to those of a justice of the peace, would rapidly advance the people in civilized ways and in a correspondingly rapid manner do away with the business of chiefs. The organization of the reservation into road districts, with an overseer of highways, and an obligation by all able-bodied men between the age of 18 and 45 years, would have a decided civilizing influence among the people, as well as a conservative effect on wagons, accidents to which from bad roads or the want of roads are of almost daily occurrence. It would relieve much of the pressure on the carpenter and blacksmith, now largely occupied with repairs of this character.

THE FREIGHTING

has been done very satisfactorily during the past year exclusively by Indians. Not an instance of unfaithfulness has occurred. The only drawback this season has been the extreme emaciation of the ponies from the great privations and exposure of the last winter, which was one of unprecedented severity. The loads were necessarily light and the consequent earnings small. Generally there is a willingness to go and freight, to pay for wagons and harness. The plan, I am sure, is beneficent, and might be wisely extended to all articles which are not of the per capita annual issue. There is intense greed to get something for nothing without paying for it in honest labor. I see great waste of means all around the reservation, in issues to people who want possession, ownership, without making proper use or taking reasonable care to preserve.

THE CLERICAL WORK

of the office, from the result of political appointments, without due regard for the indispensable qualifications, was in a most unsatisfactory condition, both to your office and to ourselves. By the unremitting labor of S. W. Scott, most patiently and skillfully performed, we are able to state that our records and work are now fully up to date without any arrearages. This we believe has never before been accomplished since this office was established, and we mention it with just pride. At the same time we desire gratefully to acknowledge the kind assistance of the department in giving the able instruction of an accomplished expert, Mr. W. L. Stewart, of the Indian Office, who greatly shortened the tedious labor by his clear and experienced comprehension of the way. The only other subject on which it seems desirable to remark further is

THE RELATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GOODS OR MONEY ANNUITY.

I have shown the great waste of means in the issue of goods, which the individual Indian does not think he or his family need so much as they do something else. Under these circumstances he will "swap," and his desires being stronger than his knowledge or judgment he will easily be induced to part with that which he does not want, on terms disadvantageous to himself, in exchange for what he does covet. From careful observation I incline to think that the larger the proportion of cash to goods in our annuity payments the better for the Indian. Were he isolated from the chance of civilized barter and obliged to wear the goods it might be better to have more goods. As it is now, he is cheated in the price of his goods when he sells or trades them, and does not reap the benefit from his annuity that he would do if he received the amount in cash. The future distribution of valuable agricultural implements among a people who know not their cost or value or the proper care of them seems to me to be of very doubtful utility. The abuse and destruction are very great.

In conclusion, I desire to reaffirm with, if possible, greater emphasis all I said in my report of last year concerning the school, as to its just place in our civilizing efforts, and the fearfully baneful influences of the open and uncondemned practice of polygamy and girl-selling for ponies as practiced here. So terribly does it put the brakes on all our most earnest and best and most expensive arrangements for improving and elevating this people, that I scarcely dare trust myself to speak of it, from apprehension of exceeding the limits prescribed for official courtesy in speaking of the action of our government.

I am, very respectfully,

E. H. BOWMAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PONCA AGENCY, IND. T., *September* 6, 1881.

SIR: I beg leave to make this, my annual report. Having taken charge of this agency on the 28th day of June, 1881, I will have but little to say, and that only in a general way, as to the condition in which I found the business of the agency. The short time that I have been in charge, and the limited opportunity that I have had of looking into the business, will be my excuse for not troubling you with very extended remarks.

Upon my arrival the first thing that attracted my attention was the fine condition of, and apparent good prospect for, a large crop of corn upon the agency farm of one hundred acres, and the general healthy appearance of the Indian crops; but before two weeks the scorching sun and hot breeze from the south had changed the prospect, and by the close of July every hope of a crop was blasted. Upon inquiring I found that the usual hot weather of this climate had anticipated itself by two weeks, and that, with want of moisture to supply the vegetation with its necessary food, had caused the failure. But there was another cause, and I am sorry to say it was one that could have been avoided, to wit, the failure in not getting the crop planted in proper time. In this climate everything depends (so far as farming is concerned) on getting the seed into the ground in proper season, so that it may mature before the hot July and August winds have a chance to burn it up. In the State of Kansas to-day every fine field of corn or good crop of potatoes that I have seen was planted early in March. Nothing is so disheartening to an Indian, and, I may add, to a white man, too, as the loss of a season's toil by the failure to reap a proper return for labor expended upon the soil, and that, too, simply because it was either misdirected or not directed at all. I found the same state of affairs in the agency garden and those of the Indians, the seeds having been received so late in the season as to preclude any hope (except in an exceptionably wet season) of a proper return.

On the 1st of July I started the mowing-machines, and have kept them running till the fires consumed the grass of the prairies, which are now black and bare, except

about two thousand acres in front of the agency and in the bend of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, which surrounds the agency buildings. In these fires we were very fortunate in having but two stacks of hay burned, with a loss of not more than five tons. The Indians have now in stack at least four hundred and fifteen tons, and to get that amount (the grass being very short and thin) they, with the consent of their neighbors, the Osages, cut a large amount upon their reservation on the east side of the Arkansas River, where it is now stacked, and the ground properly burned around them, so as to preserve them from any future fires that may break out.

The Poncas have now on hand four hundred and eleven head of cattle that we have been able to find, though it is probable that there is a larger number on the reservation. Some time since I issued an order to the Indians to bring all their cattle wanting branding to the corral, and one hundred and seventy-one were brought in and branded. The Indians now have two hundred and seventy-six horses and two mules, which is an apparent decrease from last year's report of one hundred and twenty-four. This is accounted for by the fact that they are beginning to appreciate the value of large, serviceable horses, and have been selling and trading off their ponies as fast as they can get rid of them. This is a very healthy sign, and one that shows very plainly that they are advancing somewhat towards civilization.

They have two hundred and thirty-five hogs and pigs, and seem anxious to increase their stock by proper attention and feeding. Many of the Indians are raising chickens, ducks, and turkeys, and though the amount is not large in the aggregate of the Poncas, yet they amount to eleven hundred and ninety-six.

During the last year the Indians have cut and sold, that we are aware of, one hundred cords of wood, making an average of $2.50 per cord.

The Indians reside in 79 log and box houses, which were provided during the terms of former agents, and no new ones have been erected during the year.

The agency buildings consist of one agent's house, seven tenements for employés, a large commissary and store-house, a good carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, and tool-house. The agency buildings are in good condition, but before long will require repairs, painting, &c., which will be a saving in the end to the department and employés, should the same be done previous to the coming winter.

The school at the agency has been kept regularly for the year, with the exception of the months of July and August, and the attendance has been very small, as the agent did not enforce the attendance of the children. The teacher, Miss Fannie Skinner, is a most competent, exemplary, and painstaking lady, and no one can regret more than she the partial failure of the school by reason of non-attendance of the pupils. Since the school resumed, after the summer vacation, the average attendance has been forty. I have directed the police to see to it that all children within proper distance shall be sent regularly hereafter to the school, and I intend to adhere to that policy till our large industrial school shall be completed.

The sanitary condition of this tribe has been most excellent, and the acclimating process fully completed. This has been, to a great extent, hastened by the Indians being quartered in good, substantial houses, which shield them from the inclement weather, and into which but little of the noxious gases penetrate. The number of deaths has been but seventeen, mostly children, who died from whooping-cough early last spring. There were twenty-five births during the same time, mostly healthy children, which shows that the tribe is increasing rather than diminishing, by the care that comfort enables the Indians to bestow upon them. As a rule, they are fond of and kind to their children.

The saw-mill has produced during the same time 97,455 feet of lumber. The mill ran about two hundred and forty-five days, which would make an average of about 397 feet sawed per day, at a running expense per year of $1,540. The mill is a good one, and the engine is forty horse-power, and should produce (if properly handled and supplied with logs) a far larger amount.

The articles manufactured by the carpenter, besides a large amount of jobs of various kinds of repairing, were as follows: Thirteen bedsteads, twenty-eight tables, one cart, one book-case, one office-desk, two brick molds, fourteen beetles, one harness horse, and forty ax-handles. By the blacksmith: Twenty-three beetle-rings, forty-eight wedges, one hundred and fifty lariat pins, seven plow-shares, and one tobacco cutter, besides doing the general work of shoeing the horses and mules, setting the tires, and the thousand and one jobs of repairing incident to so extensive an agency.

The police are attentive to their duty, and as efficient as can be expected of men so poorly paid for their services.

The great want of the agency is a larger force of employés, who can be constantly overseeing the Indians while they are engaged at labor either for themselves or for the agency. They are anxious to learn how properly to cultivate their soil, and use to the best advantage the implements furnished them by the department; and I know of no way that this can be done so expeditiously as by efficient teachers who can be constantly employed among them.

THE NEZ PERCÉS,

located at Oakland, comprise three hundred and twenty-eight souls, and I am sorry to be compelled to report that there has been a large amount of sickness and many deaths among them during the last year, This arises from the fact that they have not become acclimated, and are to a great extent compelled to live in tepees, the cloth of which has become so rotten from long wear and the effects of the weather as to be no longer capable of keeping out the rain, by which they were soaked during the last spring. The tribe, unless something is done for them, will soon become extinct.

Of all Indians with whom I have become acquainted, they are by far the most intelligent, truthful, and truly religious. Under their pastor, the Rev. Archie Lawyer, a full-blood Nez Percé, one hundred and twenty-four Indians have joined the church (Presbyterian), which was organized during the year by the Synod of Kansas. They are greatly in need of a church in which to hold services, and for want of one are compelled to meet under an arbor covered with branches and leaves. They keep the Sabbath-day holy, abstaining from all kinds of work, and the service at the arbor is attended by every member of the tribe, whether a communicant or not. The universal attendance, the attention and the general good conduct of these people, does not only compare favorably, but causes me often to blush for their more favored white brethren. Poor as they are, they have contributed $45 with which to buy the lumber, &c., necessary to build a house for their pastor, which is now completed and occupied by him. The carpenter-work was done, by my direction, by W. H. Nelson, the carpenter at Oakland, with the assistance of his two Indian apprentices when they were not otherwise employed.

Love of country and home, as in all brave people, is very largely developed in this tribe, and they long for the mountains, the valleys, the streams, and the clear springs of water of their old home. They are cleanly to a fault and most of them have adopted the dress, and as far as possible the habits, of the white man. They keep their stock in good order and are a hard-working, painstaking people. I hope by the time winter comes on, to have them all in comfortable houses.

The saw-mill (though but driven by a twenty horse-power engine) has produced one hundred and nineteen thousand and seven hundred and forty-six feet of lumber, and one hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred shingles. The running time has been about two hundred and sixty days, making an average of four hundred and sixty feet of lumber and five hundred and fifty-six shingles per day, at a cost of $1,020 per year.

The number of acres broken and under cultivation is one hundred and sixty-one, an increase of one hundred and twenty-one during the year.

The deaths have been seventeen and the births six.

There were fourteen box-houses erected for the Indians, one for the pastor of the church, a good stable and saw-mill completed, besides a large amount of repairing, done by the carpenter and his assistants.

The number of females outnumbers the males by more than one hundred. This surplus is caused by the widows whose husbands fell during the war. These poor women are all longing to return to Idaho, to their friends and relations. I would suggest the propriety of returning them to their old homes, where they will be more comfortable than they are at present, and, I believe, would not be a greater expense to the department than they are here. So brave, good, and generous a people deserve well of their government, and I can only express the hope that such generous action will be taken by the coming Congress in their behalf as may enable the department to furnish them with the horses and implements of agriculture that they so much need. Such a people should not be allowed to perish, and this great government can afford to be generous and just.

A statistical table of the condition of both the Poncas and Nez Percés will accompany this report.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August* 27, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, adjoining Missouri and the State of Kansas on the east and north, and separated from the Cherokee Nation on the west by the Neosho River, and on the south by the southern line of Newton County, Missouri, extended west to Grand River. It embraces an area of 202,298 acres, the majority of which are rich upland prairie, divided by valleys, which are as fertile as are found anywhere in the West. The descent from the more elevated land to the valleys is gradual and seldom abrupt, except in the east and southeast

portion, where a spur of the Ozark Range makes its appearance; here it is rough and tends to mountainous, bordering on the grand and picturesque. The streams are fringed with thrifty groves of timber of the useful varieties known in mild climates: walnut, white and red oak, hickory, elm, ash, maple, sycamore, and pecan. Nature, in one of her more than usually lavish moods, made these beautiful streams, velvety-green trees, and luxuriant herbage, and the eye rests with peculiar delight on the rich and magnificent picture. About two-thirds of the agency is rich rolling prairie and bottom land, one-third being timbered and hilly. It is well drained by Spring and Neosho Rivers and their tributaries. The bottoms of the streams are solid, wet and marshy lands being unknown. Spring River, which resembles the beautiful Fox River of Illinois, divides the agency into nearly equal parts, the eastern portion being rich agricultural, grazing and timber land, with a fair show of minerals, such as lead and zinc. The western portion contains agricultural and grazing lands hardly to be surpassed anywhere in the world. Our agricultural products will compare with any of the counties in the States adjoining; our corn crop is said to be superior to any in this section, although we have suffered from the drought. The climate is mild and delightful, seldom subject to the extremes of heat and cold; the air is dry and pure. There is an abundance of good pure water, which makes this a desirable country for stock-growing, and a luxuriant growth of grass in the woods and on the prairies. Fruit, as a general thing, does well, although last winter was the severest for years, making the crop a failure this season; in fact, most of the peach and many of the apple trees were killed.

In place of a collection of desperadoes, as some people imagine we have here, you will meet an industrious, sober and hard-working community—men full of enterprise and push in carrying out definite aims. Of course this is not universal; where is there a white community in which it is? It is a well-established rule that Indians do not love work, and we have some who are as lazy and dependent as are to be found anywhere. Very little paint is used by any of our Indians and but few ornaments worn. All of the tribes indulge in the luxury of one or more chiefs and a council, but, with the exception of the Senecas, the offices are purely honorary. A majority of these Indians are from old tribes who have been civilized for years, and all may be described in a general way as civilized, and, if not rapidly advancing, still not retrograding. They are not diminishing but increasing in numbers, and if advanced civilization is crowded upon them, or even the rights given them that they demand, they will continue to improve. Many of them are clamoring for an allotment of their lands, two of the tribes having spent $3,000, in the past two winters, in trying to get a bill through Congress, which should never have been delayed a day longer than was necessary for its passage. They realize that they cannot thrive, as they would wish, so long as they hold their lands in common, and I say, give each family a homestead—make it inalienable for twenty-five years; make them citizens; and you will see the beginning of the end. It is not the demands of an increasing population, nor the iron hand of the hardy pioneer of the West alone, that is calling on the Indians to give up a part of their fertile country, but it is the universal belief of their friends that the sooner they are surrounded by industry, and their large reservations reduced, just that much nearer will they be to civilization.

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws number 250, and their reservation contains 56,685 acres, but is only occupied by 49 people; the balance are with the Osages. These Indians do not take kindly to agricultural work, but certain it is that instruction in this branch is most urgently needed, and it is equally certain that they were never offered a better opportunity, so far as land is concerned, to show that they can acquire a thorough and most valuable education in this particular branch which they are best fitted for. If these Indians succeed in arresting the covetous disposition of the border settlers, they must apply the plowshare in developing the vast resources of the thousands of acres of the richest soil on earth. It is useless to predict what might be accomplished if educated farmers should cultivate such land. They have only cultivated 66 acres the past year, although I have purchased for them, from money collected as a grazing tax, 10 stirring plows, 10 double-shovel plows, 10 sets of harness, 1 mower and sulky hay-rake, and $60 worth of groceries, and have had their wagons thoroughly repaired. They promise to do better, and it is greatly to be hoped that they may. One redeeming quality is, they send their children to school, and we hope to make industrious men and women of them. But the reservation should be sold and annexed to Kansas. The few remaining on it could have land with some of the other tribes if they do not wish to join the Osages.

PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The Confederated Peorias and Miamis number 208, and their reserve embraces 50,301 acres of as good land as there is anywhere in the West. There is no better indication of the stage of civilization these people have reached than the condition of their houses and farms, and the general air their houses wear. By this the eye can tell at

once whether their progress is what it should be. A large number of these people are as thrifty a class of men as can be found in more pretentious communities. They possess the requisite amount of ability and energy to make good citizens; their homes are neat, and farms well regulated and profitable; their stock is improved and graded, and many are on the road to riches. Few children in the States enjoy as good a school, and it is supported wholly by their own funds. Is it any wonder that such men should desire an allotment of their lands, so that their progress will not be retarded. They want saw and grist mills and like improvements that they cannot have with their present relations. They have under cultivation 2,898 acres, and 65 children attend their two schools, some of whom are well advanced, and should be sent to colleges in the States to complete their education.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas occupy a reservation of 14,860 acres of the best land under the agency, and it is much larger than they will ever utilize. They number 108, a majority of whom are intelligent Christian people. They have listened to bad white men and have been robbed by them so long that they are dissatisfied and quarrelsome. Their exact rights are not clearly defined. They claim to be citizens and wish to act as such. At the same time they want the protection of the government as wards when they are in trouble. One or two of their leading men are as corrupt and drunken as can be found anywhere, They are smart enough to do much better than they are doing, but they will have to become more industrious before any success will attend them. They have under cultivation 855 acres.

SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees number 79, and occupy a reservation of 13,088 acres, 924 of which has been under cultivation the present year. They are a timid, modest, and rather industrious people, their chief leading all the Indians of the agency in a well regulated farm and good crops; 225 acres are in the farm. With education they will become very useful citizens. The spirit of progress seems to have dawned upon them; they realize the necessity of educating their children, and they are kept in school and urged to study hard. They cling to some of the old customs, and in looking after the dance to drive away sickness, I was led to a secluded sort of natural amphitheater, surrounded by brush and fallen trees as though the place had been visited by a whirlwind. In the center of a circle a brush fire was burning while the Indians danced around it and sang or chanted in a mournful tone, keeping time to the beat of a drum and the rattle of deer claws.

WYANDOTTS.

The Wyandotts are the largest tribe we have, numbering 279, and occupying 21,706 acres, a large part of which is very poor, fit only for sheep grazing or minerals, which I doubt not are hidden in the hills. The greater portion are very well advanced, and they number men who would be a credit to any community in the States, and who are equally well fitted for the responsibilities of citizenship, while they have a class as ignorant as can be found in any tribe, and who cling to the old customs. The last Congress appropriated $28,109.51 to pay an old claim they held against the government, and they are considerably exercised because it is not paid to them. John W. Greyeyes, a chief of the tribe who had charge of the bill at Washington for the past two winters, came home and died. They feel his loss greatly, as he was the greatest worker they ever had.

SENECAS.

The Senecas number 242, and their reservation contains 51,594 acres of the poorest land under the agency taken as a whole. The tribe have quite large annuities, which with their labor supports them comfortably. Although one of the last of this agency's tribes to take hold of civilization, they are making good progress, and we have no tribe who are more industrious, although a majority of them cling to the superstitions of their fathers, and dance to regulate the weather or drive away sickness. The sun dance, with the address to the sun, their brother, and an offering of tobacco to appease its wrath, and bring or stop rain and storms, will be abandoned when the science of meteorology is so far understood by the Indians that it is as easy to tell the rain and storm of to-morrow as to remember the fine weather of yesterday. Their homes are comfortable, and the rooms are kept reasonably clean. A neat and homelike appearance surrounds their habitations. They are generous and hospitable. These people, like the other tribes, are of an average size, compactly built, but of darker complexion than any of the others except the Modocs. Their countenances are frank, and they are freer from disease than any of the other tribes of the agency. A greater number of their children attended school, compared to the population, than any other tribe; a good showing for people who a few years ago would not allow a single child to be educated. At my request, they enlarged their blacksmith shop and *supplied it* with two apprentices, who are making commendable progress. The subject

of religion has agitated these people considerably the past year, and I have urged them to have an honest discussion, without passion, which, I am sure, will injure no one, but is likely to bring many to the truth. They have under cultivation 1,164 acres of land.

MODOCS.

The Modocs occupy a reservation of 4,000 acres, and number 96. They have been here eight years, and to those who saw them when they arrived and can see them to-day, the advancement must seem rapid. They were, when first received, one of the most barbarous tribes in the West, having a very limited idea of right or wrong, and not much knowledge of civilized life. They came here clothed in blankets, unable to speak a word of English, and in a generally forlorn and degraded condition. They now dress in the garb of our race, have four hundred acres under cultivation, have built good, comfortable cabins, have quite a number of horses and cattle that were given them by the government, and are generally in an advancing and prosperous condition, although I have had quite a struggle with some of the young Americans the past year to keep them from whisky and gambling. I have broken it up, and they have done noble work; been more orderly, and are making more real practical progress than they ever have before. I am having broken for them 100 acres of land, but the ground is so dry that 50 acres is all I have been able to get teams to break. This with what they already have will give them all they can work. In addition to their own work the Modocs have built a good blacksmith shop, and aided me greatly in repairing the roads. Their children are in constant attendance at the school, and, as a rule, are ready and quick in grasping knowledge, and appear as intelligent as white pupils.

The right kind of employés at an agency is the most important branch an agent has to contend with, and an agent who is not competent and trustworthy enough to name his own employés, when he is on the ground and knows what the service requires, should not be retained. With one or two exceptions I think we have as good a set of employés as can be secured for the salaries paid. Practical information, useful to the more advanced classes, is more and more desired as the intelligence of the tribes increases, and the success of employés, who devote their time and energies to common-sense practical teachings, depends upon their presenting properly, clearly, and sensibly the most simple information of a practical character they possess. The impossibility of making attractive and beneficial to the Indians something they do not comprehend, none will think of doubting. Employés must be able to compel, by simple language, the Indian, with his limited knowledge and reasoning faculties, to found for himself principles clearly defined, and not half-comprehended facts.

RENTERS.

There are only about sixty employed in all the tribes of the agency. These are bound in a firm contract, approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, so that there is no possible chance to take advantage of the Indians. Contracts are made for one year only, and can be revoked sooner if the party proves unworthy, or they can be renewed when everything is satisfactory. Renting is a mutual advantage, and will result in good if properly managed by the agent.

Our Indians do not depend upon the chase for any part of their support, and there was not probably more than a dozen deer killed the past winter. One was killed within a half mile of my office, but game is not plentiful. The heavy inroads made upon it by local sportsmen, and the encroachments made by civilization, render it as scarce as it is in the States; and, as there are no game laws, hunting is countenanced at all times of the year.

All the supplies for schools and Modocs are hauled by the Indians free of cost to the government.

The agent's residence is a large two-story frame building, 24 by 53, well built and arranged and commodious. We have two very neat cottages, that were erected the past year, 20 by 20, with an L 10 by 12, used by physician and carpenter. The old agency log building, 20 by 60, is occupied by the blacksmith and assistant. A commissary office and dispensary, combined in one building, 20 by 80, which is entirely too small to meet the requirements. The old Shawnee blacksmith shop, 16 by 20, and to this the Modocs have added a shop and storeroom, 16 by 32, without any expense to the government. Woodshop, 16 by 32; slaughterhouse, 16 by 20; stables, 18 by 20. All of these buildings are unfortunately located on the north side of a thick wood, while the prevailing winds in the summer are from the southwest, and in the winter from the north; the ground is a rocky point and there is no water. I have removed hundreds of loads of rocks and am now sinking a well in flint rock. We hope for a good supply of water. I have my outbuildings, shops, fences, and trees whitewashed, the weeds kept mown down, and the yard full of flowers. The place presents quite a different appearance from what it did when I took charge. Hauling water in barrels and a general dilapidated look to the premises is a poor way to civilized Indians.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte mission is situated 4 miles southwest from the agency, on the Wyandotte reserve. The buildings are large, well arranged, and will easily accommodate 100 children. The same difficulty is experienced as to location that we have here. The great need of a bath and wash room will soon be relieved, as I expect to erect a cheap building for the purpose. The Quapaw mission is located on the Quapaw Reserve, 12 miles from the agency, and consists of the mission proper, the small school building, 20 by 30, and a small dormitory for boys, all of which are somewhat out of repair and not large enough to meet the demand of an increasing school. At present 75 can be accommodated, but not without considerable crowding. The buildings are 6 miles southwest of Baxter Springs, Kans., and at a distance present a fine appearance standing alone as they do on the beautiful prairie with no other house within 3 miles. The old Ottawa mission is 8 miles from the agency on the Ottawa Reservation, and is in a general dilapidated condition. It is not used, neither is it needed, for school purposes. The Peoria, &c., school building is the best on the agency, and there is hardly its equal in any district in the country. It was erected with their own funds, and the school is amply provided for from the same source. The Miami school building is small, but neat and ample for the number of their children. It was built and is supported the same as the Peorias. The Modocs have a handsome building on their reserve, 2 miles distant. It was erected in 1879 by the government, and is 28 by 50, larger probably than is absolutely necessary. During the past year I have had all these inclosed with substantial fences, and outbuildings (something that they never had before) erected.

EDUCATION—SCHOOLS.

Of all the sciences none has made more rapid progress in the past few years than that of agriculture, and there is no branch of industry that can be engaged in by Indians where they can meet with equal success. To attain the much-desired end our schools should be under the guidance of far-seeing men, who are practical in detail, and they should not forget that many of these people for generations to come cannot expect to engage in anything but agriculture and stock raising. The science of raising crops, as well as the business of managing a farm, should be taught with a thoroughness which has not been done in the past. Experiments should be tried with the different crops by fertilizing, and different modes of managing in other respects. Every method of cultivation of all the farm products incident to our climate should be practiced directly before the pupil, who should be required personally to perform the necessary labor in connection therewith. The boys should be given a knowledge of accounts, so that they would be able to keep a register of time and money expended on the farm and a credit for all products raised and sold. In this way the gains or losses could be accurately arrived at in every branch of their future work. Lectures on practical agriculture should be given by the superintendent, and no desire should be shown to teach branches that cannot be easily comprehended and applied to every day use. My idea is that a majority of these people cannot be expected to occupy any of the professions for a generation to come. The subject of education should occupy more time and attention than any other; through it we are expecting and are accomplishing the all-important object—civilization. More liberal appropriations should be made for buildings and increased school supplies. Good schools will solve the Indian problem.

The following is the enrollment of the different schools:

| School | Enrollment |
|---|---|
| Quapaw, Ottawa, &c., Indian boarding school | 75 |
| Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Indian boarding school | 149 |
| Peoria, &c., day school | 42 |
| Miami day school | 23 |
| Modoc day school | 22 |
| Total | 311 |

The schools are enjoying vacation, but will reopen September 1. The interest has steadily increased, and the schools are far more successful than they have ever been, and never fail to satisfy the earnest people who are in daily attendance to watch the progress of their children. There was an exhibition, June 30, at the Seneca, &c., and Peoria schools. The children acquitted themselves handsomely, proving that the untiring efforts of the teachers were producing the desired results. In addition to the regular farming the boys split and put in the fence 4,000 rails, at the Seneca school, and at the Quapaw mission a very great amount of labor was performed by the children and employés in addition to the regular farm work.

In December a cyclone passed through this part of the country, tearing down 3 miles of fence around the farm, turning the school building on its side, tearing off chimneys on the mission proper, and completely leveling the log and box barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. The fence was all relaid by the boys, the school-house

put on a temporary foundation, and all the pieces of the barns, stables, &c., collected and rebuilt. In addition the boys have dug a well, the first the institution has ever had, although it has been running for nine years, and during all that time water has been hauled in barrels (Indian style). The well is 29 feet deep and has 10 feet of water in it.

Our police force consists of a captain, lieutenant, two sergeants, and eleven men. They are much more efficient than could be expected for $5 per month. Still they are not what we desire or is necessary. The Indians, as a whole, are peaceable, quiet, and orderly, and we have been blessed with as good order the past year as could be found in any portion of the United States.

The presence of United States troops on the Quapaw Reserve has aided greatly in lessening the work of the police in expelling intruders, timber thieves, &c., and I wish to thank Col. George F. Towle and his gentlemanly officers and men for their courtesy and assistance, and to express my regret at their departure.

The great need of United States courts in the Territory must be supplied and the law in relation to timber depredations must be speedily amended. Until courts are established it would be a great saving of expense and time if this agency was attached to Kansas for judicial purposes.

Many of the people on the border are hard cases and do not scruple to give whisky to our Indians if they think they can escape the vigilance of the government officers. Many others wink at such violation of the law and help the outlaws to elude the officers. At one time, after securing the conviction of eight parties, the heavy fining of four, and the imprisonment of the remainder, I thought I had the business broken up entirely, but it seems that so long as there remain any hard cases in the country there will be some of them ready to violate the law and find friends to justify their course and shield them from detection. There are hundreds of good citizens on the border who denounce this miserable low element, but who are compelled to admit that their uniform success, in the past, in evading arrest and punishment, repeated so frequently for a long term of years, is proof positive that the law-abiding sentiment, which should rid this section of this chronic disgrace, is too weak and apathetic, or too cowardly to overawe or conquer the adverse sentiment which invites such characters to live on the borders to break the laws, and harbor, conceal, and protect them when they are in danger of arrest. Some people tell me that it would be as much as their lives are worth if they would aid in the capture of these men. I do not share their views and shall not in the future show such outlaws any quarter short of a home in the penitentiary. A quart of whisky will do more to demoralize Indians than a month of patient labor will accomplish to civilize them; hence enforce the law. These whisky men expect that the Indians will not testify against them, and that rather than do so they will commit perjury to shield those from whom they buy their drinks. I am sorry to say that they reason correctly in some cases, but am glad to add that I have been able to convince them of their error in others. We have many Indians who drink whisky, but who, when called upon, will testify to the truth and refuse to gratify the wishes of the rum-sellers by being false to themselves, false to the government, and false to their God.

There have been no serious crimes during the year past. A picture can be seen at any agency that ought to teach missionaries to attend to an amelioration of the condition of the people at home before indulging in visions of foreign conquest. The work at this agency has progressed very well the past year; meetings have been held among all the tribes, and all those engaged in the field have worked hard to promote the cause of religion. Sunday schools have been successfully conducted at all the schools except the Miami. But one greater work is neglected, the practical instruction of Indians in how they should live at home, cleanliness, and a careful preparation of the food. In my judgment, this is the proper place to begin. You have got to teach these people practical, simple lessons that they can comprehend before you can accomplish any lasting good in any other direction. I look upon the advanced machinery of to-day as one of the greatest proselyters of the Indian, and if all Christian people will aid and beseech them to enjoy the advantages these blessings offer, a true knowledge of religion is sure to follow, as they can see the great value and advantages by simple comparisons.

As the Indians now stand, their titles to a homestead earned by their own industry and built by their own hands are questionable and insecure. All they have is that included in each individual claim, and which, unless made theirs by law forever, will never make them feel the responsibilities of manhood. The Indian is a man, and should be treated as such. Let us give him the same rights we enjoy; make him responsible to the law. To insure them justice in the future let us deed to each individual, in severalty, his share of the land they hold in common, let us protect them in its possession for twenty-five years, make them citizens, and throw the responsibility of self-support upon them. The great oversight of those who advocate the allotment of land to Indians is that they make no allowance, as a rule, for the unprepared state of the Indians to receive and realize the change. An Indian cannot be taught agricul-

ture until he understands how to use a plow, and people are not fit to govern themselves until they acquire a certain degree of intelligence. Civilization is a gradual growth and not a sudden conversion; and, as these people have been on the road of civilization for generations, it is not strange or surprising for me to say that they are adapted to it and ready for citizenship. Decided action should be taken by Congress to settle the titles of these lands in individual Indians, and thereby place them on a solid basis, when improvement would steadily and rapidly progress.

My report is necessarily long, as it is impossible to treat so many different subjects, varied interests, and numerous tribes in brief; but, in conclusion, I must say that the progress looks slow at times and one feels a little discouraged. But when you compare the present condition with that represented by Agent Snow in 1869, no schools, no crops, no industry, it is quite satisfactory and speaks volumes for the humane policy.

I am, very respectfully,

D. B. DYER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. T., *September* 16, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the agency other than the usual difficulties all agents are compelled to encounter in the administration of affairs connected with an agency. Situated as this agency is, more than 100 miles from railroad or telegraphic communication with the department, makes it very inconvenient, and deprives the agent of rapid communication with the department, and advice that is frequently required to enable him to act advisedly at once. This agency should be connected by telegraph with Arkansas City, via Pawnee and Ponca Agencies, which would place the three agencies in telegraphic communication with Washington.

The Indians under control of this agency are the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, numbering 440 (not including the Mo-ko-ho-ko band, numbering 90, that yet remain in Kansas); Absentee Shawnees, numbering 675; Mexican Kickapoos, 380; Pottawatomies, 400; Black Bob's band of Absentee Shawnees, about 60 in number, that are located on what is known as the government strip immediately west of the Kickapoos; Iowas enrolled here, 46; Sac and Fox of the Missouri, 32; Otoes, that have been here for about two years by permission of the department, 35; making a total of 2,052. In addition to the above there are 200 Otoes, 40 Kansas Pottawatomies, 30 Kickapoos, and 6 Ottowas that have no tribal rights here.

SAC AND FOX.

The Sac and Fox Indians reside on this reservation, containing 479,667 acres, lying between the Cimarron River and the North Fork of the Canadian. Many of them have considerable land under cultivation; during the past season they planted more than at any former season since they removed to the Territory. Having a large annuity in money, paid them semi-annually, they are not compelled to labor for support as the other tribes. I am fully convinced that cash annuities paid any Indian tribe is detrimental to their best interest, and has a tendency to make them indifferent and indolent; many of them living, or endeavoring to live, on their annuity alone, independent of any labor, if possible. Were it not for the cash annuity paid the Sac and Fox tribe they would soon become good, industrious farmers and stock-growers. Their land being better adapted to stock raising than agriculture, many of them have considerable stock. Being genuine, pure-blooded Indians, they adhere with great tenacity to their aboriginal ideas and habits. They have their feasts and dances regularly, and make visits to adjoining tribes, who return their visits. But very few of the tribe have adopted citizen's dress, but prefer the breechcloth and blanket, some of them having beautiful and expensive Indian costumes.

The Sac and Fox Indians seem very indifferent as to the education of their children. They have a good school-building and boarding-house at the agency, and are furnished good and competent teachers. The parents of the children that attended school the past season took great interest in the progress of their children, and made frequent visits to the school, expressing themselves as well pleased and determined to have their children attend this winter. The school is supported by tribal funds set apart in their treaty for this purpose. I have myself, and some of the most influential men of the tribe, frequently talked to the Indians in regard to their duty to their children in the matter of education; and I think many of them are now more than ever favorably inclined in that direction. We have in connection with the school a farm, of which there are about 80 acres under cultivation, and on which the boys are taught

in all work pertaining to farming and stock-raising. The past season having been so extremely hot (thermometer ranging from 101° to 110° in the shade for nearly three months), and no rains for three months, our crops have proven almost an entire failure. Instead of 1,000 bushels of corn that we should reasonably have expected on this school farm at the agency, we will have but three or four hundred. Owing to the scarcity of grass and water the Indians have very nearly all of them been compelled to move quite a distance from the agency to the vicinity of the streams, where they could procure water and feed for their stock. This will prevent the opening of the school at the agency as early as anticipated.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

located on reservation west of the Sac and Fox, 30 miles from the agency, lying between the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, numbering 360, are blanket Indians, supported in part by government, the only tribe to which rations are issued. The past spring they put under cultivation more land than in any previous season, and so confident were they, and so willing to make the effort to endeavor to support themselves, independent of any, or very little, support from government, that they desired me to write the honorable Commissioner that they would be pleased to have a portion of the money appropriated by Congress for their support expended in the purchase of agricultural implements, wagons, mules, &c., with which to work their lands. There have arrived for them five new wagons and harness purchased for them, and I expect to estimate for funds with which to purchase them some mules. The mules I purchased for them last year they have taken good care of, and with them they were enabled to put out more corn than any previous season, and, I feel sorry to say, their crop is almost an entire failure, owing to the drought. Had they had a favorable year they would have made a good showing. It is a great disappointment to them, and will compel many to remain away hunting and trapping longer than usual.

They are getting along nicely and on very friendly terms with adjoining tribes. During the year they have built one or two good log houses, dug some wells, made 15,000 fence rails, broken 94 acres of new ground, fenced and planted about one-half of the same. The ground being so very dry and hard prevented them from breaking some two or three hundred acres they contemplated breaking during the season. The tribe is endeavoring to do all that is possible for them to do to become self-supporting, and at this time require all necessary aid from the government to assist them in their laudable purpose. Last winter being the most severe and trying winter on stock ever experienced in this country, the Kickapoos lost several of the stock cattle issued them last summer. Those that were fortunate in saving their cattle take good care of them and are greatly pleased with them. We have at Kickapoo Station one blacksmith, who does the work for the Kickapoos, a superintendent of station, who makes issues, and, with other labor, does the farm work. He succeeded in putting up 20 tons of hay this year, and estimates the corn crop at 750 bushels, which is 1,000 bushels less than we would have had with favorable weather.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES

number 660; are located on the North Fork of the Canadian River, on what is known as the 30-mile-square tract of land set apart for the Pottawatomies by treaty of 1867. These Indians are self-supporting, and receive no aid from the government but the maintenance of a manual-labor school, and a physician and medicines furnished them. They are industrious, well-disposed Indians. Many of them have good farms, well fenced, and under good state of cultivation, but depend mainly on stock-raising for support. Like the other tribes, they have suffered severely in loss of stock and the failure of their corn crop. They have made, during the season, more than 100,000 new fence rails, built five new houses, and broken some 75 or 100 acres of new ground.

The manual-labor school at Shawnee, supported by the government, has been filled to its utmost capacity the past season, and I have been compelled to refuse admission to very nearly as many scholars as we have had in attendance. It is impossible for us to accommodate more than 50 scholars; yet, with sufficient room, we could have more in the school the entire term. The attention of the department has been called to the insufficient accommodations and dilapidated condition of the buildings, and I trust they will see the necessity of the much-needed improvements. This school has been frequently visited by parties that are acquainted with the other schools of the Territory, and they all, of one accord, pronounce Shawnee school the best of them. To the teachers I cannot award too much praise for the deep interest manifested in the progress of the scholars, and to them, and the employés, alone, are the Shawnees indebted for the advancement in civilization and education of their children. No tribe of Indians feel more deeply interested in education than the Shawnees, and none are more grateful to the government for the facilities afforded them. In connection with the school we have a fine farm of 320 acres, 75 of which are under cultivation, and on which, notwithstanding the dry season, we will have about 700 bushels of corn, and have put up 35 tons of hay. The scholars have worked faithfully in assisting

the superintendent and laborer in all the farm work, and many of them have made rapid progress in all the branches of agriculture. The girls are taught to sew, cook, wash, and laundry-work, and when they leave school will be perfectly competent to attend to all the duties pertaining to housekeeping.

THE POTTAWATOMIES

number 300; are located 70 miles southwest of the agency, on the 30-mile-square tract on the Canadian River. They are industrious, well disposed, and progressive. Their reservation for years past has been the refuge of a class of outlaws, whisky dealers, and bad men driven from the States, many of them criminals that have fled from justice. I am gratified to say that there are now none to be found on the reservation. Several white men (intruders), that were removed, have lingered around the vicinity of the reservation since their removal, and have in every conceivable manner sought to annoy the Pottawatomies, but I believe they have now departed for a more healthy location. The Pottawatomies are about to enact a code of laws for their own government, which I think will prove a benefit to them. They are so far from the agency that it is impossible to render them the assistance in many instances they require.

The only assistance they have from the government is a day school. This was well attended the last term. I was fortunate in securing the services of an excellent teacher for them, of whom they speak in the highest terms, but will not be able to induce him to return for the meager salary allowed. The Pottawatomies are very desirous the government afford them better school facilities. They are determined on having their children educated, but are poor and so situated that it is an impossibility to accommodate them without the erection of a building in which to board and lodge the scholars. They are scattered over a large extent of country, and they cannot procure board for their children in the vicinity of the school. With the labor they would be willing to perform themselves it would require but a comparatively small appropriation to supply them with a good building suitable for the accommodation of fifty scholars, and this number would be placed in the school at once. In addition to the day school there is a Catholic mission located in the lower part of the reservation, which, I understand, is very well attended.

IOWAS.

The Iowas that are enrolled here by order of the department, and received their annuity payment at this agency in 1879, have received no payment since that time, no funds having been sent here for that purpose. They are very poor, and have suffered greatly for the necessaries of life. Why their money is not sent here to pay them I am unable to say. Those that left their reservation in Iowa without permission of the department, and came to this agency, yet remain here. They have been a source of great annoyance to other Indians and myself, continually importuning me to send for their money and pay them, &c. They are really objects of charity. I understand they have not received a dollar in annuity in the past two years. I can see no reason why they should not be paid or returned to their agency, which would be attended with some difficulty as they seem determined to remain in the Territory.

OTOES.

The Otoes that are here, and number about 200, are living immediately west of the Sac and Fox reservation. They came here without permission and have had a very severe trial. During last session of Congress an act was passed providing for the sale of their lands in Nebraska and their removal to the Territory. During the month of May, 1881, Indian Inspector General John McNeil visited this agency in company with a delegation of chiefs and head men of the tribe in Nebraska. At their solicitation, and in company with them, I visited the Otoes, 25 miles west of the agency, where we held a council with them, at which time they accepted the conditions of the act passed for the sale of their lands and the removal of the tribe to a reservation to be selected for them by the government. This has been done and the tribe will shortly be removed to their new home, near the Ponca reservation on the Arkansas River. The Otoes that are here feel very greatly disappointed that the new home selected for them was not in the vicinity of where they now are. There is quite a feeling in regard to it, and when the time arrives it will require some careful and discreet work to have them leave their present location in the Territory for the one selected. I have been visited by delegations of them very frequently in regard to the matter, some of them declaring they will not go to the new home; but after fully informing them of the advantages that will accrue to them when again united and the result that will follow if they refuse to go, I think by a little careful management they will go peaceably. There is a bitter feeling and jealousy existing between the chiefs and head men here and those of the other portion of the tribe in Nebraska.

SANITARY.

The health of the various tribes during the past year has been remarkable good, yet many of them have suffered severely on account of the extreme heat and want of

water, many families being compelled to abandon their homes and remove several miles to procure water for their family use.

CRIME.

During the year past I have waged a bitter and relentless war against the whisky dealers, and had many of them convicted. I am now able to say that the business, so far as my agency is concerned, is entirely broken up. It was the cause of more difficulty and more crime than all other causes combined, and was carried on by white men and the half breeds almost exclusively. There has been less horse thieving than usual during the past year, and fewer number of murders committed, but one that I am aware of within the limits of my agency. I succeeded in capturing the Indian (a Missouri Sac and Fox) that murdered and scalped a poor, innocent, old white man in the summer of 1879, a few miles from the agency, and he has just been convicted at Fort Smith, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged next month. It is a very difficult matter to work up a murder case where one of the parties is Indian and in the Indian country. I have had no difficulty with outlaws during the past year. Several of them have passed through and near the agency, but in no single instance have I known them to interfere in any manner with any person under my charge.

POLICE.

I have had no police force during the year, as I can procure none that are competent and that can be depended on for the pay allowed.

RELIGION.

We have at the agency a small church, erected a few years since by the Baptist association, and in which service is held when there is a minister here. * * * I have no doubt, could a good Christian man be sent here that could command the respect of these Indians, he could exert a good influence. At Shawneetown the Society of Friends have had a missionary for a year past. * * *

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report I desire to thank the Indian Department for their prompt attention to the wants of this agency. To Major-General Pope I feel deeply indebted for his many courtesies extended through the year; and to the wise precautionary measures by him adopted can be attributed the defeat of an influx of intruders that seemed determined to invade the territory.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. SHORB,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *September* 30, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report. This agency includes what is known as the Five Civilized Tribes, being the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, numbering about 60,000. They own about 30,000 square miles of land, for which they have a fee-simple title from the United States. Their country is bounded on the north by Kansas, east by Arkansas and Missouri, south by Texas, and west by reservations of friendly Indians who have been removed to the Indian territory by the government.

Each nation has its executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government on the plan of the States, and their courts have exclusive jurisdiction when the parties are citizens of the nation. There is no court where civil cases can be tried when one party only is an Indian or where both parties are whites; hence the agent is compelled to act as arbitrator. The constant stream of emigration to and from Texas through the Territory; the presence of 15,000 whites who are here under permits issued by the nations to labor for Indians, besides some thousands of intruders, make enough cases for half a dozen agents to settle. This kind of a court seems to give satisfaction as but one appeal has been taken to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs during two years.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In cases where an Indian commits a crime against a citizen of the United States, or a citizen of the United States commits a crime against an Indian, the case must be tried, if tried at all, by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Ark. This court is located so far from the settlements of most of these people, and the expense of attending being more than the fees and mileage al-

lowed, in some cases the witness is punished as much as the criminal. The consequence is that it is impossible to obtain evidence in some cases on account of dread of being taken to Fort Smith as a witness. The officers of the court are respected by these people. They feel that they have no cause to complain against the action of the court or its officers. There should be established a United States court, with criminal jurisdiction only, at some point in the Territory, as the treaty provides, and to which the Indians will not object.

### INTRUDERS.

When my last report was made, there were about 6,000 intruders in this agency, who have no rights in the country. Most of them were in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, where there had been some misunderstanding between the government and the Indians about the right of the Indians to tax for permits granted to white laborers. The present Indian Office settled the trouble by deciding that the Indians had the right to charge what they pleased for permits, and that the white man had a right to pay or get out. The result was that most of them obtained permits or left the nations. Only a few refused to do neither and were removed by the military. The better class of white laborers are willing to pay a permit of $5 or $15 per annum for the privilege of remaining in the country. It is only the class who claim the world owes them a living that make trouble for the government in the Indian country. Under the present ruling of the department I anticipate no further trouble growing out of the permit business, if the laws are promptly enforced.

For a time there was a good deal of excitement over the action of "Captain" Payne, who, with a small party of whites, claimed the right to homestead certain lands that these nations had ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling friendly Indians and freedmen upon. The prompt arrest and conviction of "Captain" Payne by the United States authority, has convinced these people, more than anything that has been done for years, that the United States intends to protect their rights and to carry out in good faith the provisions of the treaty.

Federal legislation for the five civilized tribes seems to be unfortunate. The law for the punishment of intruders who have been removed from, and return again to the Territory is simply a judgment filed against them for $1,000 in United States court. The class that are removed are worthless vagabonds, who have no fear of judgments in this world, no matter how large they may be. The result is, that as soon as the uncollectable judgment has been safely recorded, the intruder returns to the Indian country to go through the farce again, if arrested.

Again it has been decided by the United States court that the laws for the protection of timber on Indian reservations do not apply to this agency, hence it is not unlawful to steal timber from these people, though they have the same title that the parties that do the stealing have to their homes in the States. The inhabitants of adjoining States are fast destroying the finest timber and the government is almost powerless to prevent. On several occasions the military have been called upon to remove intruders, and the troops were promptly furnished. Several hundred intruders were removed by Lieutenant Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry, a good soldier, who managed the matter well and vigorously, yet humanely.

### SCHOOLS.

Since my last report Tullahassee Mission and Asbury Mission school buildings have burned. They were large brick buildings, and would accommodate about 200 pupils. Tullahassee burned December last, and the Creeks immediately made arrangements for a much larger building at a cost of about $25,000, which will be completed during the present year. The Creeks had just completed a mission school at We-tum-ka at a cost of $10,000, when the other schools burned, but all favored rebuilding and taking no steps backward. The other nations are well supplied with high schools, and all have as good common schools as their scattered settlements will permit.

About 30 of the children of these tribes are now at the Carlisle school and the parents are well pleased with the reports the children send home.

The Baptist Home Mission Board have the management of the government schools for freedmen among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, keeping seven schools for $3,500 per annum. It is a good investment so far as the government is concerned; the freedmen furnishing school-houses, and the board furnishing the teachers and books. The schools are a success and there should be more of them.

### RELIGIOUS.

Nearly all the denominations are represented in this agency. Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian have many missionaries here, some of whom have spent very many years laboring among these people. The genuine missionary is welcome and greatly respected by the Indians, but they have no use for those in whom they have no confidence, and it would be better for all concerned if such were sent to some other field of labor.

CROPS.

The severe drought which extended over all the western country has deprived these people of their grain and vegetables to such an extent that it is very doubtful whether they will have enough to keep them until they can raise another crop.

PENSIONS.

During the month of May about $200,000 pension money was paid to Creek and Cherokee claimants. There was no gambling or drunkenness during the payment, and the money paid them was not squandered, but was used to purchase wagons, tools, and stock. There is as much more due these people from the Pension Office, and should be paid without delay.

In conclusion, I wish to state that it is impossible to give the extent of progress made by the Indians of this agency as it would be to state the progress made by portions of some of the States, that are really behind these people in all that goes to make civilization. That these people are on the up grade is evident from the fact that they are more interested in educational matters, sending more children to the States to be educated than ever before. The number of newspapers taken by Indians is constantly increasing, and the man who does not favor education and progress stands little chance for election to any important office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN Q. TUFTS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SAC AND FOX, IOWA, AGENCY,
*Tama County, August* 26, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of affairs pertaining to the Indians of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1881:

This branch of the Sac and Fox tribe (nearly all Foxes), located in Tama County, Iowa, own about 700 acres purchased by them at various times out of their annuity at a cost of $14,000, and is held in common, about 200 acres of which are used for cultivation, sixty acres in timothy, and the remainder is used for pasturage. This tribe desires to purchase, with money out of their annuities, 700 acres more. Their personal property is valued about $20,000, mostly in horses.

According to the census taken of this tribe last winter, they number 91 men, 104 women, 77 girls, and 83 boys. Population in all, 355.

In the spring the Indians, with the assistance of the agency farmer, plowed 160 acres of land and planted it with corn, beans, and squash and potatoes. Their crops were well cultivated and looked very promising, when, in the early part of July, heavy storms set in, which caused the Iowa River to rise and overflow all the valley, the water rising 4 and 5 feet over their fields and village, destroying all their crops and doing great damage to their fences and forcing the Indians to move their families to the adjacent hills. This calamity will cause great suffering to their families unless they receive their annuities, which they have all along refused to do.

Their principal chief, Man-ma-wah-ne-kah, died in the early part of July. The tribe are in mourning for his death. He was very much beloved and had great influence with them. He was thoroughly Indian in his ideas and sentiments, and was very much opposed to making any progress in civilization.

In a short time this tribe will hold a council with their people to determine what they will do in regard to signing the pay-roll and receiving their annuities, which have up to this time accumulated to be a quite large sum. Last winter I obtained the names and ages of all their people without their consent or assistance. But the tribe were quite displeased, and I had to explain to them that I was obliged to carry out the instructions received from the department. I have informed them that they can now receive their annuities by the head of each family signing the pay-roll, and I believe they will do so in a short time.

These are a very good people. They have behaved remarkably well during the past year. Their conduct towards the white people has been very friendly, honorable, and upright. Their women are modest and chaste; their children are brought up strictly and behave well. I have not heard of a single instance of a quarrel or disturbance of any kind during the past year. The principal chief and council have done all they could to suppress intemperance among them, and there have been but few cases of drunkenness among the young men during the past year, and then it has been the fault of the white man that gets the liquor for them.

In regard to schools the old Indian element is very much opposed, and the children are forbid attending. But the young men make good progress in learning to read and

write, and many of them can read and write in English. Quite a number of women have attended the industrial school, and have made very good progress in making their garments and learning to do household work.

Our teacher died in the early part of the month after a long illness. She had acquired a knowledge of the Indian language and was very much beloved by the women and children. It will take some time before we can overcome the prejudice the Indians have to regular schools. It will require patience, perseverance, and kindness to succeed.

The honorable the Secretary of the Interior has kindly allowed me to purchase implements, by which I have been enabled to help the working Indians to carry on their agricultural work, and it has given them great encouragement.

The number of deaths during the year has been ten, and the number of births five.

The school building used for the agency is in good order and repair, and is the only building belonging to the government. Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information called for in your letter of July 1, 1881.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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POTTAWATTOMIE AGENCY,
*September* 10, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1881, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency, and the condition of the tribes of Indians living in the jurisdiction thereof.

The tribes consist of the prairie band of Pottawattomies, located in the boundaries of Jackson County, Kansas, on their reserve, numbering 77,357.57 acres of land; the Kickapoo Indians, occupying a reserve numbering 20,273 acres, located in Brown County, Kansas; and the confederated bands of Chippewa and Munsee Indians, living on lands held by certificate title, aggregating 4,395 acres, situated about seven miles from Ottawa, in Franklin County, Kansas.

The Pottawattomies belonging to the agency number 750 souls, of whom 430 are present on their reserve, 280 are living with the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and 40 with the Mexican Kickapoos, at the Sac and Fox agency, in the Indian Territory. The Kickapoos number 270 persons, of whom 30 are associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, and will doubtless remain with them, having joined the fortunes of Ke-wah-ko-uk, a Kansas Kickapoo, who has been selected by the Mexican Kickapoos as their principal chief. The Chippewa and Munsee Indians number 62 persons, only two of whom are absent. We thus have 1,093 Indians, belonging to three tribes, entitled by treaty stipulations to occupy 102,026 acres of land. Of this number 40 Kickapoos and 41 Chippewa and Munsee Indians occupy allotted lands; the Pottawattomies hold in common all of the allottees, under provisions of their treaty of November 15, 1861, having severed their tribal relations by becoming citizens of the United States in 1870 and previous years.

The Pottawattomies have placed to their credit on the books of the department sums forming various funds, amounting to $596,563.33, which is secured to them by treaty stipulations ranging in date from August 3, 1795, to February 27, 1867. They also have $30,000, interest accrued on their "general fund," that cannot be expended without legislation, which, with a portion of the principal, they have requested shall be funded for the purpose of supporting a wagon-shop and improving their reserve. The Kickapoos have placed to their credit $222,151, aggregating in round numbers for the two tribes nearly $850,000.

In addition to the Indians heretofore named, about 150 Sac and Fox, known as "Mo-ko-ho-ko's band," and belonging to the Sac and Fox in the Indian Territory, continue to reside in Kansas, near Osage City. They are trespassers on lands formerly held by the tribe, and though deprived of annuities and all other benefactions of the government, through their absence from their agency, persist in remaining at their present habitations, notwithstanding every inducement has been offered to accomplish their peaceable return. As stated in several special reports on their case, I am convinced that force will be necessary not only in their removal, but to hold them when removed.

Both the Pottawattomies and Kickapoos have excellent opportunities for educating their youth extended to them by their industrial boarding schools, operated on their respective reserves. Annual interest accruing on the educational funds of these tribes, established by their request, are ample for a liberal support of the schools. The Pottawattomie school buildings consist of a commodious and convenient school-building, a boarding-house with a capacity for accommodating 35 pupils and the school employés, a very substantial stone milk and smoke house, frame laundry with cellar

and an excellent barn with stone basement. These buildings, with the exception of the boarding-house, were built in 1874 from unexpended balances of the Pottawattomie school fund. While the Kickapoo school-buildings have suffered much from decay, and are far from being as convenient as the Pottawattomie buildings, they still answer very well for educational purposes, and are sufficiently roomy for the accommodation of 35 scholars.

The average attendance at the two schools for the year ending August 31 was 40 pupils. About one half this number have been in attendance regularly for several years; the remainder were received during the year. The children on entering the schools are thoroughly cleansed, if necessary, and supplied with a complete outfit of new clothing. They are taught to speak English, by continued effort on the part of the employés, and by the process of study in the school room. When accustomed to their surroundings the boys are taught to chop wood, to milk, feed stock of all kinds, harness horses, attach them to wagons and drive them, to hoe and plow on the school farms, to gather corn, and to perform other labor necessary to the good order of the premises. The girls are taught to cook, wash, iron, scrub, knit, to mend garments, to cut and manufacture them, and other labor tending to a proper knowledge of household duties. This system, developing industrious, cleanly, and intelligent boys and girls, quite as willing and competent to perform various duties suited to their age and sex as are white children belonging to the industrial classes, has demonstrated its success, while the children are susceptible of control by the school authorities. If, when they arrive at the age of 13 or 14, the most intelligent of them could be removed to a distance from their homes sufficiently great to prevent any return thereto for a period of several years, until their primary education was strengthened, enlarged, and confirmed by uninterrupted association with the religious, intelligent, and practical members of prosperous white communities, I am satisfied they would then return to their homes prepared and inclined to direct their people to a higher religion and a better order of civilization, thus furnishing a partial solution, at least, of the once hopeless "Indian problem."

There are 70 head of cattle, 4 horses, and sufficient hogs to furnish bacon for the school during six months of the year, supported by the Pottawattomie school farm, and 45 head of cattle, a work team, and a considerable number of hogs supported by the Kickapoo school farm. Independent of the produce necessary for these purposes, sufficient vegetables and potatoes are generally raised to supply the school during a portion of the year. One farmer is employed at each school.

Blacksmith shops are run for each of the tribes, supported entirely by tribal funds set apart for the purpose. A mechanic and Indian apprentice are employed in each shop; the mechanics are employed with a view to their capacity to do both iron and wood work. The character of the work is the same as that required to be done in white communities, and the Indians do not allow it to be slighted. Capable and accommodating mechanics conduce very much to the advancement of the agricultural interest of the Indians.

During the year the Pottawattomies have built 20 substantial houses, neat in appearance and of respectable dimensions. Nearly all of these houses have superseded structures of rude design and inconvenient arrangement, and the number of houses is therefore not increased, but the individuality of the Indian has been developed thereby. The pride and happiness of his family demonstrate their appreciation of a better and healthier mode of life. Though it has been but about eight years since the houses of the kind described could be counted on the fingers of the hands, there are now but very few heads of families but what are supplied with and live in them. Thirty per cent. of these houses have been built solely at the expense of the Indians occupying them. For furnishing the remainder, lumber has been purchased with interest derived from their improvement fund, but no further expense has been incurred either for hauling or carpenter's work, the Indians having performed this labor or employed persons for the purpose. Their houses, with suitable space for yards, are all inclosed, generally with very neat fences. A large number of them are furnished with cooking-stoves, chairs, dishes, bedsteads, and other necessities of civilization.

The Kickapoos have also built some new houses, made a number of additions to houses built last year and previously, and are gradually furnishing them with conveniences necessary to comfort and health.

The people of these tribes subsist on the same kinds of food as white people, and their women, who are generally good cooks, prepare it in the same manner as white cooks, with the exception perhaps of cooking meat more thoroughly. In the spring the people of these tribes purchased over 2,000 apple trees at individual expense, and planted them with very good judgment. They are fond of fruit, much interested in growing it, and take excellent care of their orchards, all of which are inclosed with good fences. The first and finest early apples I ate this year were presented to me by an Indian, and while traveling over their reserves I have seen fine apples growing on trees planted by the Indians four years ago. They have also bearing peach and cherry trees. Some few have raised tame grapes and a number have planted pear trees.

Much earlier than usual in the spring, the Pottawattomies planted their farms, which are located in various parts of their reserve, and contain about 2,335 acres of land, in corn, potatoes, pumpkins, oats, millet, flax, and garden vegetables. Somewhat later, but in good season, the Kickapoos planted on their farms, consisting of about 1,500 acres, the same class of seed. Seeds and plants of all kinds grew and were hastened toward maturity by warm suns and frequent rains, with every prospect of the continuance of a more than usually favorable farming season, but the rain-fall ceased, and none of sufficient quantity to benefit the crops fell from June 27 to September 1, and then only enough to penetrate the ground to a depth of two inches. As a consequence, none but corn of early variety, of the earliest planting, reached a stage of maturity; late potato vines are dead; beans and pumpkins, of which a large acreage were planted, will be an entire failure. The streams, though to a great extent supplied by springs, have ceased running, and water for stock can only be found in pools. It is claimed by old residents that the earth is drier, and to a greater depth, than since 1860. The Indians are in no wise to blame for the failure of their crops, as they were planted early, in excellently prepared soil, and thoroughly cultivated. They are no worse off than their white neighbors, and accept the visitation as a misfortune liable to befall any farming community. They had arranged to break a larger acreage of prairie than usual, and, having realized the importance of cultivating more land, are disappointed in not being able to break on account of drought.

The Pottawattomies have 16 and the Kickapoos 11 mowing-machines. These they have kept running since the 1st of August, and, as the grass was good and the weather very suitable for making hay, they have made a large quantity of superior quality. In this section of the country, stock of the kinds owned by the Indians is frequently wintered on hay alone, and I apprehend but little if any loss.

A number of the Indians have purchased cows during the summer from the proceeds of ponies sold by them, and some who obtained them some years since have succeeded in gathering respectable and promising herds.

These Indians are developing a strong liking for money and property of all kinds, holding to it with astonishing tenacity, and have already learned to gauge the consideration due their neighbors by their ability to gather and retain it. All of the Pottawattomies and a majority of the Kickapoos have conducted themselves very commendably. They have been sober, industrious, and uniformly courteous to myself and employés. They have recognized their obligations to the government, and acknowledge their dependence upon it. Very many of them have shown their appreciation of the schools by sending their brightest children to them, and by frequent visits, when they have manifested their pleasure at the progress made by them through study, from labor, and by association with intelligent white people.

The faction among the Kickapoos forming the exception to this rule are controlled, or rather incited, by a brave and a Kickapoo, not a member of the tribe, who was associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, some years since, in their marauding expeditions on the borders of Mexico and Texas. They are opposed to education or civilization in any form. While demanding the care and protection of the government through its officers and employés in the most trivial cases, they utterly repudiate and scorn such agencies when exerted in the discharge of duties not according with their views, or subserving their collective or individual interests. This faction represents superstition, ignorance, and sloth, as arrayed against religion, education, and industry. It is to be deplored that there is no law by which the leaders of such factions might be punished and prevented from retarding the advancement of their people.

In my last annual report I made several recommendations in reference to the Kickapoos, and have since referred to them specially in letters forwarded to the office of Indian Affairs. As the subjects referred to are proper ones for legislative action, any further reference to them herein is perhaps unnecessary.

The Chippewa and Munsee Indians are supplied with houses, orchards, barns, and farms. They have been intimately associated with a good class of white people for many years, with whom they have transacted business, and of whose habits and customs they are well informed. They have $45,000 invested in gold-bearing bonds, the interest of which is paid to them as annuity; they maintain at their own expense a small school, which is taught by one of their number, under the direction of a missionary of the Moravian Church, North, who has charge of their spiritual welfare. They have all accepted the truths of revealed religion, and, with some exceptions, are temperate and industrious.

The greatest detriment to their best interests is in their acknowledgment of a tribal head or heads, as each band has a chief claiming to control their pecuniary interests, and to some extent their domestic government, though nearly any of them are as intelligent, and all of them quite as honest, as the chief.

The Indians in this agency who have not embraced Christianity worship "the Creator." To Him they appeal for relief in sickness and misfortune; to Him they render thanks for the blessings of health, plenty, and happy associations. They have deep religious convictions and express them in a fervent manner. There are but few gath-

erings among them but what the subject is introduced, and no one can doubt, who has heard their views expressed, but what they have the most complete faith in their perfection, and that by strictly adhering to them they will be enabled to reach a place of happiness hereafter. They claim that this result cannot be attained by a careless and ignoble life; they believe that it can only be accomplished by the practice of charity, by truthfulness toward each other, by speaking justly of the absent, and by according to men all to which they are entitled, without question. The expression of such sentiments denotes elevated character, and affords some consolation, in view of the failure to convince them of the birth of a Saviour who died for their redemption. At least half of the Indians expressing such religious views are among the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the agency, which seems to prove that industrious and economical habits accomplish desired and valuable results among Indians, though no expression of a full belief in Scripture may have been made by them.

The Indians are steadily advancing to a condition of self-support. Their intercourse with white people living contiguous to their reserves is destroying many superstitious ideas and educating them to a proper appreciation of labor and care for its results.

Herewith forwarded please find the statistical information required by office circular.

I am under obligations to the Indian Bureau for kind and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
*Ypsilanti, Mich., September* 1, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions to agents and superintendents from the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this my sixth annual report of the tribes in charge of this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1881.

During the year I have given all the time I could spare from my regular duties as connected with the affairs of the agency to the taking the census of the Indian population, and have also had the assistance of all the employés of the agency who were in any way qualified for the work. Yet, with all the diligence we have been able to use, and all the care we have taken, I am not well satisfied with the result, as I am confident we have failed to obtain very many names belonging to many bands, who were not to be found when their neighborhood was visited, and when absent I found it very difficult to find anything of their whereabouts or their families from others. Indeed, I found it no unusual thing to find a father ignorant of the age of his own children. Sometimes it required quite an effort on his part, where the family was large, to remember just the number of his children and what were their names—particularly the younger ones.

From so much of the work as we have finished, I am satisfied, while I do not think the Indian population of this agency has been overrated, that we shall not be able to give the names of the number heretofore claimed, for the reasons above given. There are so many little bands scattered here and there over such a wide extent of country, and there are so many scattered among the whites, working in various capacities in the numerous lumber camps, mines, and other industries, that it is almost impossible to get a correct enumeration.

Owing to various causes, the agricultural results of this year have not been as satisfactory as could be desired, among which causes are to be included the very unusually severe winter, the consequently late spring, and the almost unprecedentedly dry summer. Still, I think where both soil and climate are adapted to the growth of agricultural products, we have good reason to be encouraged, and feel assured that progress is being made in this direction. I refer to the report of the farmer at Isabella Reservation and the accompanying statistics, which I have made up with the utmost care from the best and most authentic data I could procure.

The schools in the agency have, in the main, been fairly attended during the year, and the children have made very good progress in their studies, and the parents manifest a growing interest and seem more anxious to have their children receive instruction. I have had numerous applications for aid for schools, far in excess of any former year since my connection with the affairs of the agency. In several instances a few school-books given them has secured their attendance at the public schools in their neighborhoods, where they were accessible, when but for these (which they felt too poor to buy) they would not have attended a day. As I have before suggested, I would request that authority for such discretionary distribution of books be continued, as I can conceive of no plan by which so much good can be accomplished for so small an outlay. It is an undeniable fact that the Indians exhibit quite as much tal-

ent for learning as ordinary white children, and, I think, retain what they learn as readily.

The general health of the Indians of the agency has been tolerably good, yet there has been in some localities a prevalence of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles. The two former, in some neighborhoods, have proved very fatal, sometimes sweeping off whole families of children in a very short time. Only a small portion of our Indians have the benefit of a physician, as we have but one in all the large extent of territory over which the Indians are settled, and a majority of them can only avail themselves of their "medicine men," in whom they seem to place great confidence.

The moral condition of our Indian population, as I have often had occasion to remark, will compare favorably with that of any of the nationalities of which our homogeneous population is composed, and but for the curse of alcoholic drinks, which too many of them find means, in one way or another, to procure, I should hope at an early day to see them bearing off the palm as peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

The Indian is naturally religious, and many of those in this agency are, to all appearance, sincere, earnest worshipers, and live devout Christian lives, strictly abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks, and the commission of any acts which are inconsistent with strictly religious lives or the most rigid morality. About one-quarter of our Indian population are still under the religious influence of the Roman Catholic Church, as they have been for nearly two hundred years. The balance are largely members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose mode of worship seems admirably adapted to their mind and natures. There have been this year eight or ten camp-meetings, in various portions of the agency, all of which, so far as I have learned, were conducted with as much decorum and propriety as those of this church under the most rigid and favorable management or circumstances. So, from year to year, they are advancing in the manners and customs incident to civilization and Christianity.

I have no new or untried suggestions to make. If the experience of giving them land is worth anything, as an encouragement to test it in other agencies, I would say there has been here but one serious objection, and that is, the unlimited privilege of disposing of it at pleasure by the Indian before he or she has learned the value of it. A great mistake occurred in granting them the privilege of alienation, either by sale or mortgage, until they had become educated to comprehend the value of a home and its enjoyments. As I have often remarked, the restriction as to sale, and the donation of whatever payments may be made them, in something useful in the cultivation of their lands, and a little assistance in cultivating them, until they become accustomed to the *modus operandi*, with such men in charge of all the departments of this work as are in full sympathy with it, are all the conditions that are needed to make the Indian question one of easy solution.

I have not made this the occasion for a lengthy argument upon topics to which I have so frequently taken the liberty of calling your attention, and will close by asking your especial notice of the gratifying exhibit of the aggregate of the products of their industries. Thousands of dollars, in addition, are earned by them by labor in various capacities, such as mining, lumbering, wood-chopping, fishing, farming, and exploring, of which I could get no tangible estimates, yet it would equal in amount nearly all the amounts here given; all of which goes to show abundant evidence that this people, who forty years ago depended entirely upon the uncertain results of hunting and fishing for a livelihood, are now adapting themselves to the manner of life prescribed by civilization, and some are becoming comparatively independent farmers. Although this number is small, yet they form a nucleus for the future, when we may expect them to all be absorbed by the body politic as citizens of the republic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. LEE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of this agency.

The general condition of the Indians of this agency has been satisfactory during the current year. But little sickness has existed and comparatively few deaths occurred. No crime of any magnitude has been committed within my jurisdiction. An increased area has been cultivated, and a good crop grown, which is now mostly secured. The schools have been maintained as heretofore, and to the full extent of the small fund available for such purposes. An active interest has been manifested in the improvement of the condition of the Indians engaged in agriculture, and especially is this true of those of the Pembina bands, who, from a condition of utter

poverty and barbarism, as represented by my predecessor, are now among the most orderly, industrious, and thrifty under my charge.

A new dam and mill should be at once constructed at Red Lake in place of that destroyed by flood last spring; the estimated expense is about $3,000. The saw-mill at Leech Lake requires immediate repairs. The government barn burned at Leech Lake in May last should be rebuilt.

But little annoyance has occurred from the whisky traffic, only few instances of its sale having come to my knowledge, and the parties offending have been summarily dealt with. The police force has been of much service, but its efficiency would be greatly increased if pay sufficient for their maintenance was provided, the little now allowed being wholly inadequate for the proper support of the men employed. The police force should be armed and equipped.

The various religious denominations have prosecuted the work of christianizing the Indians with gratifying success.

Matters in detail are set forth in exhibit hereto attached.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. A. RUFFEE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.,
*July* 31, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the directions of department circular dated July 1, 1881, I have the honor to forward my fifth annual report of the transactions at this agency, and of the present condition of the Indians under my charge.

There are no Indian tribes, either north or west, who have had so little intercourse with the whites in the past as the consolidated tribes of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, now known as Piegans. The out-of-the-way location of their reservation—no places of interest or importance requiring roads through it—and the reputation the tribes had for the possession of all the bad qualities of the Indians, account for this. If this isolated position lost to them the civilizing influence of intercourse with the whites, it undoubtedly saved them from much of the vice and degradation which usually increased the death-roll and points to extermination.

Events twelve years ago brought about a change, and they have since avoided outrages on white men, and have become obedient to authority, and have accepted the rule of the "White Father." They now show a disposition to meet the altering conditions of their surroundings, keep friends with the white man, gradually give up their nomadic habits, and adopt a civilized mode of living and obtaining support.

With some 13 or 14 bands, each under its own chief, aggregating over 7,000, and made up of about the same variety of character that would be shown by a similar number of whites, and with many superstitions (among them that of not occupying a dwelling where a death has occurred, which sometimes upsets attempts at permanent residence), the change from living by the chase to location and raising crops in a climate where irrigation and much labor are required, must necessarily be a work of slow growth. While they believe and readily admit the great superiority of the white man in power and knowledge, from the deceit and injustice they have so often been the victims of at his hands, it will take more than one generation to fully establish confidence. They are made suspicious, and their suspicions are kept alive by a few old "medicine men," to increase their own rapidly waning influence. Every new move is feared, as covering some evil to them, and even their trust of old, tried friends is not firm. A few days since, the children of the school, with some of their parents (8 wagons full, 130 in all), were taken for a picnic about 10 miles up the river. Just as the camping ground was reached, the officers commanding a detachment of soldiers camped 12 miles off, who had been invited to come over, arrived, and their sudden appearance caused a momentary panic that was distressing to witness, the Indians' first notion being that the whole thing was a device to get them there for the soldiers to destroy them.

Soon after the crops had been saved last fall, a report that buffalo were close caused a nearly universal application for leave to go beyond the reservation line to hunt. The chiefs were called together, and it was explained to them that department instructions were to strictly keep them on the reservation, and if they went it must be without official sanction, and with the distinct understanding that whisky traders must be kept from their camps, and that the persons and property of white men must not be injured. This was promised, and the promise tolerably well remembered. It was not deemed wise to say that there was not sufficient force here to detain them, nor the means to keep off starvation during the winter if their hunting was prevented. The winter hunt was not a success, and they returned in the spring poorer than when they left.

PROGRESS.

Upon their return nearly all the headmen asked help to build cabins and locate, convinced the time had come when they must abandon the buffalo chase and turn to, some other means of support. Proper locations were selected for them, the necessary tools furnished, logs cut and hauled from the mountains, and the work of cabin building has been pursued all the summer. A year ago there were some forty cabins on the reservation; there are now over eighty.

AGRICULTURE.

The severe early frost of last autumn, destroying the growing grain crops on the agency farm, did not much damage the root crops. The potatoes on the Indian farms were a fair yield, and a valuable addition to their food supply. A portion was stored in the agency root house for seed. This year, those who had heretofore located, as well as those who only broke ground this spring, were urged to plant all the root crops possible, which was done, and, as the season has been favorable to their growth, the prospect of a good yield is cheering. Their farming labor is rude, yet they hoe up and keep down weeds well, and their faculty of imitation is wonderful. The insides of their cabins are a pleasing sight—no untidiness; floors swept; beds neatly made up; the walls often covered with brown muslin, and in many cases ornamented with pictures from illustrated papers. To possess a clock is an object of ambition, and to have the apartment as like as possible to a white man's is the main point.

The agency cattle herd, now numbering 600, suffered little from the severe winter, are not molested by our Indians, and in due time will furnish a needed addition to the beef supply.

EDUCATION.

The day school is well attended, and all the children for the time camped near are punctual. The exercises are interesting to the children, who are fond of their teachers. Their progress is fair, and they are naturally quick and intelligent. While they are mastering the alphabet and making the letters on their slates, from the blackboard, they do not comprehend what it leads to, but when they put the letters into syllables and words, and then read, it dawns on them that they are acquiring a new language. One small boy, who had got so far as to read "Tom has a top," "Tom can whip his top," &c., came next morning early to his teacher's window, saying "hurry up, come to school, I want to read more about that boy and his top." For figures they have a peculiar aptness, and can do sums correctly. The great drawback to better work in the school is the impossibility, from the roaming habits of the parents, of securing the continued attendance of the same children. It is pleasing to see, on the return of some children, after being months away, how well they remember what they had been taught.

MISSIONARY.

The agent's time is fully occupied with the temporal requirements of these Indians. On the Sabbath some instruction is given in the facts of Bible history and the general plan of redemption, as points for thought and talk in their lodges, and all the heathen cruelties that come to his notice are reproved, and, as far as possible, punished or prevented; but to afford such instruction as would lead them to embrace Christianity, the residence among them of a missionary speaking their language is necessary. This matter has been, almost persistently, brought to the notice of the mission board, to whom this agency has a right to apply. Some money was appropriated, at the last annual meeting of the board, for Indians in Montana, but no benefit from it has yet reached these Indians. Liberal sums are expended to better instruct the Hindoo mother, that she may not sacrifice her babe to Ganges, but nothing is done to teach *our own* heathen to refrain from the greater cruelty of tying their babes in trees to slowly perish! How long is this glaring inconsistency to continue?

INDIAN TRANSPORTATIONS.

To economize the sum allowed last fall for the purchase of lumber for the completion of our buildings, the nearest saw-mill being on Lyons Creek, 160 miles from the agency, and the cost of freight being more than the cost of the lumber at the mill, a freight train of Indian teamsters was formed, who made two trips under the charge of two white employés. The last trip was made by 21 wagons, and the work was safely and satisfactorily performed. As the whole thing was entirely new two difficulties had to be overcome: the first, to prove the falsity of the report that the agent only wanted to get the young men to Fort Shaw and imprison them; the second, to prevent low white men on the borders of the reservation from bringing whisky into the camps at night. The Indians thus demonstrated their capability of freighting their own goods and supplies either from the railway terminus or from the head of river navigation, whenever the department shall consider it proper to permit them to do so.

SAW-MILL.

The saw-mill is now in working order, and is successfully turning out lumber. A large gang of Indians were employed in the mountains for some weeks, cutting saw-logs and putting them in the river, where, after a twenty mile "drive," they were stopped by a boom at the mill. Nearly 1,000 logs have been brought down this season, and there is an almost exhaustless supply of fine timber on the headwaters of the river. Applications from the ranchmen in the Teton Valley, 50 miles distant, to purchase lumber, have been made. Our mill is 100 miles nearer to them than any other, and, if the department will allow it, a profitable source of employment is thus opened to the Indians.

SANITARY.

The winter was long and severe, and as spring opened, throat disease, a species of diphtheria, spread among the children, and measles became prevalent. Every family was affected less or more, and many of the cases were fatal. The phyician was diligent and generally successful, but those at a distance from him, and who adopted the native remedy, plunging into cold water, had heavy mortality. This has now passed away, and there is general good health.

POLICE.

The police force has been useful, and performed the duties required faithfully. In several cases where horses had been stolen from neighboring tribes, they sought out and had them returned to their owners. Quite a large number of stray horses found on the reservation were brought to the agency, and restored to the owners.

Looking back over the year, and its work, the result is encouraging. The disposition to give up the chase and locate is spreading. More of the Indians wear citizens dress; they make progress in the management of teams and wagons; in plowing, harrowing, and hoeing crops; in fence building, cutting timber, and in building their own cabins; appear to take pride in keeping up their reputation for obedience, and are anxious to be instructed in what is required of them. With proper encouragement and protection, there is no reason why these Indians may not in a few years become self-sustaining and prosperous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CROW AGENCY, MONT.,
*August* 25, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter dated July 1, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency, the agency having been established, as the name would imply, for the benefit of the Crow tribe of Indians in 1868, subsequent to Laramie treaty, May 7 of that year.

POPULATION.

Our last census shows the following: Men, 960; boys, 770; women, 1,100; girls, 670; total, 3,500 souls. There are of this number near a thousand persons capable of bearing arms. The boys learn the use of fire-arms quite early in life, and to ride on horseback from infancy, being tied upon the horse before they have learned to sit him. They are profusely rich in horses, owning on an average of at least four for every man, woman, and child in the tribe. It must not be inferred from the foregoing that they are held in common, but on the contrary each individual owns and manages for himself or herself as the case may be. By marriage a woman does not surrender or transfer the right to her property, but maintains it in her own right, to use or dispose of according to her own will.

PROPERTY.

Their property, then, would schedule about as follows:

| Item | Value |
|---|---|
| Horses, 14,000, at $20 | $280,000 |
| Buffalo robes, 10,000, at $4 | 40,000 |
| Cattle, 600, at $18 | 10,800 |
| Peltries, 50,000 pounds, at 25 cents | 12,500 |
| Other furs and peltries | 5,000 |
| Total | 348,300 |

This estimate, which is a very moderate one, shows that in per capita wealth they compare favorably with their pale-faced brothers in this or any other country.

THE RESERVATION

embraces near 8,000,000 acres of land, extending from the 107th meridian to near the 111th on the west, and includes all that portion of the Territory lying between the Yellowstone River and the Wyoming line. The Yellowstone Range of the Rocky Mountains extends almost along the entire southern boundary of the reservation. Between the mountains and the river, the face of the country is hilly and broken, but is covered with excellent bunch grass, which, with numerous streams of pure cold water, makes it one of the most desirable grazing regions in the West. There are numerous fertile valleys, all of which can be irrigated by the streams which meander through them, and which produce bountifully anything grown in this latitude. These streams are fed by springs and the everlasting snows in the wild gorges of the rough mountain side, all joining in the Yellowstone in their mad rush to join the Father of Waters.

TREATIES.

A treaty was concluded in June, 1880, by this tribe with the government, for the cession of nearly 2,000,000 acres of the western and southern portions of the reserve, but which, for some unaccountable reason, has never been ratified by Congress. A treaty was also made on the 22d of the present month by the Crows, with a commission appointed by the government, consisting of Messrs. L. A Luce, W. H. Walker, and C. A. Maxwell, granting the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railroad across the reservation, along the Yellowstône River. The failure on the part of Congress to ratify the treaty of 1880 occasions much unfavorable comment among the Indians, as they feel that the government is trifling with them and suspect bad faith on its part.

AGRICULTURE.

The fruits of persistent, patient labor are beginning to manifest themselves, and we are now able to practically illustrate that the wildest Indian can be induced to labor. During the present season at least twenty families of Indians have abandoned their lodges, moved into houses, and begun the work of opening up farms and homes for themselves. They have broken and planted to vegetables about 30 acres, all of which is yielding bountifully, and is gratifying in the highest degree to those thus engaged. They have cut and hauled the poles and built at least 500 rods of fence, and are all anxious to have more land inclosed and in cultivation another year. A hopeful feature of the case is that among the most active workers are a number of the leading chiefs of the tribe, who have thought it no disgrace to break through and disregard all the hereditary traditions of the tribe, with the superstitions and prejudices of centuries, handed down from time immemorial, and blister their hands at manual labor and exhibit them with pride as marks of distinction, showing their progress "in the white man's road." Their almost universal cry is "Build for us houses," "Show us *how* to work," &c. A hundred families could easily have been settled this year had we been furnished with the necessary facilities. The success of this year will still further stimulate others next year.

EDUCATION.

A school has been kept in operation for ten months of the past year, with an average attendance of about 30 pupils. During a considerable portion of the year there were but few Indians near the agency. The home was small and but ill adapted to such purpose, and but few were encamped within reach of the school-room for sufficient time to have accomplished much. With those in attendance, however, commendable progress has been made. Our new home building is approaching completion and will be of important service in our work.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary work has been done among these people save by a Jesuit priest in the past few weeks. "The field is white for the harvest," and although repeated efforts have been made, they have so far been fruitless.

CIVILIZATION.

We feel confident that the most arduous and trying labor in the civilization of this people has been performed. It required the most persistent labor to induce them to yield their educated prejudice against labor by the braves, but the barriers have yielded. It was an exhibition of moral courage of no ordinary character by the pioneers in this work, when they met the continued scoffs of the wilder ones, and even the sneers and taunts of women and children. To one familiar with the extent of this, their conduct rises to the high plane of moral heroism. They have now progressed to that extent that it is an every-day scene about the agency to see Indians hauling wood, sawed lumber and poles, plowing, planting, hoeing, herding, building fence, chopping wood, or hauling agency freight. Their repugnance for all these innovations of civilization having been overcome, it now remains only to properly direct their efforts and furnish them with such necessaries as they require, and the question of their civili-

zation becomes an accomplished fact. They have in a large measure abandoned their profligacy and seem anxious to acquire proprietorship in horses, cattle, farm implements, and, in short, property. They are not slow to realize the changes that are taking place around them and the necessity of their accommodating themselves to the inevitable results effected by the irresistible progress of American genius and industry. Soon the last herd of wild game will have disappeared from their hunting-grounds forever, and their stories of the war-path and hunting-trail be relegated to the musty environs of mythology. They must in the near future be merged into our progressive industries and their "old life" sink back among the garnered traditions of the past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. KELLER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.,
*August* 15, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian service, I have the honor to submit this, my fifth annual report of the affairs at this agency, and it is a pleasant duty to inform the department of the rapid progress and steady advancement of the Indians in agricultural pursuits, habits of civilization, and moral and religious training. Instead of a wild, waste, and unbroken soil, which only a few years ago marked the scene, the rich and beautiful agricultural valleys are being cut up into farms, with snug houses and well-fenced fields, and the owners have now schools, churches, and a written language. The houses are built by the Indians themselves, who only require the assistance of the agency carpenter as to doors, windows, and other matters of finish. Of course the fences are also built by the Indians, who split and haul the rails, and many of whom have become experts with the scythe and grain-cradle, while a few are capable of running mowing, reaping, and threshing machines. When lumber is wanted by an Indian, he delivers logs at the agency mill, where he assists the sawyer in cutting them into the required bill. During the last quarter alone there were 29,000 feet of lumber manufactured as cited above, and delivered to Indians for building purposes, and when the haying and harvesting seasons are over there will doubtless be a lively demand for more.

The cereals raised upon the reservation consist almost entirely of oats and wheat, they being the best adapted to the soil and climate. Considerable corn and beans, however, with some barley, are beginning to be cultivated, while cabbage, turnips, potatoes, and roots of all kinds grow in abundance. Of course we have still a great many thriftless Indians upon the reservation, who prefer to wander about and live a life of vagrancy, but, as a rule, they are fast settling down, and the lodge is giving way to permanent habitations.

EDUCATION.

The Indian boarding-schools on this reservation for boys and girls are both under contract between the department and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, the boys and girls being taught in separate buildings, and under separate contracts. The former have competent male teachers connected with the Mission of Saint Ignatius, viz, a principal and four assistants, two of whom instruct in farm and garden culture, blacksmithing, carpentering, working in saw and grist mills, cooking, baking, working in printing office, and other useful employments. The pupils are also instructed in the English language in reading, writing, lower mathematics, geography, &c. The girls, who are under the care of the Sisters of Charity, in addition to the English branches just mentioned, are educated in household work of every description, and also in music. The church choir is composed altogether of the girls and boys of the schools, and a band, consisting of a number of the boys, with eight brass instruments, supplemented by drums, fifes, &c., has been formed, and the teachers expect to turn out some very respectable musicians in the course of time. These Indian schools are pronounced by all who visit them, either officially or otherwise, as of the very best in the Indian country, and for results in all the branches taught challenge the admiration of all who take an interest in Indian education. There is a general desire among the Indians to have their children educated, and a large number of applicants to the schools cannot be admitted, as the contract with the government only provides for a limited number.

A NEW SCHOOL INDUSTRY.

As some of the sisters in charge of the school are practical weavers, I would suggest that a small outlay of some two hundred dollars, for the purchase of a weaver's hand-loom, extra sets of reels and spools, three or four spinning-wheels, some yarn reels, and a dozen or so of hand wool-cards, with one hundred pounds of warp in skeins, would

be sufficient to start a new industry at these schools, which would prove of invaluable benefit to the Indians, as the manufacture of cloths in this manner would have a tendency to induce them to destroy their dogs, and raise sheep in place of them.

SANITARY.

Scrofula prevails to a considerable extent among the Indians of this reservation, and it gradually undermines the constitutions of those affected, hastening their passage to the grave. There seem to be no peculiar causes for the affection but those of a character fitted to lessen the energies of the system and to impoverish the blood. The Indians' mode of life may, to a certain extent, account for it. Habitual exposure to cold, insufficiency of nutritious food, with sometimes excesses in eating, want of cleanliness, &c., may have favored the development of tubercles, but, in the great majority of fatal cases of tuberculous disease among them, the original and essential cause would probably be found to be an inherited peculiarity of their organization. Disease of the eye is another affection very common among the Indians, particularly among those of the Kootenais tribe, and to the same causes as those mentioned in connection with the former disease, and to their frequent exposure to smoke in their lodges, it may be attributed. With these exceptions, disease on this reservation is by no means prevalent, and a sanitary report would, I believe, compare favorably with one from any other portion of the continent. An hospital here, however, would prove very beneficial to the Indians, by giving them an opportunity of following an appropriate medical course, which is more especially required for chronic diseases, such as those above mentioned. When medicines are given to the Indians to take to their homes, the "direction" is very often forgotten, or, being entirely neglected, the patient uses his own judgment as to the amount or frequency of the doses. Of course drugs cannot be used in this indiscriminate manner, even when comparatively harmless, with any satisfactory results, and to add to the difficulty, Indians neither can nor will diet themselves in a manner appropriate to the treatment or prescription which they receive from a physician. A small hospital, therefore, with a competent nurse, would be a great convenience, and would furnish Indians with the advantage of a comfortable and healthy room while under medical treatment.

CRIME

on the reservation is of rare occurrence. With the exception of small faults and delinquencies, to which all races and people are given, I have nothing to report as happening during the past year. Such great crimes as murder or polygamy have been unknown. There is no such thing as the sale of whisky on the reservation, and not a single case of drunkenness or insubordination has come under my notice or been reported to me. But, when the vicious and riotous portions of the tribes visit the towns and settlements outside of the reservation, they are supplied with liquor and get intoxicated, and crimes and debaucheries which are unknown here are then committed. Nevertheless, on account of the miserable few referred to, it would be a great hardship and injustice to the majority of the Indians to prevent, or attempt to prevent, their free trade and uncontrolled liberty to deal with the merchants and traders of the adjacent towns, as a curtailment of such privileges would place those who are now stock raisers and producers to a certain extent at a disadvantage with other producers of the country, and leave them entirely at the mercy of the reservation traders as to the sale of their stock and produce.

As a census has lately been taken, it will perhaps be understood that the replies given to questions contained in the statistical document herewith forwarded should tally therewith and be wholly reliable. But while in a settled white community such would, to a very great extent, be the case, a belief in the absolute exactitude of an Indian census would give birth to very erroneous impressions. It is very well known that in the most enlightened countries census takers meet with no little difficulty in obtaining correct information. What obstacles then are met with in the Indian country, where most of the inhabitants are totally ignorant of weights, measures, yea, even of their own ages, can well be imagined. While, therefore, the census returns are an excellent guide for those who are acquainted with the attending facts and circumstances, and it is believed that in this case, through them, a very close estimate has been arrived at, it is considered necessary to call attention to the following points:

1st. When the total population of the reserve is represented in the census papers as 1,057, it must be remembered that at no season of the year can more than three-quarters thereof be found, a large number being camped in various secluded spots fishing or hunting. In addition to this fact, it should be known that, bordering on the reserve, there is a large plateau known as Horse Plains, which is not only a good fishing-ground but a first rate winter cattle-range. There being very few whites in the neighborhood, Indians will slip across the line, and many are always to be found in that section, while it is often a matter of great difficulty to determine what portion does and what portion does not belong to this agency, as the locality referred to is en route to the lands of the Spokanes, Colvilles, and Cœur d'Alènes, all of which tribes speak the Flathead

language. For these reasons the estimate given in the aforesaid document will be found to exceed the population mentioned by name in the census returns by one-fourth, added to the Kootenais and Pend d'Oreilles, there being a correct list of the Flatheads, owing to the fact that they receive regular annuities.

2d. While those only who make a business of farming and "follow it" for a livelihood would, with us, be entitled to rank as farm-laborers, it would lead to a total misconception of the character of the Indians on this reservation were all others denied the credit of doing farm-work. While there are only ninety-six Indians who own farms, there are a great number of their relatives and friends who do a good deal of hunting, but who also assist to cultivate the ground. In fact, while there are very few who can be enrolled as regular laborers or mechanics, there are really a large number who do a considerable amount of work of one kind or another during the year, either for their fellows or in the neighboring settlements.

3d. The census being taken last winter, while yet there was no cultivation of the ground going on, the acreage represented as cultivated to a great extent represents the amount of land under fence, but as such is seldom, if ever, all tilled during any one year, the estimate of cultivated ground now furnished will be found considerably less.

4th. As stated among the statistical replies, there has as yet been no division of ground on this reservation. There being a considerable amount of arable land, any Indian who desires to become a farmer selects from the unoccupied parts thereof the location which suits him best, fences as much as he desires, and, being thoroughly independent in connection therewith, proceeds to cultivate.

5th. With respect to dress: Although there are few Indians of this section who have entirely discarded all the outward signs and appendages of their forefathers, there are perhaps still fewer who, in this particular, do not more or less imitate the white man, many to a very great extent.

These remarks being taken into consideration, I believe my report will be found thoroughly reliable, and I think there is nothing of moment to add, with the exception of a statement that, without doubt, these Indians are prosperous and happy; that they are pleased and contented with the treatment they have for some years received from the government, and that there is no reason why this state of affairs should be altered, unless the cupidity of the white race produces a struggle for the land of the red man for which, for the present at least, the former has no necessity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.,
*August* 20, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith present to you my third annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

This reservation is situated north of the Missouri River, and comprises all that part of the country lying between the Missouri River on the south, the British line on the north, the Marias River on the west, and the 109th parallel on the east, less the area covered by the military post of Fort Assinaboine, which covers an area of some 1,200 square miles of territory, more or less. The balance of the territory comprised within the bounds, as above stated, probably contains 2,500 square miles, and is unmistakably in both instances much larger than their wants require. The territory as above described is probably as valuable for stock-raising and other agricultural pursuits as any other portion of Montana, and already the whites are anxiously awaiting the time when they can bring their flocks to graze upon the land now held for the Indians. The Bear Paw Mountains, supposably rich in minerals and ores, has attractions for another class of our people, and they only await the extinguishment of the Indians' title to fully prospect for the precious metals.

In connection with its adaptability for grazing purposes I will state that last winter, while all through Montana the cold and depth of the snow was unprecedented, here at Belknap, and for a distance of 30 miles either way, the snow never at any time attained a depth of over 8 inches. Our beef herd was delivered about November 15, and to keep them from straying away I had to corral them nights for two months; still every one, except those slaughtered before, went through the winter and came out in the spring in good condition.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians at this post varies some with the different seasons. Some of the Assinaboines appear to have a disposition to go to Wolf Point, and some go north and take their money, thus becoming British Indians. When I find out such cases I

immediately take up their tickets, but there are always some of my Indians at Wolf Point and Cypress, and probably as many from those places here. A portion of the Gros Ventres have also a great desire to spend most of their time across the Missouri River, some of them staying nearly all the time with the Crows. A band of them went to visit the Arapahoes last fall, where they have relatives, so that the exact number cannot be given. The approximate number, according to our census, together with those away, is, Assinaboines, 900; Gros Ventres, 1,100.

I have lately received letters from ranchmen in the Judith country, complaining of the presence of some forty lodges of Gros Ventres, and stating that, although they had not caught them in the act, they had reason to believe that they were killing and living off their cattle, and asking for their removal. I immediately wrote to the commanding officer at Fort Maginnis, about 30 miles from where the Gros Ventres were camped, asking him to remove them across the Missouri River on to their own territory, and to use such force as was necessary to accomplish that result; up to this time I have not learned the outcome. When these Indians left the agency, about June 1, I expressly charged them not to cross the Missouri River, under pain of having the military sent after them. The main reason why these Indians are so determined to go off the reservation is that they can get whisky.

The Judith County is open to settlement, and is settling up with two classes of people; one class the ranchmen, who have large cattle and horse interests; they are good citizens, and are anxious to have the Indians kept away. Then the other class is just as anxious to have them come and stay through the winter, because they are most all of them traders in a small way and can purchase all the Indians' peltries for a song, and will and do trade them all the whisky they can pay for. The wood-choppers on the Missouri River are all doing the same thing, and I think it would be the right thing to clean them all out and allow no man to keep a wood-yard without being duly licensed, or send detectives to catch them in their nefarious traffic. The facts are, an Indian loves whisky as well or better than his white brother, and will take just as great risks and go as far to get it as they will; and no agent can, in the present condition of the country, fully control all his Indians.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished the past year were ample for all their wants, taken in connection with what they get by hunting and what they raised last year. Still they are poor—poor in clothing for two reasons; they made but few robes and skins last fall and winter, thus cutting them short in their trade, and also from the half-breeds' trading them out of a large proportion of their annuity goods.

And while upon this subject I might as well say that the half-breeds are a terrible nuisance, and should be immediately abated, or relegated to their own country. Every one of them is a trader, and trades the Indians out of the goods sent to the Indians by the government. An Indian is just as intemperate in the use of black tea as he would be in the use of whisky, and for a little tea the half-breed can buy almost anything an Indian has, so that the British half-breed gets as much benefit from the goods furnished by the government as do the Indians themselves. I propose to make an example of some of them the coming season if occasion requires, but the best and right way to control these matters is to drive them all out of the country, at the same time punishing them by confiscating horses, carts, &c. I might also say that they use every endeavor to keep our own Indians away from buffalo, by falsehoods, threats, and by forming combinations to drive the buffalo away from this part of the country. Buffalo are now within 50 miles of this post, but the half-breeds and Northern Indians are moving in such numbers that they will soon be slaughtered and driven out.

RELATION WITH THE WHITES.

In this direction I can do no better than to copy my report of last year, viz: My Indians are eminently friendly with the whites, although disappointed in not being protected in rights of territory. I have failed to see anything in their general conduct that would indicate anything but the most friendly disposition. It has been my aim to keep them fully assured that the whites would always be their friends and protect them in all their rights, but they are somewhat incredulous in regard to the latter statement, saying, and with truth, that if such was the fact, the military at Fort Assinaboine would show more of a disposition to drive out the trespassers upon the reservation.

MORALS.

I should be pleased to be able to say that their morals had improved since the date of my last report, but candor compels me to say that I can see no appreciable difference. The same causes and the same influences combine, as it probably always has and will, upon their first contact with civilization, to drag them down in the scale of morality. I believe it will take many years of trials and conscientious work [illegible] the influences of good schools and agricultural pursuits, before, an approa[illegible] and ways of the whites will be reached by this people.

AGRICULTURE.

In agricultural pursuits I am pleased to give a good report. The season has been propitious from the start, and everything that has been put into the ground has thriven wonderfully. We had broken in the spring 20 acres of ground, which was sown to oats. They are now being cut, and although not an extra crop (which could not be expected on new breaking), still will repay the expense incurred. Of wheat but little was sown; it is a good crop. Of potatoes there were probably planted 26 acres; they are a good crop and will yield heavily. Of corn the seed was bad, and in some cases it did not come up, but what did come up, say two-thirds of a stand, is first rate; the King Philip variety that I ordered is now in the ear, and if we do not have early frosts will probably mature; sweet corn is fit for the table. Of turnips there are probably 30 acres; they are a good crop; the early-sown is fit for use, and are being used by the Indians. Pumpkins and squashes bid fair, but rather late; they were planted on new breaking. All kinds of garden vegetables are very fine.

I cannot close this part of my report without giving my opinion in relation to the capacity and adaptability of this country for agricultural and grazing purposes; of the latter I have already spoken. I have now been here long enough to watch the growth of three seasons' crops, and I can say all those three years the crops have been good, and I believe that if land sufficient could be broken, and seed and implements furnished, wheat enough could be raised in the next three years to supply these Indians with all the bread they would need. Of course, a grist-mill would be necessary. There are several sites on Milk River, near the agency, where such a mill could be erected, with sufficient power and water to run two run of stones, if needed. I believe this country is peculiarly adapted to raising of small grains of all kinds, and of root crops there has been no failure since I have been here. So that it is my opinion that as a matter of profit it would be well for the department to at once cause to be broken at least 300 acres more land, and the erection of a mill, with a view to the Indians raising their own bread at an early day. I have no doubt but with proper management the result would be satisfactory.

INDIAN FARMING.

Some 75 families of Indians have remained at the agency all summer, and double that number have been here part of the time. There are about 200 allotments of lands to Indians, and in all cases where the Indians have remained, their crops, with the assistance and supervision of the head farmer, have been well tended and will give good returns. There will be no trouble in the future in getting quite a proportion of the Assinaboines to till the soil, and the proportion will increase with each succeeding year. The Gros Ventres do not fall into those ways as readily as the Assinaboines; they are quite ready to accept the fruits of others' labors, and no doubt will in time join in the production of the same.

While I write, most of my Indians are here near the agency, or on their way here. They have been away for some time, and have had a successful hunt. They are bringing large quantities of dried meat, which I am storing for them. They will stay for a few weeks, and then start out again for another hunt. Some of them while here will cut hay, and propose to build themselves log houses this fall. In the advancement in agricultural pursuits, I am pleased to record a decided advancement.

ILLICIT TRADING.

The aggregation of so many Indians in the Milk River country and in the neighborhood of the Milk River has produced a lot of illicit traders, who mostly have their headquarters at Carroll, on the Missouri River, not within my jurisdiction. Whisky is there sold to Indians and half-breeds, openly and in any quantity that they can pay for. They also send out traders into the lower Milk River country, and trade whisky, tea, &c. My own Indians, as near as I can learn, get but little if any, their trade being mostly confined to the North or British Indians. A party of 50 lodges of Crees passed here on their way north some days ago. Two of my police found a bottle in one of their lodges, of most villainous stuff which they called whisky, and confiscated and brought it to me. They had, it seems, enough to last them all the way from Carroll and have some left when they arrived here. Something should be done to break up this traffic. I would advise a little detective work at Carroll and vicinity.

INDIAN POLICE

are not as effective as I could wish. I am of the opinion that they should have a white man as leader, and as the position might be a little dangerous, I would recommend that he, if one of the employés, should receive additional pay. I intend to reorganize them this fall with a white man at their head, when I do not doubt they will be more efficient.

SCHOOLING.

-hool has been kept up most of the time during the last year, and with very The needs and good of the service require the establishment of a board-

ing-school at as early a day as practicable. To that end I submitted a plan to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for boarding-school house, which was approved. Later, estimates for material were submitted, since which time I have heard nothing from it; but I am in hopes that the erection of buildings and the establishment of a boarding-school will not be delayed, for upon the accomplishment of educational facilities very much for the well being of these Indians depends; in fact upon these agencies depends the moral, social, and civilized elevation of these people.

In conclusion, I wish it to be understood that in this respect I have aimed to give nothing but facts. I have striven to in no wise overrate or overstate, but to give facts as they appear to my mind, and although the advancement of the people under my charge may not have been all I could wish, still it has been all that could reasonably be expected. It has been my endeavor to impress upon them the necessity that existed that they should engage in agriculture pursuits, and by their own labor secure to themselves the necessaries of life. I have demonstrated to them the certainty that by their labor in tilling the soil they could feed themselves and their children. I have also demonstrated to my own satisfaction that small grains and all the root crops can be successfully raised in this far northern latitude. In my endeavors to show and teach these Indians in tilling their soil, I flatter myself that my efforts have not been in vain, but that late years will show that with proper care and assistance they will slowly but gradually advance on their way to comfort and civilization. An agent's duties partake largely of the duties of a teacher, and in my opinion the future welfare of the race depends wholly upon the agent's and his subordinates' adaptability as teachers. And while with the greatest of care and the most conscientious work the progress of the Indian will be necessarily slow, and many things will occur to disappoint and discourage the friends of the Indians, still the years as they pass will each show a little gain on the way towards civilization and civilized pursuits.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE OF FORT PECK AGENCY,
*Montana Territory, August 27*, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1881.

In submitting my annual report it affords me pleasure to state that the Indians belonging to this agency are peaceable and well disposed, both toward the whites and toward each other, and to know that my labor with them has made them feel the necessity of tilling the soil. Their progress was checked in no little extent by the arrival of the hostiles from the British possessions, of which I will speak further; but now that this element has been removed, a great change for the better may be expected.

There have been no crimes committed by the Indians during the year that have been brought to my notice, and very few have been punished for disobedience. Good feeling prevails generally, and my every-day work has been to retain this.

I notice with regret the

EXECUTIVE ORDER

cutting off a portion of this reservation where their best and only hunting ground was left. This will deprive the Indians of their great resource, the buffalo. In itself this would not be a misfortune to them, if Congress had provided otherwise for their support, as up to this time the buffalo have made at least one-third of their subsistence. Without further notice than by the Executive order itself that this land had been restored to the public domain, I have endeavored to prepare my Indians to receive that news, but not successfully. They feel that at any time their farms and houses may be taken from them, in a like manner, to give to the white man.

I hope and trust that Congress will not delay in giving these people a home that they will know and feel is theirs, and not to be taken from them. Further, I believe that an Executive order setting aside that land was as sacred as though Congressional action had been taken in the matter, and, if I may be allowed to say, I do not believe it right to, by another Executive order, reclaim a portion so set aside, as it cannot be understood by the Indians.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

The agency is located on the north side of the Missouri River, about 60 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River, on a high plateau of land 60 feet above the Missouri River bottom.

TRIBES.

The tribes belonging to this agency are the Yanktonnai Sioux, with some Santee and Teton at Poplar River (agency proper), and Assinaboine Sioux at Wolf Point, numbering, according to the late census taken by Census Office, Yanktonnai, Santee, and Teton, 4,814; Assinaboine, 1,413. These tribes are situated twenty-two miles apart.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

at Poplar River are agent's house, 38 by 40, two stories, frame; warehouse, 33 by 100, two stories, frame; two frame cottages, 16 by 32, with L, one story, erected for employés' dwellings; one other, same as above, partially completed; school-house, 20 by 40, one story, frame; one log house, 16 by 18, one story, dirt roof; slaughter-house, 20 by 30, log, with shingle roof, board floor; carpenter shop, 16 by 24, log, dirt roof; blacksmith shop, 16 by 18, log, dirt roof; root-cellar, 20 by 40, log, dirt roof; ice-house, 16 by 20, log, dirt roof; cattle-scales house, capacity of scales 30,000 pounds; boarding school, partially complete, north side 114 feet, west end 57 feet, east end 51 feet, forming three sides of a square, 1½ stories high, built on stone foundation, walls of hewn logs, finished with lime mortar, pine floors, roof, doors, and windows. This will make a good-looking building, warm and convenient, when completed.

TRADERS.

Leighton & Jordan have a large store building, stables and corral, located 150 feet west from government warehouse; space occupied 100 by 200 feet. Charles Aubery is building a new post north from Leighton & Jordan. Buildings and corral at Tooley Creek, 12 miles from Poplar Creek, for the beef cattle. The corral is 300 by 300 feet, and the house 18 by 20, log; stable 16 by 30, log. At

WOLF POINT

superintendent's house, frame, 16 by 32, with L 14 by 16; storehouse, 28 by 50, frame, two stories; employés house, 16 by 40, log, pine floor, shingle roof. The old log warehouse is now used for storing machinery. The old log house, formally used as a dwelling, now used for a school-room and employés mess. Steam saw-mill, capacity 30 horse-power, is now in good condition, having had it moved back from the river bank and repaired.

Trading post here of Charles Aubery is a neat and commodious place.

INDIAN HOUSES.

I have now seventy Indian families living in log houses, which they have built themselves, with little help of the agency carpenter, receiving doors, windows, and nails from the government. Now, I have the mill in good repair, and with the assistance granted by the department I shall be able to construct a much better class of buildings for them. They are anxious to have houses, and with the assistance of the agency carpenter and Indian apprentices they will build them.

FARMING.

The government is farming about 55 acres at Poplar Creek; Wolf Point, 60 acres; total 115, as follows: 44 acres oats, 25 potatoes, 30 corn, 6 beans; beets, carrots, pumpkins, &c., 5 acres, from which I estimate will be 1,300 bushels oats (oats badly damaged at Poplar River by army worm), 1,200 bushels potatoes, 900 bushels corn, 50 bushels beans, 300 bushels beets, 200 bushels carrots, 200 bushels rutabagas.

Industrial school farm, 30 acres; 12 to 14 acres under cultivation, and, although planted late, the vegetables look well.

The Yanktonnais are farming 400 acres; the Assinaboines 175 acres; a total of 575 acres, which I divided into 950 allotments, or farms, and they again subdivided among their friends, so nearly all have small farms; I do not think there is over one dozen families without a farm. They understand that all full-grown able-bodied male Indians would farm, or do without sugar, coffee, and tobacco. The system has worked well, and the result an abundant harvest for them. The farms were well cultivated. I can say that the 950 farms belonging to my Indians were, on an average, as well cultivated as the same number in any State or Territory that I have resided in. I estimate that the Indians will raise 6,000 bushels corn, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels beans, and each Indian will have some squash, pumpkins, melons, &c. I have sown about 30 acres flat turnips on new land, but the weather was so dry since they were sown they will be a failure. This year I have had 300 acres of prairie broken, and having better farm machinery and stock, I feel confident that I can do more farm work next season.

The farms are situated as follows:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Between the agency buildings and the Missouri River | 220 |
| Boarding-school farm north of agency | 30 |
| At Deer-tails, 7 miles east of the agency | 100 |

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| At Alkali Creek, 6 miles east of agency | 20 |
| At Frenchman's Point, 18 miles east of Poplar River | 24 |
| At Box Elder, 4 miles west of Poplar River | 130 |
| At Two Chimneys, 25 miles east of Poplar River | 15 |
| At Grangerville, 2 miles west of Wolf Point | 80 |
| At Wolf Point | 70 |
| At Little Wolf Creek, 2 miles east of Wolf Point | 15 |
| At Spread Eagle, 10 miles east of Wolf Point | 10 |

By this you will see my object is to scatter the Indians as much as possible, thus avoiding all strife, and I am glad to state that the male Indians are beginning to shoulder the yoke, thus relieving their wives and daughters from the burdens of toil.

### HUNTING.

The Indians had a fair hunt last fall and winter, a large hunting party remaining out in the buffalo country till early in January, when they returned with an abundance of dried meat and plenty of good buffalo robes, which they sold to the traders at a good price. Good robes were sold, to my knowledge, for twelve ($12) dollars.

Early in February the Missouri River broke up, flooding all the valley and timber land by from one to fifteen feet of water; deer and antelope gathered on the high timbered points, along the river, and became an easy victim to the hunter, they often killing them with their hatchets, as they could not escape on the ice. I estimate 7,000 deer and antelope were killed during February and March. Early in July all the Indians who had horses went across the river 30 to 100 miles southwest, where they found buffalo in abundance. A large majority of the Indians remaining out during July and August; they claim to have killed and dressed 4,500 buffaloes during this hunt, and now have 3,500 dressed hides, worth on an average $2.

### EDUCATION

of the children at this agency has progressed slowly, and I am not satisfied at what is being accomplished in the day schools. I can report some improvement in the last two years at Wolf Point, but am inclined to believe that there can be no permanent advancement made in day schools until the Indians have fixed homes. At Wolf Point the school has made some advancement under Mr. Hedenberg.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions sent Rev. G. W. Wood to extend their work among the Indians at this place. They have built two buildings, dwelling and school-house, and their mission work is to some extent successful, but not much could be expected in the time they have labored here.

Rev. Snyder is in charge of the boarding-school; sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church; began his work on August 1, 1881.

### MEDICAL.

There has been gradual improvement in the various diseases of the camp. There is greater confidence placed in the physician, and in his ability, consequently the number of his patients is wonderfully increased. The native doctors are very much afraid they are going to lose their practice, and use every means in their power to prevent the Indians from seeking aid of the physician, Dr. Woodbridge.

### HOSTILES AND MILITARY.

The hostiles arriving from Sitting Bull's camp, during the fall of 1880, as it was impossible for me to govern them with what force was at my command, damaged and stole from the agency Indians until the ones the least disposed to disorderly conduct joined with them, and it was with the utmost caution that the work was carried on. But for the patience and bold front presented by the few here we would undoubtedly have had serious trouble.

On the 12th day of October, 1880, Capt. O. B. Read arrived here with two companies of the Eleventh United States Infantry, and from that on we were at least enabled to compel the hostiles to stop their regular demands for provisions; although they had never been successful in obtaining this, it was decidedly unpleasant to have them flourish their guns at times when we knew we were powerless. Major Ilges arrived in December, and after trying all peaceable measures to induce the hostiles to surrender, he was compelled on the 2d day of January to attack their camp, which was then directly opposite the agency on the south bank of the Missouri River. He captured about 100 men, 200 women and children. This was the starting point, and from that on the followers of the noted chief Sitting Bull have surrendered one by one until S. B. himself, weakened by successive desertions caused by Capt. McDonald, C. M. P., and Capt. O. B. Read, U. S. A., surrendered at Fort Buford.

THE INDIAN POLICE

have been as faithful as an Indian can be with as little idea of civilization and government; all I have asked them to do, they did, as well as they knew how.

Much credit is due them for the amount they do, receiving only $5 per month for their services, and I repeat their salary ought to be $15 per month, instead of $5.

THE PAST YEAR

has been a rule of kindness and respectful treatment, not only by myself, but by all persons connected with the agency. The Sabbath is strictly observed, and one of the many rules is, never make a promise to the Indians without fulfilling it. Gambling is almost stopped. Horse racing has entirely ceased. Much could be said that points to their advancement, and to an occasional visitor, not noticeable, but to one who knew them two years ago the changes are marked and significant.

I desire, in conclusion, to give prominence to the satisfaction I feel at the increased thrift, providence, and advancement of the Yanktonais and Assinaboine Indians. As evidence the increased area of land under cultivation, the desire for cattle, cows, pigs, and fowls, comfortable homes, and the wish everywhere exemplified to abandon entirely their old ways, and assimilate themselves to the whites around them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PORTER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
*Nohart, Nebr., August* 31, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of circular received, dated July 1, 1881, I transmit to the Indian Department the following report for this agency for the year ending at this date.

The Great Nemaha Agency is composed of two tribes of Indians, the Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri. The reservations of these tribes adjoin each other and comprise about 22,000 acres of as fine land for agriculture or grazing purposes as is usually found in so large a tract. It yields abundantly when properly tilled and the natural grasses are among the most nutritious.

The white settlements that surround the reserve are often the cause of much annoyance in consequence of depredations committed. It would eminently gratify the wishes of the whites could the Indians be induced to dispose of their present home and seek an abode elsewhere; and they avail themselves of opportunities to spread discontent, if possible, among the tribes by unasked-for advice; and although their influence has in some instances shown its deleterious effects, it is gratifying to know that the most of our people are attached to their homes and would with great reluctance relinquish them and seek new ones.

It is rarely that the whites have occasion to complain of the doings of the Indians. The latter treat them with respect, and I believe that when sober their reputation as peaceful characters will compare very favorably with an equal number of whites. But strong drink is the greatest curse that besets the red man, and unprincipled whites in the settlements, knowing this weakness and regardless of the consequences that may follow, will barter their own souls that they may fill their coffers with their unlawful and ill-gotten gains. This bartering in strong drink in conducted in such a surreptitious manner that it has been found very difficult to convict parties or even ascertain where it is obtained, the Indians being unwilling to turn informers.

We have been further annoyed by having the property of the Indians stolen, some five or six horses and considerable other property having disappeared, and although a reward has been offered, efforts to recover them have proved unavailing.

THE IOWAS.

These Indians number 130 according to the enrollment for the spring payment There has been an excess of 5 births over the deaths. Within the past year 47 of the tribe have sought homes in the Indian Territory, but they have mostly been of those rambling, discontented dispositions, who would do very little good while here themselves, and endeavor to infuse into others the same spirit of unrest that has caused them to throw away the golden opportunities afforded of bettering their condition, making for themselves pleasant homes and enjoying the comforts of civilized life. With perhaps a few exceptions those who remain are satisfied with the present home. They are frequently asking to have improvements made to their dwellings or new ones built, wells dug, &c., which gives evidence of their progress in the ways of civilized life. They mostly conform to the usages of the whites in their manner of dress. Nearly all

are supplied with comfortable houses and convenient water, either from wells or springs. Several are supplied with sewing-machines, their individual property; have rooms carpeted, and the customs of their former life are gradually being obliterated. There have been two new houses built and one had an addition put to it.

They are gradually increasing the acreage of tillable land. Near 190 acres were put in with wheat, but owing to the unusually severe weather of last winter the yield will scarcely be more than half the usual average, perhaps, judging from what is already threshed, not exceeding 1,750 bushels. The continuous dry weather of the season has so injured the corn crop that it will not yield more than one-fourth the usual quantity, and it will be a serious question as to how the stock is to be furnished with grain the coming winter. Had the corn received more thorough cultivation it would have been better able to have stood the severe drought. But the Indians were on one of their unprofitable visiting tours at the time the crop needed the most careful attention. Owing to the dry weather there is also a meager supply of grass, but perhaps sufficient hay can be gathered to meet our wants during the winter.

THE SCHOOL.

There has been erected during the year a commodious and finely constructed building for the boarding-school of the Iowas, with many of the modern conveniences of a building for such a purpose. The school has had a session of ten months, the last two of which were held in said building. The average attendance has been twenty. There is a tract of upwards of eighty acres of land in connection with the school, from which the meats and flour necessary for the school are expected to be raised. The scholars perform what manual labor is required of and adapted to them, and it is the testimony of those who are in position to know that the progress in their studies has been as rapid and satisfactory as with any other class of scholars.

THE SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI

live upon the northern portion of the reserve. They are now 63 in number. The deaths are 3 in excess of the births.

This tribe has not made as rapid strides towards civilized life. They hold more tenaciously to the savage costume and customs, and in consequence of the large annuity they receive do not feel so much the necessity of performing manual labor or entering into farming operations. They have, however, usually cultivated crops to supply their stock with grain and themselves partly with flour. They are already furnished with good houses; mostly have wells, and are desiring more improvements, being willing that their funds shall be used for the best interests of the tribe. The thrift which is apparent in the settlements and among two or three of their own number, cannot fail to have a very salutary effect upon the tribe. The prospects for the future are, however, encouraging, as they are now showing a disposition to enlarge in farming operations, having already within the year used nearly 5,000 pounds of wire in fencing, and have requested over 5,000 pounds more, which has already arrived. We believe that in the near future more glowing accounts can be given of the progress of this people, but the advance will not be rapid so long as they annually receive as much money as is now at their command. The poor condition of the crops that are referred to in the report from the Iowas will apply equally well to the Sac and Fox of Missouri, with the exception that they have a plentiful supply of grass.

There is a school mostly supported from their funds for the education of their children. A family is employed to board the children at two dollars per week each. The number of children of school-going age is 17, with an average attendance of 9¼ for the year. It would be more encouraging if there was a greater degree of interest evinced in the education of their offspring. The present condition, however, of the people, when compared to what it was twenty or thirty years ago, gives us cause to know that the labor in their behalf has been attended with very beneficial results, and the Indian problem, although not entirely solved, has progressed so far that it needs no prophetic vision to discern the probabilities of the race in the future.

AUGUSTUS BROSIUS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *August* 20, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1881, I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ending August 20, 1881, with statistical information for the same period.

RESERVATION.

This reservation, which is the garden of Nebraska, has an area of 43,000 acres, a large percentage of which is available for farming purposes. The soil is excellent and it

has a natural drainage.[1] There are several lateral streams, all of which flow into the Blue River, which penetrates the reserve from north to south ten miles in a direct line. The Blue, as well as its tributaries, is fringed with narrow belts of timber, consisting of oak, ash, and elm. Springs abound, giving an abundance of excellent water, summer and winter. The climate is delightful and very healthy.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings consist of industrial boarding school, agent's residence, two cottages for employés, grist-mill, commissary, council-house, jail, two granaries, blacksmith and carpenter shops, barns, sheds, &c., all in very good condition.

AGENCY FARM AND CROPS.

The agency farm comprises about 340 acres, but a small portion of which has been utilized this year in expectation of moving to the Territory before crops could mature. Seventy acres of wheat, however, were sown, which was destroyed by the unprecedented cold weather ofthe past winter, supplemented by numerous blizzards. The heavy floods of spring very effectually prevented the early planting of corn, but we finally succeeded in getting about sixty acres, which will produce about one-half a crop. We sowed twenty acres of oats which threshed out 443 bushels.

The past year has been a very discouraging one for crops in this section. The Indians have made but little progress in agriculture this year; after the visit of the chiefs to Washington, where they were assured that they would be moved to the Territory some time during the summer, they declined putting in any crops, as they did not wish to go away leaving growing crops behind; but they assure me that they will go to work in earnest when they are located in the Territory, the Otoes' promised land.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The industrial boarding-school for the past year has been well attended, there being an average daily attendance of 24 out of 42 children of school-going age. But few of them knew their letters at the commencement of school, and those who attended regularly have made very gratifying progress in their studies and the different branches of work which was assigned them. The only complaint made during the year was about rations. The parents of the children want them increased, and if the children of other tribes are as hearty eaters as the Otoe children, there certainly is a necessity for it.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is improving. They are gradually learning that the way of the white "medicine man" is the best. Many have presented themselves at the dispensary lately for treatment that one year ago could not be induced to take our medicine on any terms. With the influence of the Indian doctors destroyed, one of the greatest steps towards civilization will have been made. Their power hitherto has been supreme, and none but the hardiest could survive their treatment.

POLICE.

The force organized by my predecessor not being satisfactory, I reorganized it last February. The officers were disposed, as I found them, to be entirely under the influence of the chiefs. I reduced the force from fifteen to nine, as I found that force sufficient for the business at this agency. The present force are giving better satisfaction, and, with the chief of police to lead, will execute and have executed all orders assigned them. There is some trouble to collect them when wanted, as most of them have families, and it takes most of the time to find food for them, the pay not being sufficient to maintain their families without doing other work. In order to make this branch of the service more effective, the pay should be increased, so that they can give their entire attention to their duties.

CATTLE HERD.

The unparalleled severity of the past winter told heavily upon our stock. Fully 25 per cent. of the cattle herd was destroyed, though every effort was put forth to save them. The herd now numbers 237. I reduced the ration of meat to the minimum in the spring, as the herd came out, in every sense of the word, spring poor. They are now in fine condition, with every prospect of keeping the above number good.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians have given but little trouble in the past year, and are as happy as can be. When any disputes arose between them they invariably brought the case before me, and have in every instance accepted my ruling. They are very patient, and if properly treated can be got along with easily. Their besetting sins are their love of whisky and their dislike of work. One has been taught them, the other inherited.

Both evils can be eradicated by proper treatment. They promised me if I would help them to move to the Territory that they would show me what an Otoe could accomplish as a farmer, and I shall hold them to their word.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
*Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *August* 22, 1881.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions and conformity to regulations of the department, I submit my fifth annual report of the condition of the consolidated Santee and Flandreau Agency, including the Poncas of Dakota.

The Santee Agency is located on the southwest bank of the Missouri River, in Knox County, Nebraska. The reservation is 12 miles wide and extends back from river from 12 to 18 miles, according to bends in river; contains near 115,000 acres of land, much of which is bluff land, unfit for cultivation. There are several streams running through the reservation, viz, Bazille Creek, East Branch, Lost Creek, Good Thunder Creek, and Cook's Creek, along and at the head of which there is more or less good farming land and considerable timber, principally cotton, oak, and elm, some walnut, ash, and cedar.

The Indians have selected their land in severalty along and at the head of these streams, have generally tried to procure 160 acres, and are opening up farms of various sizes, and have from 5 to 50 acres under cultivation.

As they are thus located, like white people, a stranger traveling through the country would not know that he was traveling through an Indian reservation unless informed of the fact, for I am sure the majority of their places would compare favorably with their white neighbors.

Just here I feel that I should speak again of the land title, as it is a subject I have been writing about for the last four years and nothing special accomplished. I must confess I feel somewhat discouraged. But as I have told the Santee Indians, with my hands uplifted, that I would stand by them until they received a more lasting title to their homes, I must repeat here to you, and all who may read what I have formerly said, that the Santees should have this land given to them by a law that could not be changed, so that the white man could not take their homes from them without their consent. At present they have but little assurance that they can remain here, and I know it has been a drawback to them in the way of self-support, for they have repeatedly informed me that they do not wish to open up a farm for a white man to take from them when the whites may feel like doing so. They want a lasting title to their homes the same as a white man, and I think it wicked in the first degree for us as a nation to withhold any longer such a sacred right, that of liberty and a free home, from these people, who eventually will be recognized as a part of our nation, exercising the rights of citizenship as we do. And I believe the majority of the Santees to-day are in advance of many of those who are recognized as citizens, and would make better neighbors and more loyal citizens. In the name of the power that rules cannot we bring force to bear that will make right prevail and produce such a law as will allow the Santee Indians, and those similarly situated, to select their land and hold it as their permanent homes.

The Santees and Flandreaus are a part of the great Sioux Nation, who at one time were acknowledged to be one of the finest bodies of Indians on this continent, and were said to be superior to any wild men seen. They were our friends, and it was their boast for many years that their hands had not been stained with the blood of the white man. They had possession of and claimed the northern portion of the country extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and by treaties made from time to time their land has been taken from them, and at this time many of them do not have a foot of land left which they can hold sacred and inviolably; and we say it is not just. See the reports of committee after committee who have been sent out to investigate the cause of trouble and wars, and the general conclusion arrived at is that the white man has not been just in dealing with the Indian as a man, thus creating war and bloodshed. The Indian is a man and must be recognized as such. He is susceptible to feelings of kindness, has a heart that can be reached with acts of love, and if we deal justly, loving mercy, the Indian question can be solved and he become a good citizen. I believe in having laws to protect them in the right and to punish them in the wrong.

The Santee and Flandreau Indians all wear citizen dress, hunt but little, have abandoned the Indian dance and paint, attend church, and hold the Christian religion in high esteem. The Congregational and Episcopal churches have made great effort to christianize these people, and I think have met with good success, and in their efforts to send out native missionaries deserve much credit.

At Santee there are three regular boarding schools, one supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions, under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs. They have a collection of large, commodious buildings for their purpose. One supported by the Protestant Episcopal Mission, under the supervision of Rev. Wm. W. Fowler, conducted by Miss Amelia Ives. One industrial manual labor school, supported by the government, under the care of the agent, in charge of Joseph H. Steer and wife. These schools are all doing good work. Children are brought here from other agencies to be educated. The missions educate teachers and preachers, send them among other tribes, and they are doing good. Amelia Ives, of the Episcopal, and Rev. A. L. Riggs, of the Congregational Missions, have been engaged in the mission work for a number of years, and I think that they with the other members of their mission are faithful laborers, deserving the prayers and support of their missions. There are three religious societies engaged at Santee in the work of civilization, and I am glad to say are working in harmony with each other, endeavoring to promote the principles of truth, justice, love, and mercy among the Indians, and practicing the Christian leaven among themselves.

The government buildings at Santee Agency comprise 2 industrial school buildings, 6 dwelling-houses (log and frame), 3 work-shops, 1 council-house or office, 2 warehouses, 1 machine-house, 1 saw-mill, smoke-house, ice-house, jail, physician's office, harness-shop, trader's house and store, 2 granaries, 2 brick (double) dwellings, 1 grist-mill, and dwelling house 10 miles from agency.

The Santees have been receiving weekly rations for a number of years which are gradually being withdrawn from them. At the present time the tribe at large receive two-third ration of beef; the old, blind, and helpless, of whom there are about 100, receive the rations allowed to Indians. We hope to be able to make arrangement by which we can take special care of the aged and infirm, in having a building erected to be used as hospital and almshouse, thereby doing away with the issue of rations, and secure better care for the aged and infirm.

Our annuity supplies are purchased by the department, and are generally received during July and August. They are inspected and generally prove to be of good quality. The year's supply of beef cattle, about 500 head, are received at one delivery. Indian herders are employed. I find them to be very efficient and good care takers.

The winter of 1880–'81 was one long to be remembered on account of quantity of snow, severe cold, and long duration. The snow drifted, and in the valleys and ravines was from ten to fifty feet deep; in many places covered the dwellings and stables of the Indians and settlers, causing great suffering among the people and cattle. The ice in the Missouri River froze to the depth of from two to four feet thick. The snow and ice commenced to melt the latter part of March, which caused the river to rise from 15 to 20 feet, ice piling up from two to ten feet along the bottom land destroying many cattle, and doing great damage to all kinds of property along the river.

The wheat crop this season has been almost an entire failure. Corn, oats, potatoes, and vegetables have generally been good. Had sown and planted this year 1,127 acres to wheat, 883 acres corn, 30 acres oats, and 503 acres to potatoes, &c. Total under cultivation, 2,543 acres.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops are worked entirely by Indian labor, also care of stock and farm work; have an Indian clerk and find him efficient, and a good man. I have Indians employed in mill and harness shops, and as a rule find them to be good apprentices. Expect to make the harness necessary for use at Santee, and in a short time manufacture for other agencies. I also have them employed in the manufacture of brick; expect to make 125,000 this season, entirely with Indian labor, except the burning. I have no trouble to get Indians as apprentices and for all kinds of laborers. The hay for feeding beef cattle, about 500 tons, has been put up by Indians. They have entire charge of the thrashing, reaping, and mowing machines. We do not inquire if the Indians will work, for we know that by far the majority of them will work, and when we have it to be done, we ask, and the necessary labor is performed. In this, as well as in many other things, we can see the effects of civilization. The young men who have been taught from youth, understand how to handle the hoe, shovel, plow, reaping, thrashing, and mowing machines, and work with ease, while the older ones take hold awkwardly, and labor with difficulty. Here is where we must commence civilization, among the young, and train the mind to put into operation those faculties which will enable them to perform the works of husbandry with ease and satisfaction. The war-path will thus be abandoned, and the white and red man be at peace.

Inasmuch as I feel that our most successful Indian work lies in the education of the young, I would call attention to the fact that the government industrial school at this agency could accommodate about 15 scholars from other agencies, 10 females and 5 males.

The Flandreau Indians were formerly Santees, who left Santee on account of their land titles, and took up homesteads along the Sioux River, near Flandreau, Moody

County, Dakota, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, which extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, to Indians (with restrictions), provided they abandon their tribal relation and leave the home they have on the reservation among their people. These people were loth to give up their homes at Santee, but were determined to have a home they could call their own, and by the aid of friends succeeded in making good selections. They have procured eighty-five homesteads of from 40 to 160 acres each; have 700 acres under cultivation, and 600 acres broken this year.

They have chosen a beautiful country. When they first located they had but few white neighbors; the land generally belonged to the government. At present they have plenty of white settlers among them, and the land has all been taken up. The town of Flandreau has grown to be quite a thriving village, with a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway passing through it, giving life and thrift to the country.

It is a difficult matter to measure the progress in civilization during the space of one year, but by looking back and comparing the last four years with the present, we are assured that the majority of the Flandreau Indians are advancing. They have two churches, in which religious instruction is imparted by two native ministers. Their land has become valuable, and there is quite a pressure brought to bear upon them which is calculated to induce them to sell out. The Indian makes but little calculation for the future, and when he has the comforts of life he is willing to divide with his friends. From this cause we find the Indian is not one to accumulate much property around him, and in having a sum of money or a good pair of horses offered him for his land, it is quite a trial for him not to accept. For this cause we feel that some restriction should be put upon Indian titles. But in this they are not unlike the majority of white settlers, who take the advance, soon become dissatisfied when civilization gathers around them, sell out and go farther west, seeking a new home.

The government has been extending care to the Flandreau people in the way of farming implements, stock, and some assistance in seed and houses. They pay their taxes promptly, their word can be relied upon, and they make good neighbors. They number 306 souls; during this year 30 have been born and 14 have died. Flandreau is 140 miles north of Santee. I get there about twice a year, spring and fall. They meet me when I go there, and inform me what they would like me to do for them.

Their homesteads extend along the Sioux River for a distance of perhaps 20 miles, Flandreau being about the center of settlement. The government school house is located here. John Eastman is employed by government as teacher. He understands the English language, and is a good teacher. Some of the children who live at too great a distance to attend this school go to the district schools near them, with their white neighbors.

The Poncas are a faction of the Ponca tribe who were removed to Indian Territory a few years ago, became dissatisfied with their southern homes, and came back to their old reservation on the Niobrara River, a part of them locating on said stream about two miles from Missouri River. They are designated as the Poncas of Dakota. In dress and general appearance they are behind the Santee and Flandreau people. Many of them wear blankets, have long hair, and dress in their native costumes. They have some good men among them who are making a start, and I think will advance rapidly in civilization. They are generally industrious, have had a hard struggle to sustain themselves since they came here, and had it not been for kind friends some of them would have perished during the past winter. They have had no regular agent. During the spring I purchased some seed for them, have quite recently paid them $10,000 annuity money, and have instructions at present to expend $3,000 for them in the purchase of farming implements, stock, &c. The land upon which the Poncas at present are located belongs to the Sioux by error in treaty. The present prospects are that said error will be corrected and the Ponca land will be given back to them, or a sufficiency at least, for their use. Houses will be built, schools will be established, and they permanently started towards civilization again. They have planted this year 200 acres in corn and 25 acres in potatoes. Have 80 horses, 6 yoke of oxen, 58 swine, and 5 cows, and have put up a large quantity of hay. They numbered at time of enrollment for annuity payment 175 persons, but since making payment some have left, and I don't believe the actual number of settlers will exceed 160 souls.

In closing up my report for the year, I can say upon the whole we have had a satisfactory year's work. We can see that advancement has been made. The Indians are learning to rely more upon themselves for help, and are more willing to send their children to school. The white employés are being reduced, and the Indians are taking their places. I believe the American people, by a large majority, wish the Indian God-speed in civilization, and that the President, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner are doing what they can to promote the cause. What I feel we greatly need at the present time is proper legislation and a hearty co-operation between the parties named and our wise law-makers. I hope the latter will take into consideration the large amount of money that is appropriated each year for civilization, and in doing

this will make laws which will enable us to bring the Indian to his proper standard, there to hold and respect him among the people of our land of liberty and freedom.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I respectfully submit this as my second annual report, having been appointed to this agency in July, 1880:

The agency is a consolidated one, composed of two tribes of Indians, the Winnebagoes, numbering 1,422, and the Omahas, numbering 1,121, aggregating 2,543 souls. The agency contains 310,000 acres of land, divided between the two tribes as follows: The Winnebagoes have 130,000 acres and the Omahas 180,000. Both reservations are bounded on the east by the Missouri River, and distant from Sioux City, Iowa, to the agency of the Winnebagoes, 22 miles in a southerly direction, and to the Omaha Agency in the same direction, 32 miles, both tracts of land joining each other. This large body of land is better adapted to the raising of stock than for farming purposes, it being much broken and mountainous, especially that part of it lying on the Missouri River. The western part of both reservations, and through which the "Logan" runs, is more level and well adapted to farming purposes, and it is said to be equal in fertility to any land in the State of Nebraska. A large number of the Omaha tribe are thinking very strongly of disposing of 50,000 acres of this western portion of their reservation, though while in Washington and when asked by the honorable Secretary of the Interior whether they would sell 20,000 acres of their reservation to the Poncas, they replied that they would not, but might be induced to dispose of it to the white settlers.

On both reservations the wheat crop has been a failure for the last two seasons, and I apprehend may continue to be for years to come. It is the opinion of farmers generally that wheat cannot be successfully raised in this part of the State, and design in the future to cultivate corn, oats, and other grain. The last year the yield of corn was passably good, and though requiring perhaps more labor, is a more certain crop to produce, and one that the Indians better understand.

Stock raising above all others is the best and surest paying business that can be gone into by the Indians, and one that they least understand. The reservation is peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock of all descriptions. In traveling over the reservation the other day, especially that part lying on the "Logan," I could not help being impressed with the untold wealth that lay before me; pasturage sufficient for thousands and thousands of head of stock; a fine stream of water running at my feet and hardly a tree in sight; grass from 2 to 4 feet in hight; and all this treasure in a month or two, instead of being gathered into barns, to be consumed by the annual prairie fire; there is no end to grass anywhere except on the border of the Missouri. The reservation is one grand prairie—one great stock-raising country, where if a white man had a title to 300 acres of land, could not help becoming wealthy in a very few years. The Winnebagoes have been on this reservation since the spring of 1864, and though aided by the government and in possession of all the means necessary for farming purposes, the land they cultivate falls short, certainly does not exceed 2,500 acres, leaving unoccupied, unimproved, liberally speaking, 125,000 acres; the same ratio may be applied to the Omahas.

We have upon both reservations three industrial boarding schools, two among the Omahas and one on the Winnebago Reservation. One of the schools in the Omaha tribe was established by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and is located on the bank of the Missouri River, 4½ miles east of the agency buildings. With this school the government has a contract whereby they receive $120 per annum for each child attending the same, the board agreeing to board, clothe, educate, and care for the scholars. Mr. Partch, a very able and efficient teacher, has charge of the school. The building will accommodate comfortably fifty children, and the contract limits the attendance to that number. The other school, under the immediate charge of the agency, is located at the Omaha Agency proper, and is capable of accommodating one hundred scholars. This school is in charge of Judge Cole, of Dakota City, in this State, an experienced teacher, and a gentleman who has had charge of several institutions of learning heretofore.

At the Winnebago Agency, though a larger tribe, there is but one industrial-school building, but its capacity is greater than both the others at the Omaha Agency. The building is of brick, and is capable of accommodating all the children on the reservation, and all the children ought to be in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Martin stands at

the head of this school, with his excellent wife as matron. In all the schools we have Sabbath-school organizations, and an attendance of all the children who attend the day-schools, with quite a number of their parents.

I find that the greatest opposition to overcome lies with the parents. They do not comprehend or understand the great benefits resulting from an education, and consider when a child goes to school that they confer a favor on the white man instead of themselves. I earnestly recommend that compulsory education be adopted, and that all the children between the ages of 10 and 18 years be compelled to attend school, especially the government schools. At the Omaha industrial school a barn and play-house is much needed. The building occupied as a school boarding-house stands alone, without a fence to protect it or a single out house. We need a barn and play-house, but on this subject I will address the honorable Commissioner hereafter.

I am strongly in favor of requiring the Indians to work. He should pay in work for what he gets, and not get what he asks for until he renders a fair equivalent for the same in labor. The suggestions made in a former letter on this subject may not be practicable, but may contain some hints that may be suggestive of a remedy for the evil now existing.

There is among the Winnebagoes a good deal of anxiety manifested in relation to the "Cameron bill" passed last winter and known as "An act for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin." It is, however, not in my province to further allude to the subject.

In relation to the moral and religious condition of the Indians, I would state that they are, so far as this agency is concerned, strictly temperate. I have not seen a drunken Indian on the reservation since I took charge of its interests, and but few cases have been brought before me, and those only of a doubtful character. They are peaceable, quiet, and obedient to the rules and regulations of the agency. A man's life is safer on the reservation than any other place in the State of an equal number of inhabitants. They have some idea of Christianity and the claims of the Bible among the Omahas, through the influence of the missionaries sent out by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church. They have about fifty members, who I understand are consistent Christian men and women.

A large number of both tribes understand English but have an aversion to talking it. Many of them read and write fluently, and this state of affairs exists to that extent that interpreters are not needed to be continued under a stated annual salary. As a whole and in conclusion, I think we are moving forward, but rather slowly. Some evils exist that can be remedied; but where on this broad earth can we go to find perfection in all business relations of life?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR EDWARDS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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NEVADA, AGENCY, NEVADA,
*August* 31, 1881.

SIR: The Nevada Agency has under its supervision two tribes of Indians, the Pi-Utes and the Pah-Utes, very similar in name, but very distinct in nationality. These Indians have for some years been peaceable, and many of them laboring in civilized pursuits, chiefly in farming or freighting, or as "vaqueros," herding. On the reservations a number of families have settled down on farms or ranches of their own, and are cultivating them as best they can with the few implements and conveniences at their command. Their great want has been water to irrigate growing crops, for the need of which the harvests have been small and uncertain.

The past spring and early summer the Indian Department, appreciating some of the difficulties and needs of the reservation under the explanations and observations of the late Agent Spencer, appropriated a sum for making a dam, a ditch, and a bridge, thus giving to these Indians the first opportunity they have ever had of becoming self-supporting. They have worked well and have begun the irrigating works in such shape as that they can be made permanent at the cost of another appropriation of about the same amount as was devoted to this special object last year. These works, being only partly completed this year, could only help the crops in part; that is, in such places as the water was conducted to. The rest of the crops were dependent on the seepage; that answered very well in some localities, and in others failed to make a crop, so that part of the Indians were discouraged, and a part encouraged to go on and try to make a living on a farm as white people do.

It is evident that the minds of these Indians are all inclined to this way of living in preference to their old ways. They have very many things to contend with in the fact that they have absolutely nothing to begin on. To some of the Indians at Pyra-

mid Lake there has been issued wagons, harness, agricultural implements, &c., and as a result of giving them a little start of this kind, their harvest for this year has amounted in the aggregate to about sixty thousand pounds of barley, which is their chief crop of grain, and some ten to twelve thousand pounds of wheat, with vegetables, such as onions, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, lettuce, parsnips, cucumbers, melons, radishes, sweet corn in the usual variety, that are common to white farmers; also a large crop of hay, estimated at over four hundred thousand pounds. This shows what they will do if a chance is given to them.

Another thing that they have to contend with is their early education, or lack of education; that is, they have been educated to regard eatables as common property. Their game, being wild, was of course the property of the one who first secured it. So also of fish; so also of the wild pine nuts and seeds they gather in the fall; so also the wild sweet potatoes that grow in the mountains. They have so far a great difficulty in remembering or ascertaining that tame or Irish potatoes planted by some person and cultivated by said person are the property of said person, and instead they appear to think that whatever grows in the ground is common, whether in the mountains or in a fenced field. At least they practice on that belief, and so without scruple dig up potatoes and eat them wherever found. Of course this is bad for the cultivator, and can only be eradicated by making examples of arresting some of them—locking them up for a day, or two so that they will realize that taking eatables not their own is stealing. This of course cannot be done without either police force or guard-house, of which there is at this agency neither police nor guard-house. The requisite authority has now been requested, and it is to be hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect. Cases of drunkenness also occur occasionally, and there is at present no way of dealing with them in a satisfactory manner. It appears that this taking of eatables arises from ignorance rather than from positive vice, for in regard to those articles which they regard as property, as ponies, for example, they do not steal from each other in any greater ratio than their white neighbors, nor in fact is there as large percentage of the Indians that will steal from Indians of their own tribe as there is of white people that will steal from white people. In those things that are in a certain sense new to them, as farming the crops, that they have begun to be accustomed to, and such as they cannot eat—these are hay and barley—these they do not steal from one another, while wheat is regarded as a sort of intermediate, and they will take a little at times, and potatoes, lettuce, cabbage, corn, melons, &c., they will help themselves to from any one's field when they can.

They still adhere to their wild habits, and live in camps made of limbs of trees or else willows placed in the form of a somewhat irregular horse-shoe, or in Southeastern Nevada in huts of adobe. When any of the party in the camp dies, the camp is burned, together with the clothing of the other members of the family, and they move away, if it is only a short distance. Now this practice of theirs makes it difficult to get them to live in houses. All these peculiarities have to be overcome by firm but regular and constant insistence on their observing the ways of civilized life.

In attaining this end, greater progress can now be made in consequence of the advice and example of some few of the bright and intelligent ones who seem to comprehend the advantages to themselves by this new course of life, and have followed pursuits more and more approaching to civilization, until now they are in all respects, save and except living in camps instead of houses, very much like white farmers; the other Indians desire to live with the same advantages as this, but find it hard to break off their idle, gambling habits, and so require to be continually looked after.

There is not so much of this desire for farms manifested among the Indians at Moapa River Reserve, for the reason that the government has given them a reservation so situated that it is impossible to keep cattle of other herders off the land reserved for the Indians. If the department would present the case to the President and have the land set aside as bounded in the description given in the request for change of boundary by the late Agent Spencer, one year ago, there would then be an opportunity to exclude trespassers, and the Indians would have some sort of heart to work at making homes for themselves.

At Walker River, some of the Indians show a disposition to do what they can, and have made some hay and raised some barley, but comparatively small amounts, and they desire to be set on their feet in the way of starting a ranch; that is, be furnished tools, and enough rations to start them while doing the preliminary work, and then they hope to be self-supporting also. This preliminary work consists in grading and preparing the ground for water, and making ditches to run the water in.

As to whether the Indians will work if they have the opportunity, the amount of labor for the last quarter and thus far in this quarter is the only time I have personal knowledge of, as my arrival at this agency dates back only to April 16, 1881, and in that time, that is, in four months, the Indians at Pyramid Lake Reserve have built three miles of ditch, assisted to build thirteen hundred feet of flume, cut logs, and hauled and put up two abutments and a pier suitable for a bridge twenty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long, across the Truckee, in two spans, said bridge

carrying flume six feet wide, to carry water 14 inches deep, floor or roadway and bottom of flume sixteen feet above surface of water at present writing, which is low-water; have blasted and hauled rock for same to the amount, as estimated, of three hundred thousand pounds, to secure bridge from effects of high water, and three hundred thousands pounds of rock and willow for dam, and have freighted from Wadsworth to headquarters of agency at Pyramid Lake, over eighteen miles of rough and very bad road, the supplies for Indians while at work, and school furniture, and also freighted lumber, hardware, &c., amounting as stated in detail in monthly report to a total of two hundred and thirty thousand pounds. In addition to freighting, they did their harvesting and haying to the amount, as mentioned previously, of 60,000 pounds barley, 12,000 pounds wheat, and 400,000 pounds hay. Outside of the reservation a number of these Indians are working for the whites, and give good satisfaction, receiving from a dollar per day up to forty dollars per month, according to the various duties they perform.

The most important means of livelihood to the Indians besides working for white people is their fisheries, the trout from Pyramid Lake and Walker Lake being accounted the very finest, and bringing as high a price as any known to the writer. The Indians catch large quantities of fish, but with their usual improvidence they spend the money they get immediately, and eat up the fish they dry very soon, and are often very hard put to for something to eat. Then, too, the lakes are visited by white persons, trespassers, which it is difficult to eradicate, as even after the conviction and sentence of the trespasser, a year ago, sufficient influence was brought to bear on the President to induce him to pardon the trespassers. However, the moral effect of the trial was such as to establish the fact that the Indians have some rights that white men are bound to respect. And now if the department would order a survey of the reservation so that the lines could be positively defined, and authorize a sufficient force of Indian police, trespassers could be kept off or made to suffer, and the Indians get the benefit which is their due from the fisheries in these waters which have been reserved to them.

If those who are anxious to farm are given fencing and tools, and the irrigating works begun are completed, it seems evident that a continuation of the efforts they seem at present ready to make will relieve the government of expense in the future to a large extent, if, in fact, it does not come in a very few years to be entirely self-supporting.

Some of the Indians are very anxious and earnest that their children should have a good education, and some of the children are bright and eager to learn, but their habits make them irregular in attendance, and many of them learn very slowly in most branches that white children learn ordinarily, but most of the Indian children are very quick at drawing and like to work at that. Some in attendance at the school here at Pyramid Lake have learned to read as rapidly as white children, but none of them so far show much aptitude in mathematics or the higher branches. On the whole it is clear that parents and children are endeavoring to grow more like the whites, and would be self-supporting and growing in knowledge and in civilization if they were allotted land in severalty, and then made citizens with all of the privileges and responsibilities, and subject to the laws that govern the citizens of these United States.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. MCMASTER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
*Elko, Nev., September* 2, 1881.

SIR: I respectfully offer this as my annual report for 1880-1881, being my third since I took charge, and also the third year of the agency.

I still have the pleasure of reporting progress. Five hundred acres (400 of wheat and barley, and 100 of potatoes and turnips) are ready for harvest. No frost has troubled us and the crickets which troubled us four years ago have not been seen since. We have a large quantity of hay, estimated at one thousand tons, and we shall ask of the government this year nothing for cereals.

Our cattle, with exception of those bought from Carlin farmers, have caused us a great deal of trouble. Those bought June, 1880, were contracted to be brought from Colorado and Wyoming, and they require the attention of vaqueros at Roderos, within a circuit of 100 miles, to reclaim cattle, brand calves, &c. If it should be the pleasure of the department to give us more cattle, I would recommend that they be purchased in Nevada, and as near the reservation as possible. In this connection I recommend the purchase of cattle, two hundred or three hundred head m

think would effectually do away with our beef bill. This would leave nothing but groceries and clothing to be furnished, and I hope in the next years of the agency, the agent, whoever he may be, will be able to dispense with everything but clothing and groceries. The tribe deserves the character I have given them. They worked, as a body, as well as the same number of white men, through this year.

For the first time I have noticed a feeling against the idlers and loungers on the reservation. A disinclination to divide with those who, by every way they can, decline to work, arouses inquiries, often made, when the government will give them land in severalty. So far I have tried to meet this by regular supplies to those who work or help with their horses. Applying this rule brought about the attempted exodus to Fort Hall Reservation, which I stopped by the Indian police, as I have before written you. The report given them by visiting Indians that there they could obtain all they wanted without work was too great an inducement for them to withstand.

The tribal relations are weakening much in this tribe. The Indian police system has done a great deal toward breaking it up. This body, selected from the best of the tribe, independent entirely of the chiefs (though some of the subchiefs are members thereof), is viewed with great dislike by the principal chief here. Captain Sam, our nominal chief at the reservation, showed himself inimical to it, so far as to give his advice to the young men against belonging to it; conjoined to his opposition to the school, and my belief that he actually encouraged the Fort Hall emigration, I was compelled to tell the tribe that I did not consider him a chief at all, and would not treat him as such hereafter. He was very angry at the time and absented himself from the reservation; visited the neighboring agency, the Pi-Utes, and the different camps belonging to the agency—*i. e.*, Austin, Cherry Creek, &c.—and asked them to act with him in a petition for my removal, for the reason that I had established police and schools, and that he, as a big chief, was in consequence losing all authority. Winnemucca, Natchez, David, of Pi-Utes, and the subchiefs insisted that he must make his complaint to me personally, and that they would accompany him to see me, which they did, nineteen chiefs and subchiefs, Pi-Utes and Shoshones, appearing at a council, Natchez presiding and interpreting. With some difficulty Sam, or Dark Man, Shoshone chief, was brought to the council. Natchez explained the object of the council, and gave the outlines of Sam's complaint, which was in substance what I have related. After my explanation that all I had done and was doing was per direction of the department at Washington, and the good effects were already seen, Natchez called upon each member of the council to express his opinion on the subject, leading off himself by denouncing Sam as having told them squaw talk, and that the agent had done right. Old Winnemucca told him he was a fool, and to go back and do his duty and enforce my rules. Sam came to me at the close and said he would return to the reservation and do as I wanted him to do. He has fulfilled his promise and is doing all he can. He is politic and wise and needs watching. The Pi-Ute chiefs were anxious that I should write these incidents to the department.

I wish that we could give Indians their lands in severalty. Whenever they have tried cultivation by themselves amongst the whites they have succeeded. Their labor is sought for by the ranchers and by many of the miners in preference. I have assisted four settlements, one each in the following valleys: Clover, Lamoille, and Cherry, and at Mineral Hill, with plows. They have done well and are making a home. They average in each place about fifty souls. Their children attend the district schools with the whites, and the falling off of the practice of giving Indian names to their children was well shown in taking the census. They most generally gave English names, and to the question for the Indian name the response most invariably was, "He no more Indian." I think with this tribe civilization would soon come if this policy was adopted, and quicker than any other way. The Indian liquor law keeps them sober and makes their labor more to be depended upon than the whites.

Superstition is one great obstacle we have to fight against. They seem to fear bad spirits more than to reverence good ones. Enchantments and charms they always fear. Some of the most intelligent ones will take a notion from some trivial circumstance that they are under a charm, and until they are relieved of that fear they are not good for anything. Their medicine-men give sanction to their infatuations.

They carry out this feeling in burying of the dead, with a very few exceptions, and however much you may congratulate yourselves that you have got their concurrence in abrogating this practice, or convince them the placing the rifle of the dead in his grave and the killing of horses to accompany the spirit to far-off land was futile, yet when death occurs they will most always follow their traditions, and horse and rifle go the usual way. In one instance I interfered and prevented it, but it caused a great deal of feeling and gloomy looks, so that I have ceased to object, leaving it for time to correct this as other traditional errors.

The school will have to do part in this matter, and which we will be enabled to try, our teachers having arrived with their furniture. They have commenced under good auspices, and I hope at the end of my fourth year's report to be able to report satisfactorily on this subject.

INDIAN POLICE.

I have to report favorably on this part of Indian management. They have shown themselves active and good men. I have during the year frequently given you my appreciation of their conduct in what was to them trying times. Some object to the duties on account of insufficient pay, as they not only perform police duty, but are among the best workers on the farm, cutting wood, and in fact all labor, being selected for their good character and fitness. I hope that Congress will enable the department to pay them at least $10 per month.

During my three years in office I have been visited twice by military companies, brought there by rumors adverse to good order of this tribe. I have felt it my duty to trace up these rumors, and find they wish to have military posts established in the neighborhood. In 1879 a series of meetings were held in Cornucopia, Silver Creek, Columbia, Mountain City, and Island Mountain, called by an itinerant member of the bar of Elko County, he preparing resolutions and having them passed at meetings or no meetings. Certainly it was no prominent citizen presided at those meetings, but all contributed to pay the itinerant for his dirty work. The object then was to have a military post established near Cornucopia. At this time the captain of the company, Captain Carr, from Fort Halleck, reported favorably of the tribe, and showed there was no necessity of the post called for. The recent scare which sent Captain Parnell to reservation was in the interest to retain Fort McDermott as a post, which rumor said the United States was about to abandon. I was happy to show in both instances that the Western Shoshones were all right, though short rations had made me permit many Indians to be absent from reservation.

My office is now established at the reservation by direction of the department. As it will be remembered that my charge of thirty-eight hundred Indians are located in five counties in Nevada, it causes me many a long journey. A slight neighborhood quarrel calls for the agent's presence and he must go, sometimes with attendance of police. A reception of stores, supplies, and annuity goods by railroad, which in my experience come in August, September, and October, requires his constant attendance at Elko.

The office of agent of the Western Shoshones is no sinecure, and we deliver supplies to none off the reservation but the indigent; they having the offer of the Reservation Home where they would be cared for, and having declined, I have not thought it proper to follow them to their various homes, except to settle their troubles. A few weeks will close an anxious year. Discouraged much by the poor harvest of last year, and in consequence the latter part of it short of supplies, I dreaded another failure, but that is now over.

The health of the Indians at the reservation has been uniformly good. Some deaths have occurred, but a small percentage for the number of Indians.

I will close my report with the assurance that in my opinion the Western Shoshone Indians have done well.

Respectfully,

JOHN HOW, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
*Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex., August* 20, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Department of Interior, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

I assumed my duties at this agency December 1, 1880, and found the Indians anxiously waiting for their blankets, &c., which for some reason did not arrive until late in February. In consequence there was much suffering. The winter was an unusually severe one, thermometer ranging to twenty-two degrees below zero, and in order to get comfortable places for themselves and grass for their horses, of which they have upwards of twelve hundred, they were obliged to live at a distance of from twenty-five to forty-five miles from the agency.

The tribe numbers seven hundred and fifty, which average they have maintained throughout the year.

The cases of sickness reported have been treated with such simple remedies as we could command; comparatively few deaths have been reported. I learned that something like "mountain fever" prevailed to quite an extent during the spring-time, but being a long distance from the agency, and as no aid was sought, I was unable to locate the suffering or learn the extent. I apprehend, however, that when the next annual count is made it will be found that a number will have passed away.

Except while under the influence of whisky, they are a tractable people, and under more favorable circumstances could be made productive of usefulness. Their present

situation is a most demoralizing one—idleness and an unrestricted range of country that allows them the privilege of some fourteen localities where whisky can be obtained; the result is apparent. In the "Plaza" where their rations are issued, I believe a large number of the inhabitants derive a living principally from traffic with the Indians. During the winter-time, on account of living at such a distance from the agency, they are obliged to remain in the town one night each week to get their rations, and having no place to lodge except in the houses of the Mexicans, the difficulty to prevent their coming in contact with adverse influences is easy to conjecture. I fear they are well "up" with some of the customs that surround them—horse stealing, &c.

The better men of the tribe, and some that are not *better* men, express a desire to be placed on a reservation and be given a chance to farm and have a school for their children. The old stubborn superstition in regard to sending their children to an eastern school to be educated has yet to be overcome.

Great jealousy and dislike prevail between the two bands, *i. e.*, those who have always lived in this vicinity and those who were brought here from Cimarron. I believe that when they are permanently located upon a reservation, which I trust they soon will be, it would be well for both if they were separated.

Very respectfully,

W. B. JONES,
*Farmer in Charge.*

Dr. B. M. THOMAS,
*United States Indian Agent, Santa Fé, N. Mex.*

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MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
*September* 1, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in department circular dated July 1, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. On June 16th I arrived here, but did not complete transfer and assume charge until June 23.

THE AGENCY.

The agency is located in a beautiful valley about half a mile wide, between two mountains, and conveniently near the Rio Tularosa, a rapid stream 5 feet wide and 6 inches deep. The elevation above sea-level, obtained by barometrical observations at the agency, is nearly 5,980 feet (Wheeler's survey, 1878). The agency buildings are a collection of miserable slab shanties, and must soon be abandoned. From the agency it is 40 miles in a northeasterly direction to Fort Stanton, and about 100 miles to Mesilla and Las Cruces, on the Rio Grande, in a southwesterly direction; these last-named places are stations on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

THE RESERVATION.

Within the boundary lines of this reservation is included what is called the "garden spot" of New Mexico. The Sierra Blanca range of mountains extend from the north line of the reservation south to the Rio Tularosa, and the Sacramento Mountains extend south from the Rio Tularosa to and beyond the southern line of the reservation. Fine grass lands, excellent water, forests of grand timber, small, fertile, well-watered valleys and lofty mountain peaks constitute the general physical features of the reservation, which is 30 miles east and west, and 36 miles north and south; the southern boundary line is the thirty-third parallel, and it lies between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth degrees of longitude west from Washington. The entire north half of the reservation, including Nogal and White Mountain Peaks, is alleged to be rich in gold and silver mines, while on the west line of the reservation, near the Mexican village of Tularosa, good copper mines are said to exist. All over this section described above, bear, elk, and deer abound. In considering these facts, together with the well-known healthfulness of the country, is it to be wondered at that these Indians love the mountains and are loth to surrender to the whites this their home?

This reservation, however, presents the curious anomaly of farms and mill property lying within its limits, but not a part of it. The lines of the reservation were extended so as to embrace many settlements, and, as a matter of course, these prior rights of the settler could not be merged into an Indian title save by purchase, and this has not been done, except in a few instances. This state of affairs works considerable inconvenience in the handling and management of the Indians. The agent can have no right to interfere with the question of who may be permitted to live on these farms; any person, no matter how objectionable he may be, can reside and do business within a short distance of the Indian camps, and the agent is powerless to interfere. The property of private citizens has to be crossed in order to reach the principal Indian farm. Stock is owned by both Indians and the settlers, and questions of damage

done to growing crops are continually being raised, and such questions tend to embitter the feeling existing between the Indians and citizens. An early solution of this problem is advisable.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Mescalero Apache Indians are but indifferent farmers. There is under fence at and near the agency 185 acres of land, 66 acres of which are cultivated by the Indians. One hundred and forty-seven families grow small patches of corn of the Mexican variety; it matures early, and the Indians display a great fondness for "roasting ears," so that it is seldom permitted to ripen. These Indians are skillful basket-makers, using willows and making baskets of artistic design and beautiful color; these they trade to the Mexicans during fruit season, for peaches, grapes, &c. The women are expert with the needle in making garments from calico and muslin furnished them as annuities by the government. Old settlers here tell me that there is a marked improvement noticeable in these Indians within the past few years. Next year 50 acres will be added to the area of the farm land.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The school has been maintained about five months during the past year; it has met with limited success, owing to inefficient teachers, though I do not hesitate in saying that it can be made a success. No missionary has ever visited this agency; the Indians all recognize a Supreme Being, and, in my opinion, great good could be accomplished by persistent missionary labor; there is certainly a good field and an excellent opportunity for a trial.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

Late last fall, five Indians were arrested by the military for burning five hay wagons and for general insubordination; one of the number was afterwards killed in attempting to escape from the guard-house at Fort Stanton; the other four are confined at Fort Union as prisoners. On June 18, in a drunken fight, Jose Manzita and his three sons killed four Indians at San Juan camp. Under the tribal law, these four Indians were banished and went off into the mountains, and are now encamped 35 miles south from the agency.

During the Indian troubles of the past two months in Southern New Mexico, the Indians under my charge have remained quiet; they are counted each week, on issue day. I have invited General Edward Hatch, district commander, to detail an officer at any and all times to count these Indians, in order to convince him that they are not off their reservation. Designing persons have persistently circulated reports that the agency Indians were engaged with the "hostiles." Chief Roman Chiquita, who evinces a friendly disposition towards the whites and desires to adopt their customs and manner of gaining a livelihood, was reported in the "New Mexican" newspaper of Santa Fé in August as being out with a war party from this agency, when at that particular time the said chief was acting as guide for Captain Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, in the mountains north of the agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

An Indian police force has just been organized, consisting of fifteen members. No great difficulty was experienced in bringing about this important organization. On August 22, I sent the chief of police and a detail of six policemen as escort to two wagons to Las Cruces; they were diligent and watchful while on the road, and were treated kindly by the citizens of the town. They will make an efficient auxiliary in maintaining order and preventing depredations.

INDIAN LABOR.

In July I decided to place Indians on the herd, but did not perfect arrangements until August 1. This arrangement has proved a success; three young men have assisted in herding agency cattle since that date, and their services are valuable; they are prompt and reliable and work in a satisfactory manner. I have also got three young men employed about the agency in the capacity of laborers.

In conclusion I will state that the Indians in council have expressed a willingness to haul their own freight from the railroad, if the government will furnish them teams and wagons to do so. Furnishing them employment of various kinds, and humane and careful management, will, in my opinion, soon bring them within the pale of civilization, and they will in a few years become self-sustaining.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN.
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA,
*August* 20, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions in circular letter dated July 1, 1881, I respectfully submit my annual report.

I came to this agency first in April, 1879, and recently again June 30, 1881, having been absent from here since October 7, 1880, owing to military interference and assumption (under pretext that my Indians were dissatisfied and hostilely inclined). A military officer was permitted to act temporarily in my place, and I was put at special service during the *interim*, when my accounts were satisfactorily settled, and the charges preferred by those who desired to control my agency refuted, and my salary and expenses continued and paid to me up to the time (July 1, 1881) when I relieved the said military officer here. But the facts are, my Indians were and have been quiet and peaceable *all the time*, and express themselves satisfied with me. I trust the time has arrived, now that railroads and civilization are advanced into this far country, when such intrigues and practices will cease, which, in my opinion, were originated and are continued in the interest of those who have heretofore been profited in the management of agencies thus remote.

THE NAVAJOS ARE INCREASING.

I issued annuity goods to 11,400 Indians in October, 1879, being their last issue under their ten years' treaty stipulation, and in my estimate then of those who were left behind to care for their flocks and such Navajos as never come here, who reside westwardly from 150 to 300 miles from this agency, I placed the total as approximating 15,000 souls, but now believe there are more than 16,000 of them.

THEIR FARMING

this season has resulted disastrously. They had planted more than last year; for the previous winter's snow-fall was greater than usual here, which encouraged them; but the severe drought that followed, lasting until July 20, 1881, ruined much of their prospects. Then the floods of rain came, washing out in many places all that was left. But in portions of the "Chusca" and "Chinale" valleys they have raised their usual crops. Now that supplies are out here, nearly all of the Indians living near the agency have gone to these valleys to eat green corn, which the successful ones share with the others—a practical illustration of the "golden rule" not often excelled by their white guides.

The peach crop at Cañon de Chelle (Du Sha) is this year reported greater than usual. This cañon is located in the westerly part of this reservation, and, including its branches and various winding courses, is estimated at about 75 miles in length, in places not more than a few yards wide and seldom exceeding 80 rods in its greatest width, with walls of perpendicular sandstone, varying from 500 to 2,000 feet in height on both sides, with occasional springs gushing forth along the base of these inclosing walls, affording the necessary moisture to sustain their peach trees and other crops.

The peach trees are supposed to have been originally planted by a superior race or by ancient explorers, possibly by the cliff-dwellers, whose remnants of swallow-like dwellings still line the walls of this romantic cañon; but the memory of these Indians does not reach back to that period. They value highly their peach orchards. Each family in the fruit season visits its respective orchard, which is replanted where necessary by the aged ones who are about to depart, the younger people believing that such acts forebode early death—a common excuse for their improvidence, and often illustrated by their white brethren.

SHEEP, GOATS, AND HORSES.

The chief wealth of the Navajos consists of their sheep, goats, and horses, and is as well a source of subsistence for them. They sell such of their wool, pelts, &c., as are not used by themselves in the manufacture of blankets, scarfs, sashes, hosiery, skirts, &c. They sell a large number of blankets, many of them of elegant design and finish. Their flocks have not increased any since 1879, owing to the terrible drought of that year and the severe winters since.

DRESS.

Their dress is semi-civilized, and in my opinion is fairly adapted to their present necessities, their resources and climate being properly considered.

BUILDING OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad during the past year to within about ten miles of the southern line of the Navajo reservation is a notable event in the history of this tribe, and extends the evils as well as blessings of the white man into this hitherto remote country. I trust, however, that these Indians, under a reasonable guidance, will not only be able to hold their own, but improve under this ordeal test, for I believe many of them are fit to survive while undergoing this baptism of in-

creased opportunity, which always includes a corresponding exposure to evil. The wisest of their chiefs feel the increased danger from

### WHISKY SELLING

all along the line of the railroad, and through me, would send their cry to the ear of the Great Father in substance as follows: "We do not make whisky; it is the Americans that do it; and we earnestly plead that the Great Father will take it away from us and not let it be brought near us, for our young men drink it like water. Those who sell it tell us they hold a license from Washington permitting its sale," &c., and they greatly wonder why such inconsistent practices are permitted from the Great Father or "Washington," which signifies one and the same authority to them. I can only reply that I will tell the Great Father all about it, and do all I can when the Congress of chiefs meet, next winter to have the bounds of the Indian country extended, so far as relates to excluding whisky therefrom; but advise them in the mean time to influence and teach their young men to not touch or taste whisky, just the same as they teach their children to avoid the rattlesnake which the Great Spirit permits to exist among them; and then the "coyotes" that prey upon their flocks—they must protect themselves from them; how else shall they learn to be strong and vigilant except they have these trials to contend with? And while they consider these thoughts and renew their courage to work against this great evil, still they ask us to remove it beyond their reach.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Many of these Indians are in want of wagons, harness, plows, harrows, &c., and also windows, doors, nails, lumber, &c., that they may farm more like white men, and build themselves houses. I am assisting them all I can in that direction, and also putting down pumps for them, but the

### VERY SMALL APPROPRIATION

granted these Indians by the last Congress for their support is an effectual barrier to further progress at present. In this connection, I cannot keep silent, when comparing their meager allowance with their Ute and Apache neighbors on the north and south of them, viz, the Los Pinos and Southern Utes, and the Mascalero and San Carlos Apaches. These four agencies of restless, undeserving Indians receive from twenty to fifty-nine times more subsistence from government than my Indians do, and the Navajos exceed in population by several thousands the combined numbers of said Utes and Apaches (the four agencies referred to), each occupying the same character of country. The effect upon these observing and deserving Indians is (especially under the influence of scheming and bad white men) to teach them that only bad Indians are paid the best, therefore it pays to be naughty, create disturbances, obtain a new treaty, and more stuff, which that same class of intriguing white men stand ready to divide with them under an improved version of the monkey and "cat's paws" fable theory; for while they often succeed in using the Indians as the "cat's paws'," taking the larger share themselves, they then endeavor to make them also believe that they are the Indians' best friends, by favoring a few influential and ruling chiefs, at the expense of all the rest.

I shall hope to obtain a more reasonable appropriation for this people for the next fiscal year, and also upon the opening of Congress, next December, obtain a share for them of the $235,000 appropriated this fiscal year for the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, and of which these Indians constitute a large moiety, and are deprived of any share therein because the paltry sum of $25,000 was allotted to them separately. Mr. Commissioner, I shall expect your hearty co-operation with me in this endeavor to do justice to these Indians.

### THE HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

of Indians under acts March 3, 1875, and May 14, 1880, will enable such of these Navajos as have for many generations lived off their present reservation and have been in continuous occupancy of their present homes to retain them, and they are happy in this new prospect, which I have only recently brought to their notice; and this view of the matter will not injure the railroad interests, for these Indians will produce about as much support to the road as a similar number of white men would.

### THE NAVAJO SCHOOL.

The school is not yet in as thriving a condition as I had hoped would have been the case by this time, but the struggle alluded to in the commencement of this report has greatly retarded progress in that direction, and the new building, which I reasonably expected would have been completed and in occupancy last winter, is only begun, its walls being but a foot or two above the foundations, and at this writing I am not advised whether my estimates sent to your office in July are or will be allowed in time to complete said building ready for school purposes the ensuing winter. I shall do all I can toward that end as soon as the necessary authority and funds are received.

However, I am pleased to be able to state that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, teachers and missionaries under Dr. Kendall, secretary of the Home Missionary Society, who have been here since February, 1881, have done what they could under all the trying circumstances which have surrounded them, and now stand at their post of duty ready to organize a well-regulated boarding-school, permanently, as soon as the building shall be ready to occupy. To make it successful will require constant and unremitting effort on their part, with all the aid that an agent in sympathy and accord with their humanitarian labors can give them.

Navajo children of school age are employed as shepherds, and there is a natural prejudice existing among these Indians to all education that is not immediately available, which I regret to say is somewhat stimulated by the anti-progressive white men before alluded to, and will to some extent hinder the prosperity of our school, but not make its final success an impossibility, for the Navajos are more intelligent, naturally, than the average Indian.

### AGENCY FARMING.

When I came here, June 30 last, I found that the agency farming for this season was a failure. After the rains came, July 20 I had several acres of millet sown for fodder, which now promises a fair yield. I estimate eight to ten tons as the outcome if the frosts hold off until October, which may be reasonably expected. The floods have washed down the adobe fences and mud huts in which the employés of this agency try to live. For a month past my employés have done little else than endeavor to keep themselves and the property out of the water.

### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The wretched condition of the present buildings occupied by the agent and employés at this agency is neither reasonable nor economical. The War Department of our government does not require its officers and employés to live thus, and I respectfully submit that it is not right for the Interior Department to put up with such parsimony when the government is amply able to provide suitable tenements for all its employés.

In this connection I will repeat what I stated in my annual report for 1879, referring to employés at Indian agencies, viz: "I will venture the suggestion and hope that the time will come (soon, too) when only married men, accompanied with their wives, can be employed at an Indian agency. This, of course, must include additional compensation to enable them to support a family, equal to the extra cost of living in this remote land, as well as more civilized improvements, but it will more than pay in the direction of civilization now endeavored to be taught these Indians; for the demoralized side of most white men, who come single, is very apt to be shown towards the Indian, and immoral practices do exist at the agencies as a consequence. Besides, the most refining phase of civilized life, the example of a well-regulated and Christian household, is not often brought to bear upon the observation of these Indians."

I have since that time been still more confirmed in the views then expressed, for illicit intercourse between the whites and the women of this tribe is on the increase (and I am informed that men in high position are guilty), and the support of illegitimate offspring is thrown entirely upon the helpless daughters of this people, for the rights of citizens and consequent protection is denied them, and their testimony unavailable in all cases of crime perpetrated against them by offending whites, saving the notable exception of selling whisky to them.

### SALE OF ARMS TO INDIANS.

Arms are being sold these Indians against law. The law becomes inoperative from the fact that an Indian's testimony cannot be received, and all that is necessary to subvert the law and carry on a lucrative trade with the Indian is for the white man to go *alone* into the Indian country and dispose of arms with impunity to all the Indians he meets. Why continue this policy towards these real "Native Americans," justice having been more than done the imported African, who is less qualified on the average to exercise franchised rights than the Indian? I trust that the "severalty bill," to come before the next Congress, will also accord to the Indian the right of a citizen, or at least to testify in the courts, and thus afford him relief and protection.

Nearly all of these Indians live upon and cultivate more or less lands on and off the reservation under their own allotment, and they regard each other's rights sacredly.

I estimate that less than 5 per cent. of their subsistence is procured by hunting and less than that amount this year from government.

I herewith hand you the statistical information asked for in connection with my annual report

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GALEN EASTMAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA APACHE AGENCIES,
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., September* 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report as United States Indian agent.

The Indians under my charge are the Pueblos, of New Mexico, and the Jicarilla Apaches. A careful census of the Pueblos was taken during the year, showing a total population in the nineteen pueblos of nine thousand and sixty, as follows:

| Pueblo | Population |
|---|---|
| Acoma | 582 |
| Cochiti | 271 |
| Isleta | 1,081 |
| Jemes | 401 |
| Laguna | 968 |
| Nambé | 66 |
| Picuris | 115 |
| Pojoaque | 26 |
| Santa Ana | 489 |
| Santa Clara | 212 |
| Santo Domingo | 1,129 |
| Sandia | 350 |
| San Felipe | 667 |
| San Ildefonso | 139 |
| San Juan | 408 |
| Taos | 391 |
| Tesuque | 99 |
| Zia | 58 |
| Zuñi | 1,608 |
| Total | 9,060 |

These people, with sixteen hundred in Arizona, constitute the remnant of the powerful tribe found here by the Spaniards nearly three hundred and fifty years ago. They live now as they did then, in villages built of adobe, and subsist upon the products of the soil and their herds. They are industrious, inoffensive, provident, and reliable, and the sons of the Republic are not more faithful to the United States. The race is as distinct to-day as ever it was, and they cling as tenaciously to the traditions and customs of their fathers. An earnest effort is now being made by the government and benevolent societies in the East to arouse the youth of this tribe to the importance of adapting themselves to the new conditions of life, which differ entirely from the teachings and practices of their ancestors; and if the effort fails, this peculiar people will soon disappear by extinction instead of by conversion.

Each pueblo has a tract of land, at least two leagues square, granted originally by the Spanish Government and subsequently confirmed by the United States. Eight of these are situated on the Rio Grande, and consist of as good land as there is in the Territory, and the others are on small mountain streams, each containing more or less good arable lands. The cultivated land is held in severalty under the laws of the pueblo, and in case the individual ceases to cultivate his allotment it reverts to the community. The Indians produce corn, wheat, pumpkins, melons, beans, red pepper, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, and grapes, and they usually have a small surplus for sale.

Good results have been accomplished during the year in the different departments of agency work, but not as much has been done by the department for our boarding school as we expected. The agency has three day schools, located at the pueblos of Zuñi, Laguna, and Jemes. Dr. T. F. Ealy continued as teacher at Zuñi till June 20, when he was relieved by Mr. S. A. Bentley. While that is the largest of the pueblos, it is smallest in point of appreciation of benefits offered by government; but I hope the influence that is being exerted upon the Indians will soon be more manifest. The average attendance at that school during the year was twenty-three. A fine supply of modern school furniture was sent to that school, and as soon as the next shipment of appliances can be made it will be very well equipped. A teacher's residence was begun at Zuñi last fall, but on account of inability to get laborers and material, all of which were absorbed by the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, it has not been completed. The Presbyterian Church has supported Miss Hammaker at Zuñi as an assistant teacher.

The Laguna school is continued under Dr. John Menaul as principal and Miss Perry as assistant teacher. The new school house which the Indians of Laguna promised last year to build for Miss Perry is making progress, but it is not yet completed. The average attendance at this school for the year was 29.

The Jemes school is still conducted by Dr. J. M. Shields and his wife, assisted during several months by Miss Harris, who is supported by the Presbyterian Church.

The average attendance at this school for the year was 28. The average attendance of the three day schools for the year ending June 30, 1881, is 81.

On January 1, 1881, a boarding and industrial school was opened for the Pueblos at Albuquerque under contract with Henry Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The contract was for a maximum attendance of 50 pupils of both sexes. The average attendance has been 40. This experimental effort has been quite a success, and has proven beyond question that boarding schools for Indians are greatly superior to day schools. The school is conducted in a Mexican house which was built for a residence, and it affords poor conveniences for school purposes. The success of a boarding school for the Pueblos having now been demonstrated, I again urge the importance of erecting suitable buildings for its accommodation.

On January 6 Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., acting as agent for the department, took ten Pueblo children to the school at Carlisle Barracks, in addition to the ten taken by him in July, 1880. They were sent from the following pueblos: Two boys and two girls from Acoma; one boy from Cochiti; one boy from Isleta, and one boy and three girls from Laguna. One of the Acoma boys has since been sent home on account of bad health, and one of the Zuñi boys sent last July died at Carlisle of consumption, in just a year from the time he left here. This death will be a hard blow to the parents, and will cause the officers of that pueblo to seriously doubt the wisdom of their action in departing in anywise from their ancient customs.

This agency is indebted to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and to several auxiliary societies as well as many benevolent individuals in the East, for efficient co-operation and timely contributions in furtherance of the education of the Pueblos.

THE JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY.

This agency was placed in my charge in 1878 and so remains. It is located in the town of Tierra Amarilla and has hitherto been known as the Abiquiu Agency, but the name was changed on June 30 last. The Jicarilla Apaches number seven hundred and five, over four hundred of whom lived at Cimarron, N. Mex., till the summer of 1878. They have never lived on a reservation, and their agency has always been in a small Mexican town, surrounded by influences adverse to their improvement in any respect. The Apaches do not consider work degrading as do the Utes, and if they could have been placed on a reservation years ago it is very probable that they would now be nearly self-supporting, whereas they are in fact vagabonds, and receive their support from the government.

An effort has been made for several years to secure their location on a suitable reservation, and in July of last year a selection was made by Special Agent Townsend, and the tract was reserved for the Apaches by Executive order dated September 21, 1880. Removal of the Indians to the new reservation has been delayed, but I am now informed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Special Agent Townsend will soon be with me to assist in their removal. Meantime quite a number—probably one hundred and twenty-five—of Chief San Pablo's band, who formerly lived at Cimarron, have returned to that place under the captains, Juan Julian and Santiago Largo. San Pablo himself remains in the vicinity of the agency, but desires to follow the others to Cimarron. He will probably remain at the agency to learn what course is to be adopted on the arrival of Colonel Townsend in regard to their future home, and I will try to induce the absentees to return to the agency on the same business. But little can be done for the advancement of the Jicarilla Apaches till they are permanently located where they and the agent have recognized rights.

Papers A, B, C, D, and E herewith are reports of employés in charge of different branches of the work at each agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
*Randolph, N. Y., October* 14, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I submit my first annual report of the conditions of affairs at this agency.

Owing to the delay of local superintendents in not forwarding their annual reports, and the short time I have been in charge, it will be impossible for me to make as full or complete a report from my own knowledge as I deem advisable, as I have not yet visited all of the reservations. I assumed control of this agency June 15, 1881, relieving Daniel Sherman, who had been in charge for several years.

I have the honor to state that the 31 schools in this agency have been taught on an

average of 8¾ months each during the past school year, and have had a total attendance of about 1,300 children of school age; of these nearly all have attended school some portion of the year.

I beg leave to renew the appeal made in 1877 by the former agent in behalf of an appropriation from the United States to enable the manual labor school, on the Tonawanda Reservation, to be put into effective operation. The Indians have contributed most liberally from their means. A fine building has been erected and is nearly ready for occupancy, and yet for lack of a comparatively small sum, the great outlay already made by the Indians and the State of New York is rendered entirely ineffective. The building stands idle, unoccupied, and decaying. I think $1,000 from the United States would put this school into active operation. Such a school is urgently needed on the Tonawanda Reservation, and, in my opinion, that sum of money could not be used to better advantage for the benefit of the Indians than by appropriating it for this purpose.

In general intelligence I can safely report that the Indians under my charge are making satisfactory progress. Many of their dwellings are neat and tasty, and in general they are comfortably furnished. Many of the women excel in the household arts, and neater-kept houses than some of them display are seldom found.

The character and permanency of their buildings is, however, sadly affected by the uncertain nature of their title. It is very desirable that their land-tenure may as soon as possible be made fixed and certain.

The national government of the Senecas has, in years past, incurred some debts, but their income from the lands leased under the act of Congress of February 19, 1875, is such that they are now paying all national expenses, and it is hoped will soon be free from debt.

In the past year they also appropriated from their national funds $1,000 toward the erection of a new iron bridge across the Allegany River on the Allegany Reservation.

The survey of the Cattaraugus Reservation, recently made by authority of Congress, included in the bounds of the reservation a strip of land one mile wide and several miles long, which for many years has been occupied by whites. Examination disclosed the fact that no treaty pursuant to laws could be found among the archives at Washington by which the Indians had parted with the title to this land, but that an instrument purporting to be a treaty with the Senecas was recorded in the office of the county clerk of Genesee County, under which the whites had taken possession of the land. The Senecas claim that they have been defrauded out of this land, and did not receive its full value. They are anxious that the general government shall see that they have justice, and have on one or more occasions sent delegations to Washington to induce the department to take some action in the matter, but thus far without effect.

In conclusion I would say that while great progress has been made by the Indians of this agency much yet remains to be done for them by the general government. In my opinion one of the greatest evils to be overcome is the sale of intoxicating liquor to them. I am making strenuous efforts to stop this traffic in this agency, and trust to do much in that direction the coming year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. G. CASLER, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
*August* 15, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the department regulations and instructions I have the honor to submit this my tenth annual report of affairs at this agency.

For the purpose of showing the Indians' advancement, I think I may be allowed to contrast their condition at the time I first assumed charge of this agency, ten years ago, and their condition at the present time. Upon first coming into charge of this agency I found the Indians living huddled together in families of from ten to fifty, in filth, idleness, and ignorance, in very poor houses or shanties, old and young, married and single, occupying the same apartments, with no restraints upon their actions, and no incentives to purer lives, without ambition, and apparently without hope of bettering their then deplorable condition; the policy at that time pursued towards them being to employ a sufficient force of white men to raise grain and vegetables for their food, depending upon the government appropriations to furnish the main bulk of the necessaries of life, besides purchasing innumerable trinkets, which were of no value in fact to them, and large supplies of blankets and clothing, which only encouraged them in idleness and increased their facilities for gambling, a habit so strong among all heathen tribes. At that time an appropriation of five or six thousand dollars was annually expended for white labor, and from five to ten thousand dollars for subsistence.

To-day these same Indians are all, or nearly all, living upon their individual lands, held by allotment in single families, and are industriously working their small farms, and a great majority of them are earning a living without any material aid from the government other than an occasional issue of clean seed grain. This improvement has been accomplished by the informal allotment of land in severalty to the Indians, by moving them upon their respective tracts, and assisting them to improve them, and by the gradual discontinuance of the purchasing of large amounts of blankets, clothing, and subsistence and applying the money available for the purchase of agricultural and mechanical tools and such farm machinery as was indispensable, and by offering the Indians every inducement to work for their own support, and at the same time making it a necessity for them to become producers. Indians, like any other people, are willing to remain idle so long as the necessaries of life are provided for them, and will only work as they are made to see the necessity for so doing. The great majority of the Indians at this agency have teams, a wagon, plow, harrow, a few cattle and hogs, while some few have reapers and mowers.

The greatest obstacle in the way of allowing the greater number of them to become citizens and to homestead their lands under certain special laws to prevent the land from being incumbered, sold, or leased, is the constant watchfulness required to prevent them from obtaining whisky from a disreputable class of whites, who hover around the borders of the agency or in the small towns, ever ready to furnish Indians liquor, and to take advantages of the Indians as soon as they have become intoxicated, and the taste and desire for whisky seems to be the constant companion of the average Indian. I have succeeded in having from forty to fifty of this class of offenders arrested during the past year, nearly every one of whom has been convicted, but the fines imposed are not sufficient to give them a proper respect for law and order. Could our courts be induced to make the sentence imprisonment instead of a small fine, I am confident there would be fewer transgressors. Could this evil be overcome by some more strenuous laws more rigidly enforced, I can see no reason why the majority of these Indians could not be settled upon their lands with conditional titles not alienable and all government support withdrawn.

Although the area of land sown to grain the present season by the Indians is greater than last year, the yield will not be much greater, as the season has been less favorable, frequent showers of rain having promoted the growth of wild oats and weeds to the injury of the grain. The foul condition of the ground is a great hinderance to the production of heavy crops, and this can only be remedied by summer fallowing the ground, and most of the Indians have too small tracts to permit of this being done. Besides, it is very difficult to induce them to work their ground during the summer months. They desire to go off the agency and work for whites as soon as their crops are sown. A statistical report is herewith forwarded for a more extended report of the farming operations.

The agency saw and grist mill is in good repair, excepting that we require a few feet of belting and a small quantity of bolting-cloth, which I have estimated for, the cost of which will be trifling. The agency roads and bridges are equal to if not better than the county roads in the vicinity of the agency, and are kept up without aid from the government, beyond nails and bridge lumber, except when bridges are required, that the Indians are not competent to erect. I experience great difficulty in obtaining an employé competent to run both a saw and grist mill.

The purchase by me during the present year, under instructions from the department, of two heavy work horses, eleven milch cows, and various farm and mechanical tools and implements for the use of the school, has placed that institution in possession of all the appliances necessary to a successful operation, the contractor having the possession of a comfortable and commodious school building, large enough to accommodate nearly twice the number of pupils that are in attendance, sufficient good farming land, fenced and cleared, a good team, and all necessary tools and implements to carry on every branch of the school.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is about the same as for the past few years. Were it not for the scrofulous condition of their blood, they would be increasing in numbers, in their present manner of living, as they travel less and are less dissipated than in former years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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KLAMATH AGENCY,
*Lake County, Oregon, August* 1, 1881.

**SIR: I have** the honor to herewith submit my third annual report of **affairs at Klamath Agency**, Oregon.

THE RESERVATION.

Klamath Indian Reservation is located in Lake County, Oregon. It lies south of latitude 43° and west of longitude 120°. Its lowest lands have an altitude of 4,200 feet. A large portion of its surface is composed of mountainous ridges crossing it in different directions. These uplands are generally well timbered, principally with a variety of pines. They abound with "sage brush," "grease wood," and other shrubbery, which, together with a considerable quantity of bunch grass, make both a good summer's and winter's range for stock cattle. Upon these uplands the snow seldom falls to any considerable depth. All of the upland and most of the lowland regions are of purely volcanic origin, being composed mostly of volcanic ashes.

The surface soil along the margin of the streams and lakes is alluvial, mixed with a large percentage of vegetable mold. This soil so far as its composition is concerned is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The dryness and frostiness of our summers have hitherto, however, proved serious obstacles in the way of success in this department of labor. Still, the success of our experiments in selected and sheltered localities during this season affords grounds for believing that the hardiest of grains and vegetables will yet become fully acclimated and be raised in considerable quantities. There are also several palatable and nourishing roots, which are used by the Indians for food, and which I have no doubt can be materially improved by continued cultivation. Such a result would tend very much to habits of industry and the civilization of these Indians. I regard such an effort as well worth the trial.

One obstacle in the way of success in these efforts is the want of suitable plows. Those now owned by the Indians are made of iron and are worthless in this volcanic and stony soil. I have on former occasions estimated for steel plows for the Indians, but have thus far been unable to secure their purchase.

This whole reservation is well watered by many springs of the purest water, several of which are sufficiently large to form rivers at their fountain head. All these streams are abundantly supplied with the finest species of trout that the country affords. The lakes are also well stocked with a variety of excellent fish suitable for food for the Indians. Klamath Marsh, a large shallow lake, has ever been the harvest field of the Klamath Indians. This lake is densely covered by a species of the pond lily, which produces in abundance a small seed known by the name of "wocus." During the month of August of each year a large portion of this tribe removes to this marsh, and, by pushing their canoes among the lilies, gather the pods, and from them thrash out the seeds to the amount of from 5 to 15 bushels per family. These seeds when parched have the flavor and palatableness of parched corn and are fully as nutritious. This wocus, with dried fish, forms a large portion of the food of those who have not the money with which to purchase flour and groceries. The natural products of this reservation are generally quite abundant to supply the wants of an uncivilized tribe of Indians.

Realizing the fact that this reservation can never be made to any considerable degree an agricultural country, I have been endeavoring to turn the attention of this people, more fully than ever before, toward cattle raising as a means of support. In furtherance of this purpose, I have recently asked the Interior Department to furnish funds with which to purchase, by contract, 300 head of yearling stock cattle. This request has been granted and a contract for that purpose has already been made. These cattle, with what they already have on hand, with care, will in a few years contribute largely towards their support and tend to increase their desire to become civilized.

I have also a plan for the improvement of their present breed of horses, which, with [the aid of] the Interior Department, I hope to be able to carry out another fiscal year. I shall ask for funds to purchase, by contract, about 20 young stallions, of good common blood, of good build, and of good size and action. Such stallions can, I think, be purchased for about the sum of $150 per head. My plan would be to require the Indians to castrate all of their inferior stallions, and to turn these animals thus purchased among their mares, which I estimate to number from 800 to 1,000, that are suitable for breeding purposes. These Indian horses have a great degree of hardiness, great energy, and good style and action. From such a combination I am satisfied there would result a breed of horses of good size and possessing in a sufficient degree the endurance and energy of the best Indian horses, and at the same time be more manageable and teachable, and be much better adapted for training purposes, and find a ready sale at good prices in markets outside the reservation.

The winter range for horses and cattle in the vicinity of Yainax is usually very good. But little snow falls in that region, and swamp grass and shrubbery are abundant. These swamp lands become so thoroughly frozen during winter that the horses and cattle find no difficulty in crossing them, and thrive upon the grass which, not having had rain upon it in the fall, is nearly as good for food for cattle as cured hay.

THE INDIANS.

**The number of Indians included in our census enumeration is about 1,000. They are composed of Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes, with a few Pit Rivers, Molallas, and**

others who were captured in war and since the treaty adopted as members of the Klamath Nation. They are industrious and temperate in their habits, energetic and progressive in their character, friendly to the whites, and loyal to the Government of the United States. They have all adopted the costume of the whites, and as far as they are able their modes of living. Considering that it is but 20 years since they came in contact with civilized people, they have made remarkable progress in the direction of civilized life. It is now 16 years since they came under treaty regulations. It is nearly that length of time since they gave up the practice of burning their dead, and disposed of them by burial. I know of no recent case of burials in connection with which they have destroyed their horses and cattle and other property. They now very nearly conform to the methods of the whites in their burial services.

THE INDIAN DOCTORS.

The Indian doctors are steadily losing their control over the people. A large part of them have recently been compelled to cease to practice, and are punished for doing so without the authority of the agent and of the chiefs. Several of these doctors have already been punished by one month's labor each at the agency for frightening the people by threatening to poison them.

Had we a hospital where the more difficult cases of the sick and wounded could be treated, it would require but a few years to break the control and destroy the practice of the Indian doctors. This would hasten quite rapidly the advancement of the people by destroying their superstitious beliefs and practices. They have already given up their savage war dances and feasts.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL

has had during its last its most prosperous year. The progress of 50 or more pupils has been very satisfactory, both as to mental training and discipline. I regard this school as the most important and the most promising factor among the forces and appliances at work for the mental, moral, and social elevation of this people.

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE

has recently been increased to ten members, with the head chief of the Klamath Nation as captain and the second chief as lieutenant. They are active, vigilant, and take great interest in the moral elevation of their people. They excel in discipline and drill, and feel the responsibility of their positions. The good order and good feeling among the Indians of this reservation are due in a great measure to the efficiency of the police.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

We now have three Indian apprentices in the saw-mill, three in the carpenter shop, and two in the blacksmith shop. They are making good progress in their respective trades, and in time will no doubt become fair workmen.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés on this reservation are more than ordinarily intelligent, active, and willing to devote their time and best energies to assist in aiding the Indians to learn civilized pursuits, and to rise in the grade of civilization.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The police building begun last year has been nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupancy. A new office building has been erected during the year, and is well adapted for its designed use. The saw-mill has been materially improved, and provided with additional machinery. It is now in excellent condition, and capable of doing efficient work. One and a half miles of board fence have been constructed, and the dwellings of agent and employés have been repaired and are now quite comfortable and homelike. A large hay-shed and a commodious wood-shed have been constructed, and a new roof has been placed on the agency stables.

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS.

The Indians now possess about 80 wagons, 7 mowing machines, 5 sulky hay rakes, and a fair supply of the smaller agricultural implements. They make excellent use of them in their different fields of labor.

INDIAN LABOR.

These Indians are always anxious to work, and are excellent laborers. They find considerable work outside of the reservation making rails, hauling lumber, making hay, working on farms, cutting logs for saw-mills, and cutting cord-wood, contributing in this way largely to the support of their families.

THE WHITES

in the vicinity of the reservation are generally kindly disposed toward these Indians, giving them employment in preference to other laborers, and treating them honorably and justly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

are held at the agency twice each Sabbath, consisting of Sabbath-school, followed by preaching in the forenoon, and prayer-meeting and praise service in the afternoon. The morning service is largely attended by the Indians, many of whom evince a good degree of interest in the Christian religion. Quite a goodly number are earnest church members, and by their lives and conduct portray the results of Christian thought and feeling. It will require time and good teaching both by precept and example to persuade them to give up their old superstitions and unreservedly adopt the ideas of a Christian civilization in full; but the advancement they have made during the years they have been in contact with the whites augurs well for their future.

FUTURE OF THESE INDIANS.

The chiefs and most of the leading men are beginning to learn to respect the rights of women and to regard as sacred the marriage relation. Even the syphilis, that bane of social life, which they contracted to an alarming degree by their early contact with the military and with frontier life, and by which even those innocent of crime were poisoned, is slowly but surely disappearing under an improved social order and skillful medical treatment. I know that there are men who will say "Turn them out; let them struggle for existence. If they cannot survive the struggle with the whites let them go under." I regard this as a most shameful and brutal sentiment. A white child born into the world has the inspiration and impulses of a thousand years of civilization and mental and moral culture to aid him to rise. On the other hand, an Indian child has the resistance and weight of a thousand years of savage life and of superstitious beliefs to overcome and to drag him downward.

Yours, respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
*Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August* 18, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions contained in your circular under date July 1, 1881, I have the honor to transmit herewith my third annual report, with statistics accompanying.

NAME AND LOCATION OF RESERVE.

The Siletz Indian Reservation is located within the counties of Benton and Tillamook, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, extending 24 miles from north to south and about 16 miles from east to west, containing 246,000 acres, of which 23,000 only are suitable for agricultural purposes. The tillable lands are mostly found along and adjacent to the Siletz River. The Indians to whom this reserve belongs number about 1,000, and are composed of the remnants of 18 tribes.

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of a flouring-mill, saw-mill, wagon-shop, smith-shop, harness and shoe shop, several dwelling-houses for the use of the agent and employés, together with barns, outhouses, &c., a store and granary, and a large and commodious boarding-school house for Indian children. There are scattered over the reservation some more than 200 houses, with barns, granaries, &c., owned and occupied by Indian families, several of which have been built for new-comers the present year.

AGRICULTURE.

The recent inducements held out to Indians who were scattered in the various counties adjacent, as well as those living on the reservation, to take up 160 acres of land for themselves as a home have proven eminently successful. Many of the roving and wayward from far and near have availed themselves of the benefits thus offered in returning, locating lands, building houses, and putting in grain, vegetables, &c., so far as their means would allow. Their numbers can be largely increased if teams, farming implements, and seed grains be furnished them, as also eatables, until a return for their labor is realized. Number of acres under fence, 2,033; under cultivation, 1,186; acres new land broken, 86; rods of new fence made, 1,818. The amount of grain and vegetables *raised* and now unharvested, by careful estimate, is as follows: Wheat, 3,150 bushels

oats, 13,380; potatoes, 16,000; turnips, 800; parsnips, 700; tons of hay, 515. The increase over the past year is one of great encouragement and speaks well for the future of the red man.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation of supplies for this agency within the year has reached about 170 tons. The same has been done entirely by Indian teams, at distances ranging from 8 to 60 miles, and at a cost far less than heretofore paid white men. I may add that while our roads are over mountains, and at certain seasons of the year next to impassable from long-continued rains—fording streams—dangerous to life and property—yet not a dollar of damage was done to wares and merchandise in their transporting, much of which was of a kind difficult to move without injury.

INDIAN POLICE.

This reserve was granted a force of twelve men, consisting of a captain, two sergeants, and nine privates, with a white employé as chief. The force have been active and efficient in their discharge of duty. I am pleased to say that the calls made upon the men have been few, and those for minor offenses with one exception, an evidence of the good intention of our Indians and their respect for law and order.

SANITARY.

Whole number of Indians receiving treatment during the year, exclusive of office practice, 304, being an increase over the past year. This addition was in great part owing to Indians going outside and, as is usually the case, associating with the lower order of whites, returning with diseases of the venereal kind in an advanced state, thereby rendering them incurable. Births within the year, 41; deaths, 25. Our resident physician, Dr. Boswell, tendered his resignation, to take effect at the end of the fiscal year. He had attained an age (three score years and ten) when a release would seem desirable. I accepted his resignation, and was exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Dr. S. A. Brown, of Portland, who comes with the best of testimonials and whose practice is giving general satisfaction.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF INDIANS.

In conformity with an order from your office to take the census of Indians on this reservation, and such others as belonged here, but had one by one strayed away, going southward on the ocean shore, dropping into towns along as far down as the California line, on or about the 1st of January last ex-Indian Agent Bagley was selected to proceed down the coast, obtaining the names of such as could be traced. The season of the year was an unfortunate one. For weeks almost continually the rains fell so as to quite deluge the country through which he had to pass, rendering the roads and mountain passes dangerous in the extreme, in many localities being obliged to travel by canoe, camping out in such places as he chanced to reach by nightfall, an expedition dangerous to life as well as to health and limb. The task was as well and faithfully performed as possibly could be at that season of the year. The work on the reserve was well done by one of the employés, with some little outside assistance. Number taken on and off the reservation, 998. There are some untaken scattered along the line of railroad running south, as well as on the creeks and rivers adjacent thereto. It would be difficult to obtain these with any degree of accuracy, as they move from one point to another as necessity may require. Could the names of these have been obtained their number would have somewhat increased the figures given.

REMOVAL OF ALSEA INDIANS.

In August, 1879, I was directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to go down to Alsea River and Bay and try to induce the Indians there, some 67 in number, to return to this reserve, to which some years previous they had been brought, but from which they had one by one strayed back. Several interviews were had and much of correspondence passed between their leaders and the agent up to April last, at which time the proffers made and the inducements held out caused them to leave the home of their fathers and again try a life of civilization. At their coming they were quartered on lands from which many of them are to select their future homes. They at once began the erection of temporary houses until more permanent ones could be built. An encouraging feature at their arrival was a desire to at once begin the tilling of the soil I trust such aid will be rendered them in the providing of teams, wagons, farming implements, &c., as will enable them to continue the getting out of rails, building of fences, plowing the lands, and such other help as will induce them to go forward in their new vocation.

EMPLOYÉS.

It was deemed advisable to dispense with the services of two of our white employés, carpenter and miller, the present year; leaving us a physician, superintendent of instruction, his assistant, agents, clerk, general mechanic, farmer, matron of the new

boarding-school house, seamstress, and cook. Of Indians there are a carpenter, interpreter, engineer, assistant farmer, blacksmith, shoe and harness maker, teamster, and laundress. There are a goodly number of Indians who assist in the various branches above mentioned when their services are required. I may say the Indians fill these places with credit to themselves and in a manner most satisfactory to those in whose charge they are.

FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

The flouring-mill has done work for such as had grain, both in flouring and in feed, at times through the year. An increased quantity will be manufactured the year to come. The amount of lumber sawed during the season is 203,000 feet. Much more was needed in the building of new houses, as also in the repairs to old ones, but lack of funds prevented. The saw-mill can cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet per hour when in good running order. Repairs are needed to fit up and place these mills in proper condition for fall use, to the end that such benefit as designed may accrue to our Indians. The mills are manned by Indian help, with the exception of a foreman. I am informed that these mills have been in use many years, with but a very trifling outlay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians on this reservation, as a whole, are willing to labor when they can see a fair return. It is true they are easily discouraged and disheartened if they meet with misfortune in the loss of friends or property, or if they lack wherewith to carry out their desires; but, it must be remembered, a few years only have passed since they emerged from a life of complete barbarism, hunting, fishing, &c., being the highest point to which they had attained. It has been my aim from the first to give them all needed assistance, so as to induce them to forsake their old ways and adopt a life of activity in the way of mechanical and agricultural pursuits. In this, I am pleased to say, my efforts have been seconded to a very satisfactory degree by the department, and, I may add, with encouraging results from those for whose benefit these endeavors have been put forth.

EDUCATION.

The day-school has been continued through the year, with a principal and an assistant; largest average attendance during any one month, 56¼; average attendance during the year, 52; some considerable progress has been made, and a growing relish for study is evinced by the children.

The boarding-school building for the reception of Indian youth was opened on the 25th of October last, receiving on that day to the number of 5, which has increased to some over 50. These favored inmates present a complete transformation from their wretched condition when received, many of them wild, filthy, illy clad, and indolent, going from their homes and returning at will. Now they exhibit marked advancement in deportment, industry, and taste. A systematic allotment of the girls to kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room, alternating weekly, is bringing them to a practical acquaintance with those branches. The boys perform service in cutting and carrying in wood, and in various ways, such as attending to their sleeping-rooms, sitting-apartments, &c., by this learning to be more careful of soiling and deranging them. Economy and care of their clothing is taught as a specialty, a thing with them so much needed. The gift of magazines and papers to such of the children as can read has had a happy effect. A sense of personal ownership has increased their interest. One who is promising and bright, after looking them through, hands them over to his elder brothers, young men who are also learning to read. Now and then the matron indulges in a spelling match or a run of questions on their school studies. The home blackboard is in daily use for writing and drawing, for which the boys show considerable talent. Their personal appearance and manners at table would be no discredit to an equal number of children of fairer faces, and their behavior at church is such as seldom, if ever, calls for reproof.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

There has been preaching during the year on each Sabbath morning, and religious service in the evening, led in most cases by Indians. Our services are held in the school-house, sometimes taking the form of prayer and praise meetings—a class-meeting on Tuesday evening and a prayer-meeting on Thursday evening of each week. These services have been generally of an interesting character, with several additions, many of whom were of the children in the boarding-school, giving abundant evidence of a change of heart and a desire to lead, by word and example, those of their parents and friends to embrace the gospel; in this success has crowned their efforts The coming year promises even greater encouragement than the past, as of late some of the aged have abandoned their old manner of worship and found favor in Christ; others are seriously inclined. I must not omit stating that a few months since a bell-tower was added to our school-house, and the bell placed in position that was so willingly forwarded on call. Now our gathering together on Sunday mornings is rendered far

more uniform than heretofore, besides aiding those of the children who attend day-school and live at long distances from the agency in being prompt at the opening.

The Sunday school is well attended, and is to some extent increasing in interest. The adults who attend church remain and listen attentively as the story of the cross is told them by the superintendent or some officer of the school who can speak their language. The children sing in English, in which they are joined by many of the adults.

CHRISTMAS.

I must not close without the mention of a Christmas dinner prepared at our boarding-house by the matron and her assistants, for any and all Indians, irrespective of age, sex, and condition, who would avail themselves of a feast of good things. The dinner was a new revelation to them of social life, and did much to win them to the new home of their children. For more than four hours they came, eat, and went, to the number of between four and five hundred. The Indian girls neatly clad, having on white aprons, played the part of waitresses with as much dignity and grace as could have been found in any Eastern town by the pale-faced misses. Many a countenance that came with saddened look went away with smiles and hearts of gratitude. In short, the day was one long to be remembered by many who were fortunate enough to be present and share in the day's bounties. Such occasions are rendered valuable and interesting in more ways than one, tending to cement the bonds of friendship already existing between the whites here and our red-faced brethren, trusting ere long to win over to a higher state of civilization and Christian experience than is now enjoyed those of the aged who still cling to the ways of their fathers, and who to some extent hold to superstitions of years ago.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion permit me to say that it has been the custom on this reservation for some years, as I am credibly informed, to issue a limited amount of subsistence as well as farming implements to worthy and destitute Indians who are laboring on their lands, increasing the acreage from year to year, and thus establish for themselves a permanent abiding place, with the hope that ere long they can obtain a support without the aid of government—a thing most commendable, and which has and ever shall receive at my hands all the encouragement possible. While the giving out of farming utensils is continued, an order of recent date cuts off their supply of food, causing them to break up their homes a portion of the season and seek labor in a distant valley to earn and purchase these necessaries, and at a time of year when they could most successfully do important service on their own lands. This, in my judgment, results injuriously, in that the work needed at their homes is bestowed elsewhere, and while away they come in contact and mingle with the lower order of whites, from whom they contract habits and customs that tend to demoralize, rendering them less valuable as citizens and neighbors, adding to their natural unrest and lack of love of a permanent home, a thing so much to be deplored. It seems to me a few supplies judiciously dealt out would remedy this great evil and tend to keep the Indians more steadily on the reservation, looking after interests far more important to the welfare of all concerned.

I may be allowed to add that the stock cattle so recently purchased and issued to the poor on the reserve, so far as they went, have been already of great benefit to a large number in the beginning of stock-raising. To some it seemed like the commencement of a new era in their history. Many a heart was made glad as they started off with their cow and calf toward their scanty homes.

I have the honor to report the refunding to the United States Treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, an unexpended balance of $939.38.

Very respectfully,

E. A. SWAN,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.
*August* 31, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, for the current year, accompanied by statistics.

In compliance with instructions from the department of July 20, 1880, I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st of August, 1880, relieving N. A. Cornoyer as farmer in charge, and receipted to him for all public property found at the agency and pertaining thereto.

This reservation covers an area of 326,550 acres, about one-fourth of which is mountainous and covered with timber. The balance is prairie and rolling hills, well watered and adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes.

In compliance with orders from the department I took an accurate census of those Indians who belong here, and with the following result, viz: Walla-Wallas, 245; Cayuses, 348; and Umatillas, 158; total, 751; males, 330; females, 421. A good many Indians, however, who properly belong here are roaming at large along the Columbia River, and who are averse to reside here, or indeed on any reservation, notwithstanding repeated efforts to that end. They seem to live peaceably and no complaints of any disturbances with the whites have been made. They subsist principally on hunting and fishing, and possess considerable property in the shape of horses and ponies.

Nearly if not quite all of the Indians on this reservation are self-supporting, and this last year particularly they have developed a marked and gratifying improvement in the cultivation of their farms and general industry, having now fenced in and under cultivation over 4,000 acres of land, more than double the amount ever they had before. They have raised this season, as near as can be estimated, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of barley, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,600 bushels of other vegetables, 10,000 melons, 2,000 pumpkins, and cut and cured 900 tons of hay, a good and satisfactory result. This is owing to the fact that they are more and more impressed with the necessity of making their own living, and from my repeated representations that they must no longer depend upon the government, which has done so much for them, not only according to the treaty of 1855, but for the past two years, when they have been supplied gratuitously with wagons, harness, agricultural implements, and other supplies from the disinterested benevolence of the government. There is also a marked increase in the number who now wear citizens' dress, and, except when they go hunting or fishing, nearly all men, women, and children are clothed in the habiliments of civilization.

These Indians own about 10,000 horses and ponies, 400 cattle, 100 swine, and 3,000 sheep, besides poultry, &c.

The crops being nearly all in, a good many have gone into the mountains on their usual hunting tour, but not near so many as at other past seasons.

There have been 28 deaths and 25 births during the year, the deaths principally occurring among the children and some few chronic cases among adults, such as scrofula, consumption, old age, &c.

O-la-le, a Cayuse Indian, was shot and killed by another Indian (a Nez Percé) on this reservation in a drunken row on the 12th of October, 1880. The Indians in council tried the murderer and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, but as in my opinion the man did not have an impartial trial, he having no friends or any one to speak for him, and both parties being drunk when the occurrence took place, the chiefs agreed to refer the matter to General Howard, then commanding the Department of the Columbia, who at once ordered him to be sent to Vancouver for safe keeping until he could have him sent to the Indian Territory to his people, which was accordingly done. This Nez Percé, it seems, was one of White Bird's band, and, one of those engaged in hostilities against the whites in 1877. I caused the arrest and punishment of the Indian who furnished the liquor on this occasion, and propose hereafter to have all Indians as well as whites arrested and punished who either give or sell liquor to any Indian either on or off this reservation, if I can catch them or find sufficient proof of the facts.

An Indian police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, was organized and placed on duty here January 1, 1881, under authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the results obtained from this force are most beneficial to the Indians and all concerned. They are trustworthy, vigilant, and attentive to duty, and implicitly obey all orders, closely watch and report all movements of a suspicious character on the reserve or in any way not in accordance with usual customs or law. They have caused the arrest and punishment of 20 whites and about 12 Indians during the year for selling liquor to Indians and for other offenses of a less character, and convictions were had in nearly all the cases before the United States district court in Portland, Oreg. The police are a credit to any community and keep perfect order on the reservation. The pay, however, is altogether inadequate, and I recommend an increase if it possibly can be done, as they are well worthy of every encouragement.

I found upon taking charge that a number of whites were cutting cord-wood and rails upon the reservation for their own use. I notified them that it was a criminal offense and an encroachment on the rights of the Indians, and that I would institute legal proceedings against all such parties so engaged in the future. Nothing of the kind has occurred since, owing no doubt to the vigilance of the police.

Under the instructions as laid down in the revised rules and regulations for the government of Indian agents, I have received rent for grazing purposes from citizens to the amount of $368 50 (miscellaneous receipts, class No. 2), which sum I still have in my possession. Nearly all of the citizen stock have been moved off the reserve, but no doubt next spring many will want the privilege, which will be duly reported to the department in the usual manner.

As I have previously reported under dates of September 2, 1880, March 4, and 28, and May 12, 1881, several trespasses and encroachments by whites have occurred and still exist on this reservation, not only on that portion covered by the "Goodwin patent,"

(so called), but also in other portions, near the town of Pendleton, without even the pretext of a right except that the boundary line is disputed by some. A plat and a list of the names, nature of improvements, &c., were forwarded to the department May 12, 1881. Since that a saloon was started within the limits and run by a disreputable woman and other parties, whose arrest and punishment I have caused a short time ago, and the place broken up at once. There is also a livery stable building now within the limits of the reservation in addition to those other buildings already reported.

That portion of the boundary line running parallel with Pendleton from the center of the Umatilla River opposite the mouth of Wild Horse Creek to a point at McKay's land claim has, so far as I can learn, been always disputed by the surrounding whites and Indians, the former claiming that Moody's official survey included in the reservation too much of the land in question, while the latter claim that the proper line includes nearly all the town site.

In my letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of January 24, 1881, I reported that all traces of the official survey are obliterated with the exception of a few of the rock mounds and tree marks of the exterior boundary. The Indians also claim that the survey does not extend to the source of Wild Horse Creek, as it should according to the provisions of the treaty, but that it runs up a small branch of the creek below the source, thereby cutting off a portion of the reservation through the Blue Mountain. These questions being so disputed, the whites have of course taken advantage and have encroached, and no doubt will encroach more and more, and I therefore reiterate my previous recommendations on this subject, that this reservation be resurveyed as soon as practicable, and the exact boundaries defined beyond the possibility of any misconstruction; as until this is done there will be endless disputes and encroachments, and will perhaps eventually lead to serious trouble, as the whites look upon this place with a longing eye, being about the finest land in Oregon, and the sooner the matter is settled definitely the better for all parties.

The citizens of Pendleton petitioned some time ago for the sale of a certain portion of the reserve adjoining the town (consisting of about 364½ acres), for the extension of the town for building purposes, and at a council of the Indians held at this agency January 31, 1881, when Inspector W. J. Pollock was present, the Indians agreed to sell it to the citizens, but as they could not agree on a price, they decided to leave the price to be paid to the decision of the Great Father at Washington (President), which facts were duly reported to the office February 12, 1881.

Under instructions of March 8, 1881, from the department, agreement and supplemental agreement between the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Indians belonging here was ratified at a council held June 8, 1881, for the "right of way" to build a railroad across this reservation, having previously obtained the authority of the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty made and provided by law. The agreement, maps, &c., I forwarded to the department July 14, 1881, for the approval of the proper authorities. The company have not yet commenced operations, but their workmen are about three miles from Pendleton, engaged in tunneling; and beyond building a depot in Pendleton (when agreements, &c., are approved), I do not suppose work will be commenced here before next spring. The best of feelings prevailed between the Indians and the representatives of the company, and everything was satisfactorily arranged.

The day-school, under instructions from the department, is closed and teacher discharged June 30, 1881. Authority for the erection of a manual-labor boarding-school was asked for and plans and specifications forwarded July 14, 1881. Acknowledging receipt of the above, under date of August 8, the Commissioner directs certain modifications, and in accordance therewith revised plan was forwarded August 26, together with estimate of extra labor, materials, &c., required. The necessity of a school of this class has been time and again represented, and, in fact, the only hope for the Indian race is in the rising generation, and to properly instill into the children the proper views of life, and to enable them to become self-supporting and civilized they must be removed from their people for a time, and by a judicious and kind system, under proper and zealous teachers, they will most undoubtedly learn the uses and advantages of civilization, and impart this knowledge to their people and help to elevate them, so that when the time arrives to take their lands in severalty they will be able, it is hoped, to assume the responsibilities of American citizens. This most desirable result can only be obtained by a boarding-school, where the children will constantly see and learn a sound education, as well as labor suitable to their various capacities; and although the restraint which will naturally be felt at first may seem to them harsh, yet they will soon learn, as other Indian children have done, to love their labors and their teachers also, and in time may be able to appreciate the noble policy of the government with regard to their race. The saw-mill having been (through the prompt action of the office in approving my estimates) completed in May last, I have now sufficient lumber sawed (75,000 feet) to build the school, so soon as I obtain the requisite authority. All of my employés, as well as myself, have been

engaged for the past six weeks at the saw-mill. The shingle-mill will soon be in operation, when a sufficiency of shingles for immediate purposes will be furnished. I feel confident that, should my estimates be approved, I will be enabled to have the building erected this fall.

The agency buildings (with the exception of the one occupied by myself) are in a dilapidated condition so as to be uninhabitable. Those should be repaired or replaced as soon as possible. The grist-mill also needs immediate attention, particularly the dam and mill-race, which I will have repaired, with the permission of the department, as soon as, with the small number of employés at my command, I possibly can.

I shall employ the Indians in hauling all supplies from the Umatilla landing, as they have willingly agreed to, as per my report of July 9, 1881, and also in hauling lumber as much as possible from the saw-mill to the proposed site of the school.

Two suicides occurred at this agency on the 20th and 21st of July, 1881 (something that has not occurred here for a number of years). One was a young lad about fifteen years of age, who shot himself twice with a revolver. No cause can be assigned for the act in this case. The other a young girl about eleven years old, who was found hanging by the neck, dead. The cause of this is supposed to be excessive grief at the death of her little brother, who died at the Yakama Reservation some short time previous, and to whom she was passionately attached.

The agency employés have been very busily employed all the season, not only in building up the saw-mill, but also assisting the Indians in their farming operations, using the reaper and mower machines, and will at once commence thrashing grain with the thrashing-machine so soon as we get through at the saw-mill. The agency farm will not yield much this season, as I paid more attention to the Indian farms than almost anything else, and with good results, as I have already stated, and next season, should nothing occur to prevent it, the results will be still more satisfactory.

Notwithstanding all the vigilance of our police, the United States marshal, myself, and others, whisky is occasionally introduced amongst the Indians. However, the terrible nuisance is abating, and the prompt arrest and punishment of those whom we have caught has taught the parties engaged or who would engage in the execrable traffic to be careful, as the better class of the citizens are as anxious as any officer of the government to stop the business, and there is a decided abatement in cases of this kind compared with other years.

I have now four Indian apprentices at work. They do as well as can be expected, and I have no doubt in time they will like their work, as already two of them are very useful, and the others are trying to be, and will, I have no doubt, succeed.

The arms and accouterments for the police force were purchased and received from Vancouver Arsenal, and distributed, to their great satisfaction, July 1, 1881.

The general health and sanitary condition of this reservation is good.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for not only prompt responses to all my estimates for what was deemed necessary, but also for many official courtesies and valuable instructions in the performance of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FAY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
*August* 17, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1881, together with the statistics accompanying the same:

INDIAN POPULATION.

Owing to various hindering causes, the complete census, as called for by the Census Bureau, has not been advanced far enough for me to use in preparing this report; hence I shall have to base all my figures on those given last year, noting the changes from the same during the year as shown by the records in my office. During the year there have been 20 births reported, 13 males and 7 females. Deaths reported, 6 males and 7 females, making 13. This gives 7 increase, all males. These have been credited as follows: To the Wascoes 5, making a total of 223; the Warm Springs 1, making 216; the Teninoes 1, making 77; the John Days are 18, and the Pi-Utes 27, both as last year. Total Indian population, including 4 mixed bloods, 306 males and 259 females, or together 565 souls. The Warm Springs, though numbering nearly as many as the Wascoes, barely hold their own, or make a slight gain, from the fact that they are less civilized, and less inclined to avail themselves of my physician's services, seeming to pre-

for their own doctors, and hence losing numbers that might otherwise be saved. Diseases brought by white men can be successfully treated only by white men.

THE DAY-SCHOOL.

This we style the boarding and day school, from the fact that a noonday meal is given to all the Indian scholars. The boarding department has been under the supervision of an Indian woman, employed as matron. There have been two teachers employed to instruct the children, one principal teacher and an assistant, who also instructed the girls in plain sewing, cutting and fitting garments, &c. Late last fall an industrial teacher was engaged, with the expectation that a school would be started for the Warm Springs Indians at a point 15 miles northwest from this agency, but the unusually early and severe winter storms prevented the erecting of buildings; hence the industrial teacher carried on the day-school here, while the regular teacher was employed in other labors, and during the most inclement weather he took down a large part of the Warm Springs language in connection with the regular census. The number of children of school age is given at 126. Whole number attending school one month or more, males 53, females 32, total 75. School was taught in each month from October 1 to June 30, making nine months in which school was taught, but not nine full months of school, as more than a month of vacation was given at intervals of about three months apart, of from two to three weeks each time. The average attendance was 36½. Largest average in any one month, 45⅝, from 75 scholars in attendance. Number of Indians who can read, adults 15, youths 30, total 45.

NUMBER OF INDIAN APPRENTICES.

Of these there have been six—two assistant millers, two assistant sawyers, one assistant blacksmith, and one assistant carpenter. They have made commendable progress, more particularly one young man taken up as assistant sawyer the middle of last December. He can now run our circular-saw mill (water-power) alone, and keep it in fair order, repairing any of the ordinary breaks, as in belting, &c. Also the assistant blacksmith has made excellent progress, and can now do all kinds of ordinary blacksmithing.

NUMBER WEARING CITIZENS' DRESS.

I doubt whether a single Indian can be found upon this reservation that is not at least partly clothed in citizens' dress. By far the greater part wear such dress altogether. Excepting in winter time it is seldom an Indian can be seen with a blanket on. It often puzzles us when we see a wagon and team approaching to know whether an Indian is the driver or a white person passing through from one white settlement to another. This matter of dress is not confined to the head families and more wealthy class, but is practiced by all, high or low, rich or poor, and is invariably an unfailing sign as to who are civilized and who are not.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

It surely must speak well for these Indians that not one person has been killed by either their own people or soldiers or citizens. Where will you find a community of near 600 souls with less of violence and crime? Neither have any whites or other persons been killed by them. The Indian council, composed of the headmen, and presided over by myself, or the acting agent in my absence, met as occasion required, and tried all cases brought before it. These mostly consisted of cases of bigamy or of parties seeking divorce, and also disputes as to the ownership of horses. In some instances divorces were granted, but as often the parties were reconciled. Those committing criminal acts were imprisoned for a time and fined a horse or two, and in some cases five horses, according to the enormity of the offense.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

This is a serious matter and needs stronger safeguards or else more thorough enforcement of the laws. Most of these Indians will not touch liquor, but some will drink every time they go where it is. The parties furnishing it invariably make them promise to not reveal the fact, and hence it is difficult to discover the offender. A few weeks ago, one Indian made complaint against another, for beating him severely over the head. The parties were both summoned before the council when it was found that both were drunk at the time, had procured three bottles of whisky at the Dalles, and going out into the hills near town, had both got beastly drunk, and the stronger and least intoxicated had committed the assault. The latter was fined a good horse for his crime, the former, an ordinary horse for being drunk, but was told the fine would be remitted provided he would inform on the parties furnishing him the liquor. After considerable hesitation, he did so, and agreed to point out the person. The United States district attorney was immediately notified, and the matter by him turned over to the United States marshal, and by him I was notified to have the Indian witness in the Dalles by a certain time. My captain of police, who is also head chief, was sent, with the two wit-

nesses, to the Dalles, met with the marshal, found and arrested the man, and he and the two witnesses were taken to Portland. The white man plead guilty, was fined $10, and liberated after one night's imprisonment. The two witnesses were each paid $22 50 as milage, &c.—much more than the fine was. Upon being informed of the result, I made complaint that the punishment was not sufficient; that at that rate a man could plead guilty every few months and then make money. The answer came back, that for the first offense, where the party plead guilty, only a nominal fine was imposed. This might do in some cases where it was found that the offending party had, through ignorance or some peculiar circumstances, violated the law, but was not in the habit of doing so willfully, as, is my belief, was the case with the white man above referred to. Until such flagrant violations of the laws can be more severely punished, an agent need hardly waste time and money in hunting up offenders and having them punished. I have more hopes in the furnishing to each Indian agent of a set of Sewell's plates of the human stomach, and showing the Indians the terrible effects of intoxicating liquors upon the human system. A somewhat noted temperance lecturer, Hon. Levi Lealand, exhibited these plates to a number of Indians at this agency, and it seemed to strike them with a kind of superstitious dread. They realized for the first time what the *internal* effects of such liquors were.

### CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

During the past year I estimated that at least 500 acres of ground have been broken, and 2,500 acres cultivated. Several large tracts of land have been fenced that are as yet only in small part cultivated. The principal crop is wheat, of which I estimate 11,000 bushels, as against 10,000 last year. The increased acreage and very favorable season will make at least 1,000 bushels difference. The next principal crop is potatoes, of which I estimate 2,800 bushels. I always endeavor to put the estimates too low instead of too high, though the latter makes a better showing on paper. It is much better to have persons who chance to see these Indians and these farms and products agreeably surprised by not being told "the half," than to be disappointed by having seen or heard exaggerated reports. Scarcely an Indian family upon this reservation can be found that does not have a patch of ground in cultivation. Hundreds of acres are now cultivated by the Warm Springs that were untouched three years ago. These Indians will soon rival the Wascoes.

### NUMBER OF STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.

This is very difficult to arrive at with any degree of correctness. Many of the horses and cattle, especially the latter, are untamed, and run wild back on the reservation ranges. The natural increase would seem to be greater than I have given it, but I have taken into account the fact that quite a number of horses have been sold to white men for gathering up and driving off cattle to distant markets from white settlements around us. Upwards of fifty head of beef cattle have been killed and furnished as beef for issues at this agency. Also, last winter was unusually severe, and more stock was lost than in many previous winters put together. Horses are the great item in stock, of which I estimate 4,200. Cattle are next, of which the estimate is 575. But one Indian has a band of sheep. He had good success wintering them, and this spring sold his wool at the highest market rates prevailing in the Dalles at the time he made sale. A large part of this reservation is well adapted to sheep husbandry, and I am constantly urging the Indians to sell their horses and invest in sheep.

### LUMBER SAWED.

Of the 150,000 feet sawed, all but 12,000 feet has been cut by our new saw-mill since the 1st of last April. Many of the Indians have large lots stacked up for future use in building houses and fences.

### HOUSES OF INDIANS.

Nearly all the houses are frame buildings, of which there are now 85, and 7 log houses. Five only were erected during the year, owing to the small amount of lumber sawed last year. Another year will see a considerable increase in buildings. Of those erected by government, one is a small dwelling-house at the saw-mill, 15 miles west or northwest from this agency, and two are now in process of erection at the Sin-e-mar-sha Valley, 15 miles northwest from agency, where the school for the Warm Springs is to be started. One building is so far completed that I expect to hold religious services in it soon.

### SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS.

This I have given at $\frac{10}{16}$, as obtained by labor of Indians for themselves or others in civilized pursuits, $\frac{5}{16}$ by hunting, fishing, gathering roots, &c., and $\frac{1}{16}$ by government issues. The latter has only been made to the Piutes, 25 now in number, who draw rations, the 6 apprentices, and the boarding department of the school, with perhaps a few occasional issues to sick or poor Indians. Field and garden products are growing more and more to be depended upon, while wild game, roots, and berries, especially

the two latter, only fill in as necessity or desire may require. Salt and dried salmon are still put up, but in diminishing quantities, as the supply is being gradually reduced in the rivers. Thus necessity compels the Indian to resort to civilized methods in order to sustain life.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

This is by far the most important factor in the civilization and elevation of the Indian. Bible truths and Bible teachings carry with them a power that none can gainsay nor resist. The "Thus saith the Lord," is more convincing and irresistible to the Indian mind than all arguments of men. Indians are close observers and good judges of human nature, and they too easily discover the inconsistencies of white men as between their words and ways. The teachings of the Bible they can see are just fitted to guide erring human beings. The most civilized among the Indians are those who are the most consistent Christians. Go into their homes and you will find refinement, and works of art adorning their walls, well-kept houses, and clean surroundings. Thus, though no missionary has been here during the year, our regular Sabbath services have supplied spiritual life to our little church of 51 members, and kept the field from running to tares and weeds, and a harvest growing for some missionary hands to gather in. All the success of the past, all the hope of the future, lies in the teachings of Christian truth and examples of Christian morality. Christian teachings in early days kept these Indians to always be the friends of the whites, while all around them were sworn enemies, imbruing their hands in the white man's blood. The results of the past are standing testimonials to the truth of my words, and this subject a fit ending of my annual report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SMITH,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH, *August* 18, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with department instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency and Indians under my charge, and to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.

The past year has been one of many encouragements to all connected with this portion of the Indian service. The steady progress of these Indians in all matters pertaining to their civilization has been evident and even marked. Their farming operations have not been more extensive than in former years, but more interest has been shown in caring for their crops; they have been more energetic in their work, and have taken more pride in their farms, and this advancement I am pleased to say is mainly due to the disposition of the Indians themselves, although both my employés and myself endeavor faithfully to direct them in matters pertaining to their interests.

During the last winter a careful census was made of the Uintah Utes, showing a total population of 474 Indians. This is a considerable increase over the population recorded for several years previous, probably due to the fact that a number of families from other portions of the Territory have settled here claiming the privileges of the reserve, and from continual residence have been recognized as belonging to and have been included in the enumeration of the tribe. This number will be probably reduced when the lines are drawn and proper distinctions made between the members of the Uintah and White River tribes.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

With so small a band of Indians the aggregate results of their labors is not sufficiently large to attract particular attention, but we feel satisfied that a careful examination of the statistical report herewith as well as an inspection of their farming operations will show as decided an individual effort as can be found among any tribe of the same degree of advancement in civilized pursuits. They have something over 250 acres of land fenced and under cultivation. Most of this is planted with cereals; but almost every family has small patches of ground for garden vegetables and potatoes. Until after the harvesting is done and grain all threshed it will be impossible to give definite figures, but my farmer estimates the yield this year as follows: Wheat, 2,000 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; and potatoes, 500 bushels. The Indians make no pretensions at raising corn except for summer use, seldom or never allowing it to mature, unless it be a small portion preserved principally for seed. In speaking of garden vegetables it is pleasant for me to recall the fact that this year some of our early vegetables were furnished us by Indians. How different is this independence from the condition in which I found these Indians some years since, when they were entirely dependent for their subsistence on their success in hunting, or the scanty allowance furnished by the government.

During the haying season many of the Indians assisted in the work. Not only did they assist my employés in putting up hay for agency use, but independent of this they harvested a supply of about twenty tons for their own stock, to be used during the winter and spring work. The most of the cutting of grain and hay has heretofore been done by agency employés as the Indians are unaccustomed to the use of machinery, such as reapers and mowers. But this year I have issued to such Indians as were most likely to use them a dozen grain-cradles with rakes, &c., and have been gratified to find that many of them have been used with considerable diligence, thus materially curtailing the labor usually performed by the agency of white employés.

FREIGHTING BY INDIANS.

Last fall the department kindly furnished the Indians with 25 freight wagons, and this year 7 more have been purchased for them. It was expected that these wagons would be an inducement to them to transport their own annuity goods and supplies, and in this we were not disappointed. Almost all the transportation from Salt Lake City to this agency, a distance of 200 miles, over one of the worst roads in the Territory, was done by our Indians with their own teams, and I can safely say that every pound would have been transported by them were it not for the delay in the arrival of the goods, which made it difficult for teams to cross the mountains through the snow. And in this connection I would remark that I never have received goods in better condition than were those delivered by my Indians last fall. A number of Indian teams are now on the road with this year's freight, and it is expected that they will do all their own freighting this season, and possibly transport a fair portion of the supplies furnished for the White River Utes. The advantages of furnishing Indians with wagons is manifest in many particulars. It is an incentive to them to dispose of their little ponies, which for practical work are comparatively useless, and secure horses or cattle fitted for work. Aside from this, wagons and agricultural implements of any value have a tendency to insure permanency of location and lead them to abandon their nomadic habits.

Several of the Indians are devoting their attention to stock-raising, and although they are constantly obliged to use their own cattle for subsistence, owing to the very limited supply of beef furnished by the government, they still have in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred head of stock cattle.

SCHOOL.

On the 1st of January our school opened, a contract having been made between the department and the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and a school building having been erected for the purpose. We had expected to commence operations a month or two earlier than this, but owing to unavoidable delays our building was not completed and we were disappointed. We were provided by the board with three school employés, a principal or male teacher, a lady assistant, and a cook. During the first month the largest number of Indian pupils in attendance was 13 and during the next two months the attendance, instead of increasing, diminished, until finally not a pupil remained. This was discouraging; we had hoped for excellent results and had certainly failed. The Indians made many excuses for not sending their children to school. They were ignorant and superstitious and feared that harm might come to their boys and girls, but the failure in my opinion and that of others was due mainly to the character and incapacity of the principal teacher, for, after he left, the lady teacher, assisted by my clerk, had little difficulty in inducing 25 Indian children to attend school, and, much to our satisfaction, 20 of them remained in regular attendance until school closed, June 1. The progress made and interest manifested by these children was marked. The school bids fair if continued to be a success, as I always believed it would be if properly managed. The parents have become somewhat interested, much of the superstition and prejudice has been overcome, and already some of the pupils are asking when school will reopen and express their willingness and desire to attend.

INDIAN POLICE.

Frequent reference has been made, both in my own reports and in those of my chief of police, to the difficulties of persuading Indians with the most suitable qualifications to undertake the duties of police at this agency, and in the organization of the present force this difficulty was especially manifest. Notwithstanding this, a force of 8 members, afterward increased to 10, was organized, and in but few instances have we cause to complain of inefficiency or lack of interest. We were fortunate in securing as captain of police an Indian who is energetic and enthusiastic and possessed of more than ordinary good judgment. The police have a wholesome influence on the tribe, and although arrests have not been frequent, I am inclined to think there has not been frequent cause, as the Indians pretty generally understand that their offenses and discrepancies will be reported and therefore wrongs which might otherwise be committed are suppressed.

The liquor traffic is the great source of annoyance. The Indians procure intoxicating liquors from white men residing in settlements bordering on the reserve. It is comparatively easy for Indians to obtain whisky, but quite difficult for us to procure definite information and witnesses necessary for the prosecution of guilty parties. But we have already made some important progress in this direction and we hope ere long to be able to do away effectually with this nuisance or at least make examples of those now engaged in the traffic.

In relation to police matters I would call special attention to the suggestion of my chief of police in his last report, recommending an increase of pay to Indian police, for I, with him, am of the opinion that this force can never be a complete success until a higher pecuniary valuation be put on its services. And we are satisfied that one half the number with at least double the pay would be better than the present arrangement.

### SANITARY.

Ten births and twelve deaths have been recorded during the year. The sanitary condition of the Indians has not been particularly favorable, and many cases of sickness have been recorded. My clerk, who also acts as physician, has been able to furnish most of these with medical treatment, and there is a growing tendency among the Indians to avail themselves of such medical assistance as we can offer them and to depend less upon their native medicine men.

### BUILDINGS AT AGENCY.

At the agency two new buildings have been erected during the year, at an expense to the government of about $2,000. One was the erection of school building already mentioned, at a cost of $1,200. This building was more properly remodelled and furnished with two large additions. We now have accommodations for at least forty boarding scholars and could easily arrange for a number of daily pupils. The other building, an agent's dwelling, erected at a cost of about $800, has long been needed, as the agent and family have heretofore been obliged to reside in the school building and have had anything but comfortable quarters. These buildings are lathed and plastered and furnished with brick chimneys, conveniences entirely new to this section of country. These materials were prepared at the agency by employés at little expense, and they add greatly both to the comfort and appearance of the buildings.

### SETTLEMENT OF WHITE RIVER UTES, FUTURE PROSPECTS, ETC.

The great source of anxiety now is the disposition to be made of the White River Utes, and their probable influence on the Uintah tribe. In the latter part of June, the Uncompahgre division of the Ute Commission, together with Agent Berry and two Uncompahgre chiefs, visited this agency and inspected a portion of the reserve, and on the 22d of July, Commissioner Meacham and J. R. French arrived with a military escort, and funds with which to make the first payment to the White River Utes. It was expected that ere their arrival all, or at least the larger portion of the tribe, would have been here according to agreement, but at the date of the arrival of the commissioner, not more than a dozen lodges had presented themselves, and these were such as had remained at this agency during the greater portion of the winter. Runners were immediately sent out and the tribe is now well represented. It happened that this delay was not so unfortunate, as we were, with the exception of flour, without any subsistence to issue them. Supplies of sugar and coffee did not reach Salt Lake City until after the first of August, and the beef herd driven from White River was not delivered until the 15th instant. At a later date Commissioners Russell and Mears joined Colonel Meacham, and they are now engaged in negotiations with the White Rivers, which I trust will result in a satisfactory and amicable settlement of these Indians.

But to return to the Uintahs. I have already expressed some anxiety as to the probable influence of the White Rivers over them. The latter have been the larger number; they are indolent and know nothing of farming or caring for themselves by civilized pursuits, and what is worse, many of them have no desire to learn, and are free to express their intention of avoiding anything of the kind. They laugh at the Uintahs for farming, and say they ought to fight and then Washington would furnish them plenty to eat. This seems reasonable to the simple minds of these Indians, who have been told that the harder they worked the more they might expect from the government, and who, after endeavoring with honest pride to make themselves independent, now see others, parties to a horrible massacre, located on lands which the Uintahs had always supposed their own, and without any effort toward self-support, promised abundant subsistence and liberal annuity payments forever, while this tribe, meriting reward and encouragement, are furnished with less than one-fourth of a ration, and, aside from a very small appropriation, are supplied with nothing, except at the earnest and frequent importunity of their agent. It is true that the White Rivers are under treaty stipulations and therefore well provided for, and it is also true that the Uintahs are not, and therefore are unfortunate. But is it just that because of

this the Indians guilty of crime should at the same agency and in the presence of deserving ones, be issued five or six times the amount supplied to the latter? It is my firm conviction, and in this opinion I am supported by the gentlemen of the commission, that the Uintahs and White Rivers, if they are to remain together, must be treated with equal liberality. Their issues must be made in common; they must be looked upon as members of the same tribe. It will be my earnest endeavor to bring about a consolidation of those two tribes, for upon this in my opinion, depends the future success of Indian affairs at this agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
*Colville Agency, Washington Territory, August* 18, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report of the agency under my charge.

COUNCIL WITH SPOKANES.

On the 26th of October, 1880, I was requested by Col. Wm. J. Pollock, United States Indian inspector, to meet him at Deep-creek colony, 17 miles from Spokane Falls, where he proposed to hold a council with the roving bands of Spokane Indians. I met him as directed, but no Indians being present the meeting was adjourned to Spokane Falls, where, after due notice, the representative men of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes met in council. They were informed by Colonel Pollock that it was the desire of the government that they should either take up homesteads or go at once upon the Colville or Cœur d'Alène Indian reservation, as the country was being rapidly settled upon in consequence of the building of the North Pacific Railroad through it, and unless they took immediate steps to secure their homes, their land would be appropriated by the whites. Many of them manifested a disposition to take up land, and have since taken out the papers necessary to secure their homesteads; more would like to do so, but think it a harship to have to pay the office fees of $22, while others are unable to raise the necessary amount.

RESERVATION FOR LOWER SPOKANES.

In allusion to the reservation lately set aside by executive order of January 18, 1881, for the Lower Spokanes, it is to be regretted that the recommendations of Col. E. C. Watkins in 1877, and Col. William J. Pollock in 1880, United States Indian inspectors, for the setting aside of the 6-mile strip on the east side of the Columbia River from the mouth of Kettle River to the mouth of the Spokane River, was not adopted, as the homes of the Colville Indians would have been included, which would have been but justice, as they were the first to ask for the addition. It is not to be wondered at that they consider themselves unjustly treated in that their request was turned to the benefit of others.

CENSUS.

In compliance with instructions contained in Office Circular, No. 56, Civilization, September 27, 1880, requiring "Indian agents, their assistants, and employés" "to make a complete enumeration of all the Indians * * * and obtain such facts as may be necessary to exhibit the condition of the several tribes and their progress in civilization," and "report any extra expenditures incurred in this connection" to Maj. J. W. Powell, special agent, Census Bureau, the census of four tribes of this agency has been obtained, and the papers forwarded to your office. But as it will necessarily involve some extra expense, of which Major Powell has been informed, to take the census of the four remaining tribes, some of them living more than one hundred miles from the agency, and no funds to defray the expense having, as yet, been provided, the work has necessarily been suspended.

REDUCTION IN FORCE OF EMPLOYÉS.

The reduction in the employé force of this agency, viz, the farmer, clerk, and two blacksmiths, at a time when their services are more than ever required, cannot but operate to the disadvantage of the Indians and of the public service. It is not possible for an Indian agent and his interpreters to give the necessary supervision over 3,500 Indians, inhabiting a country 200 by 150 miles in extent, in two different Territories, and at the same time perform the clerical work of the office and attend properly to the other business that necessarily devolves upon an agent in the discharge of his official duty.

## PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

That commendable and substantial progress has been made by the Indians of this agency during the past year is evident from the increased amount of their productions, their more extensive and better cultivated farms, the number of new houses and barns built, the number of rods of fence made and acres of land broken, as will be seen from the following statement:

## CROPS AND AGRICULTURE.

| | 1880. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of houses | 248 | 322 |
| Number of acres cultivated | 4,400 | 7,886 |
| Number of bushels of wheat | 18,000 | 53,090 |
| Number of bushels of corn | 500 | 600 |
| Number of bushels of oats and barley | 17,000 | 47,860 |
| Number of bushels of vegetables | 4,150 | 9,550 |
| Number of tons of hay | 150 | 1,176 |
| Number of cords of wood cut | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| Number of rods of fencing made | 2,000 | 2,000 |

which, considering the limited aid furnished them, ought to convince the most incredulous that the Indian both willing and capable of advancement in civilized pursuits. Whatever has been done in the way of building houses and barns, has been by their individual effort, without the advantages of a government saw-mill or carpenter to assist them.

## THE CŒUR D'ALÉNES.

who are wholly unaided by the government in the extent of their farms and productions, are far in advance of the other tribes. They endeavor to keep up with the times by the purchase of improved agricultural labor-saving machinery, and have paid out for wagons alone more than $15,000 within the past six years. A people making such commendable efforts to redeem themselves from barbarism, are certainly deserving of some consideration from the government whose wards they are, and all they ask for is to have their present reservation made secure to them, assistance rendered in the erection of a saw and grist mill, and continuance of aid in the education of their children.

## SURVEYS OF RESERVATION.

It is also the earnest wish of the Cœur d'Alénes that their reservation should be surveyed at an early day, that they may permanently locate the boundaries of their farms.

It is also desirable that surveys of the Colville Reservation be made.

## EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

No more desirable results could have been anticipated than have been attained in the education of the children of this agency provided for by the government. The two Indian boarding-schools, one at Colville and one at the Cœur d'Aléne Indian Reservation, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, educate 70 children, who are taught the ordinary branches of English, and are also instructed in the industrial work of ordinary life. A large school building 60 x 40 feet was built during the year by the Jesuit fathers at the Colville mission for the better accommodation of the school-boys, who are under the constant supervision of the male teacher, under whose direction they are making satisfactory progress.

## THE MISSIONARY WORK

among these Indians is continued by the Jesuit fathers with their usual fervor. The large and commodious church at the Colville mission is nearing completion, and a contract has recently been let by the reverend fathers at $4,000 for the erection of a fine church at the Cœur d'Aléne mission on the reservation, the Indians contributing largely both in money and labor towards the building of these churches, and continue to show their religious zeal by the regularity with which they attend to their religious duties, never missing an opportunity to be present at their church on festival days, some of them coming from a great distance, amid great privations.

Special efforts are being made by the reverend fathers to induce the San Poel and Nespelum Indians (Dreamers) to embrace a Christian life, and with that view, the Rev. U. Grassi, "without scrip or staff," spent the whole of last winter, the most inclement known for several years, among them, cut off entirely from all communication with his mission and white settlements for five months. His success has induced him to take measures for the early establishment of a permanent mission in their vicinity.

The necessity for agency buildings upon the reservation, to which I would again call the attention of the department, is constantly felt, as there is no doubt but that if suitable buildings, mills, shops, &c., were erected upon the reservation, it would be the means of inducing many Indians to remove to it.

REPORT OF FARMERS.

I herewith inclose the report of the resident farmer at Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, and that of the late farmer at this agency, in which is embodied much valuable information.

Statistical report of crops, &c., is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
*August* 11, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the farming operations of the Indians of your agency.

Many of the Indians are cultivating large farms, well inclosed with good fences of cedar and fir rails, the farms being well cultivated. Louis has a 100-acre farm, Edward, 60 acres; Gabriell, 140 acres; Jeremiah and Louis, 120 acres; Joe Donney, 65 acres; Alexsimo, 80 acres; Alick Simpson, 50 acres; Kin-Kin-a-kwhah, chief, 80 acres; Baptiste, 45 acres; Ko-los-as-ket, 180 acres—two farms. Each of the above mentioned Indians have good squared log dwelling houses, large barns, stables, granaries, and root-houses. Others among the Indians have small farms, not so well improved, they being new beginners.

The following table is an exhibit of industries among the Colvilles, Lakes, and Spokanes, and the number of domestic animals owned by them:

| | Colvilles. | Lakes. | Spokanes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of farmers | 96 | 34 | 75 |
| Number of squared log houses | 36 | 15 | 8 |
| Number of round log houses | 61 | 43 | 58 |
| Number of log barns | 13 | 8 | 9 |
| Number of log stables | 86 | 45 | 43 |
| Number of graneries and store houses | 44 | 18 | 26 |
| Number of acres of wheat planted | 980 | 239 | 587 |
| Number of acres of oats planted | 518 | 141 | 294 |
| Number of acres of corn planted | 19 | 7 | 10 |
| Number of acres of potatoes planted | 24 | 17 | 23 |
| Number of acres of turnips planted | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Number of acres of onions planted | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Number of acres of beans planted | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| They have large gardens of vegetables adapted to this climate and melons and pumpkins in quantity. | | | |
| DOMESTIC ANIMALS. | | | |
| Number of horses | 1,231 | 424 | 936 |
| Number of milch cows | 309 | 116 | 189 |
| Number of oxen | 135 | 30 | 45 |
| Number of other cattle | 200 | 40 | 130 |
| Number of swine | 83 | 3 | ...... |
| Number of fowls | 886 | 163 | 257 |
| Number of tons of wild hay | 250 | 230 | 296 |

These Indians express themselves as desirous of taking up more land and locating upon it as soon as they can get the necessary implements for cultivating the land.

Those who have learned to read and write are increasing their knowledge by practice, and are desirous of learning more. Their dress is better than common, their houses are cleaner and better kept than the average of Indian houses.

The Colvilles and Lakes find a good and ready market for their surplus crop among the miners and traders, while the Spokanes dispose of theirs at Spokane Falls and other settlements.

All the Indians residing on or near the reserve are peaceable, laborious, and very healthy, and in all their intercourse with the whites they are friendly and tractable; those residing near the settlements are neither so healthy nor so industrious, and it is with this latter class that difficulties, if any, arise. Could any inducement be held out

to them to abandon the settlements and remove to the reserve it would be to the advantage of all parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. LABRIE, *Farmer.*

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
*United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Wash.*

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COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
*Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, August* 16, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Aléne Indians.

It is gratifying to note the progress made by them, not only in the cultivation of their land but also in their dwellings, barns, and fences. Since my report of last year their farms have been much increased in acreage, probably one-third more, with a corresponding increase of crop. I do not think, however, their sales of produce (wheat and oats) will amount to as much as last year. The increase of oats will be cut before ripening, and made into hay, and that of wheat will be used in feeding swine, the increase of which since the taking of the census last fall has been very heavy, and with the low price of wheat, 35 cents to 60 cents per bushel, according to the locality they sell at, they think it will be more profitable to feed than to sell.

They are very anxious for a survey of their reservation, that they may have a better understanding about their farm lines, and they are also desirous that the government will build for them a saw and grist mill. Before the expiration of two years after such erection, fifty frame or board houses would be built by the Indians. There are many excellent points upon the reservation where a steammill could be built, and which would be convenient to all parts of the reservation. After a few months' time, with their aptness, the engine could be run, and the sawing and grinding done exclusively by them. As in former reports I have to say they are living on friendly terms with their white neighbors bordering on the reservation.

To recapitulate, there are 111 farmers, 3 hunters or trappers. They have under fence and in cultivation nearly 4,500 acres of land, 1,800 head of swine, 2,500 horses, 200 milch cows, 100 oxen, 1,400 other cattle. Their products will be nearly 20,500 bushels of wheat, 28,000 bushels of oats, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, beets, and other vegetables, 250 tons of oat hay, and 150 tons of timothy and wild hay. They have 106 log dwelling-houses and 10 frame or board dwellings, 30 large barns and 50 smaller out-houses, 95 good, strong farm wagons, 3 spring or buggy wagons, one reaper, and one reaper and binder, with all other necessary farm implements. The farmers most worthy of mention among them are Nicodemus, Felicanne, Alphonso, Louis, Fidele, Joseph, and Leo. Nicodemus, Louis, and Fidele, will have fully 1,000 bushels each of wheat and oats; the others mentioned from 700 bushels to 800 bushels each of wheat and oats.

The Cœur d'Alénes are much to be commended for what they have done for themselves in the five or six years they have been upon their reservation. We must take in consideration that, with the exception of the schools supported by the government, they have no other aid. They purchase their own wagons, harness, plows, cradles, ox-yokes, and all other implements used by them. In the matter of wagons alone, during the last six years, they have paid over $15,000, but they have gone on under the encouragement and advice of their agent and the fathers of De Smet mission, and are becoming a happy and contented people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
*Resident Farmer, Cœur d'Alénes.*

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
*United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Wash.*

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NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August* 18, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with your request contained in circular of July 1, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of this agency:

The tribes under my supervision, Makahs and Quillehutes, numbering in all 1,000, located at the extreme northwest point of the United States, ocean-girted on the west, with the straits of Juan de Fuca on the north, with an almost impenetrable barrier of timber and chaparral on the east and south, are by force of necessity compelled to obtain the greater portion of their subsistence from the sea, in the shape of seal, otter, salmon, halibut, and codfish, which in years gone by has been given with no niggard hand. And this year has been no exception to the past; though the catch of seal the past season has fallen off in numbers, the increased value in the fur will fully compensate for the diminished yield. The catch of halibut, salmon, and codfish, has fully equaled

their home demand, and all have been abundantly supplied with their staple article of food.

One great existing demand among them is a knowledge of the latest improved methods of curing and packing fish for shipment, as a source of revenue, their present method not producing a desirable article of commerce, acceptable to the taste of an epicure. With a little assistance and proper teaching in this branch of industry, but few years would elapse before the Indians of this reservation would rival in wealth any equal number of any nationality in the most favored locality of the older States.

To prove that their advancement, which at first was slow, has been not only gradual but permanent, one has but to visit, first, the lodge of an old fossil of the tribe, of which there are but few remaining, who still clings to the ways of his ancestors with a tenacity only terminated with death, and for one moment take in the utter disregard of comfort or convenience, to say nothing of the demands of common decency, and then pass on to a large though rudely-constructed cabin of split boards, roomy, well ventilated, and arranged with some degree of taste, certainly of convenience. And now to the last and latest—the neat, painted cottage. Within we do not look for mahogany and Eastlake, but we do find comfortable furniture, neat and clean blankets, and the luxury of a cook stove with its steaming pots and kettles. Father, mother, and children are well clothed, and all apparently anxious to show visitors that they know how to enjoy the comforts of civilization—a contrast so great as to seem hardly credible.

The government has just built for Howeath, chief of the Quillehutes, a nice and comfortable house at a cost of $250; and at my last visit to the tribe the venerable chief, whom fortune has not smiled on, expressed his appreciation of the interest the government had taken in him and the tribe in the most grateful terms. Others of the tribe have been encouraged in their desire for better quarters and assisted in a smaller way, at a trifling expense to the government, all of which I think has been wisely and judiciously expended.

Quite a number of the Indians have had set apart for their exclusive use small tracts of land to cultivate and build on, and the results in all cases have been very favorable, as the small patches of turnips, beets, and timothy will testify. Were it not for the scarcity of suitable land cleared for cultivation many more such little homes would immediately spring up.

### MORALS.

I have made it a part of my duties to visit each separate lodge once a week and examine their daily mode of living, correct irregularities, reprimand any cases of misdemeanor, and impress on their minds the importance of a higher standard of morality, which, added to their expanding ideas of civilization, is having the desired effect on the Indian mind. No Indian of the tribe has more than one wife, and she is looked on more in accordance with the American idea of such; and gambling, which formerly was regarded as a pastime, is but seldom known, and licentiousness is practically unheard of. Their marriage ceremonies are now considered a binding contract, not to be broken with the slightest pretext.

### QUILLEHUTES.

In concluding my report of the Indians, I should neglect to do my duty did I not make special mention of this band, numbering 300, which has never availed itself of the advantages offered at the industrial school except in a very limited way. This is accounted for from the fact that the band is located 30 miles distant and no communication by road or trail, and the continued severe storms on this coast make it extremely hazardous for canoes, their only method of traveling, to make the trip except in the most favorable seasons, to which add the strong prejudice existing among them against letting their children go to any great distance from home. In view of these circumstances, and the repeated application of the leading men of the tribe, for a school in their village, there being by last census 50 children of school age, I would suggest the establishing of a branch school at Quillehute, and I think the good results arising therefrom would more than compensate for the additional expense incurred; therefore, I would most respectfully call the attention of the department to this band of the tribe.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The school, with a total number of 70 pupils and a yearly attendance of 55, has been conducted under the supervision of the agent. The teachers, A. W. Smith and Charles E. Plimpton, both young men of energy and perseverance, familiar with the habits and language of the Indians, and entering into the work with a determination backed by youthful vigor, and animated with a desire to elevate a retrograding race, have awakened an undeveloped faculty and inspired a hope in the minds of their pupils, which exceeded my most ardent wishes and sanguine expectations. The pupils have made most satisfactory advances in the primary branches, and many good readers and fine penmen are to be found among them. All understand the English language, and many speak it with ease and correctness.

The boys have taken great interest in the agricultural department, and have raised some fine lots of vegetables, such as the limited amount of land would allow. The girls, are under the special care of the matron and assistant matron; both ladies, endowed with a will and devotion worthy of the cause, have exercised an influence and taken almost a mother's pride in caring for and in watching their advancement day by day. Such untiring zeal has brought its own reward, as their neat and tidy appearance, their improved manners, bear unmistakable evidence.

Association with members of the school and my unceasing efforts have aroused an interest in the young men of the tribe, who, from thoughtless neglect, parental prejudice or distrust, did not attend school in their boyhood days, and now see their great mistake to such a degree that I have succeeded in forming a class of 13, who attend school punctually three evenings each week, anxious to regain their lost opportunities, and I most assuredly take great pleasure in affording them such facilities.

FARM.

The farm proper, comprising about seventy acres, situated at Ho-o-buck, with 19 years' successive cropping, has become valueless for cultivation except for the small amount of hay cut, or a stock-range, for which it soon must be given up entirely. The smaller fields at Neah Bay and Ba-ha-da, which are of different geological formation, still furnish a fair yield of different crops when unmolested by the army-worm, or not affected by rust. Taking into consideration these existing difficulties the yield as given in annual statistics appears creditable.

TRADESMAN.

The farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith, each with his Indian apprentice, have assiduously given their time to the different duties required of them, and been so successful in teaching their apprentices their respective trades, that by order of the department I have discharged the white employés and appointed the apprentices to fill the different positions.

HOSPITAL.

A neat and commodious structure, erected a little more than a year ago, has been in constant use for the past year, affording comfortable quarters to two incurables, who, under the attention of the agency physician, I. N. Power, have enjoyed all the comforts and careful nursing usually received in institutions of this class, a great contrast to the indifferent, unsympathetic feeling shown by the Indians to their sick and helpless in years gone by. The arousing of this trait in their character, which in their warlike days remained undeveloped, is looked upon as a rapid stride in their advancement, and the growing desire to have their sick treated by the agency physician, in the wards of the hospital, instead of the barbarous usages practiced by their medicine men or the more heathenish custom of leaving them uncared for to die, all speak volumes of praise for the results of education, civilization, and Christianity on an unfortunate race.

POLICE.

During the latter part of the year I established a police force, composed exclusively of Indians, an organization heretofore non-existing, which not only gives satisfaction to those holding the office but meets with the general approval of the tribe, conveying to them the idea that the government places confidence in their advancement and future executive ability.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,

as kindly furnished me by J. G. Swan, inspector of customs, and volunteer observer for United States Signal Service, at this place:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean barometer during year | 30.13 |
| Mean temperature during year | 47.85 |
| Total rainfall during year | 97.86 |
| Total snowfall during year | 39.74 |

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PUYALLUP, NESQUALLY, CHEHALIS, &c., AGENCY,
*Olympia, Wash., August* 31, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your department, I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report as United States Indian agent, this being my ninth year in the Indian service in this Territory.

### RESERVATIONS AND BANDS.

The four reservations over which the jurisdiction of this agency extends, are the Puyallup, 40 miles north of this; the Chehalis, 25 miles south; the Nesqually, 15 miles east; and the Squaxin, 10 miles north. Besides these 4 reservations there are 7 bands or nuclei (as they are much scattered) belonging to this agency, viz: Lower Cowlitz, Upper Cowlitz, Lewis River, Olympia, South Bay, Mud or Oyster Bay, and Gig Harbor.

### CENSUS—DIFFERENCE IN THAT OF 1878 AND 1880 EXPLAINED.

By circular No. 6, January 23, 1878, explained by letter of your predecessor to me, of March 14, 1878, I was directed to take a census of the Indians of this agency by heads of families with the number in each, to be taken by inquiry of chiefs and headmen as I might see them at the agency office, or while visiting the reservations. Said census thus obtained was forwarded to your bureau under date of June 7, 1878. By that census the number of Indians belonging to the Puyallup Reservation, of all ages and sexes, was 560; to the Chehalis Reservation, 205; to the Nesqually Reservation, 165; to the Squaxin Reservation, 100. Total belonging to said 4 reservations 1,030. By said census the Indians belonging to said 7 bands of all ages and sexes were as follows: Lower Cowlitz, 66; Upper Cowlitz, 105; Lewis River, 104; Olympia, 43; South Bay, 30; Mud or Oyster Bay, 41; Gig-Harbor, 46. Total belonging to said 7 bands, 435; and grand total belonging to said reservations and bands, 1,465. To this number was added the Indians belonging to Shoal Water Bay Reservation and the Gray's Harbor and Lower Chehalis bands then belonging to this agency, and amounting by said census in all to 267, which brought the number of Indians then belonging to this agency, according to said census, up to 1,732. But by order of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior of December 5, 1879, all that portion of this Territory that included the Shoal Water Bay Reservation and the Gray's Harbor, and Lower Chehalis bands was stricken off from this agency and attached to the Quinaielt Agency, leaving as aforesaid 1,465 Indians belonging to this agency as per said census.

By circular No. 56, of September 27, 1880, I was directed—under minute instructions of the Census Office—to take and have taken a careful and complete census of the Indians belonging to this agency *not taxed*. In compliance with said direction and instructions I had such census taken and forwarded at different times last spring, one copy to your bureau and one copy to the Census Office.

By this last census, as will be seen, there was a considerable falling off from the census of 1878, as follows:

| Census of 1878. | Number. | Census of 1880. | Number. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Puyallup | 560 | Puyallup | 539 | 21 |
| Chehalis | 205 | Chehalis | 116 | 89 |
| Nesqually | 165 | Nesqually | 105 | 60 |
| Squaxin | 100 | Squaxin | 91 | 9 |
| Lower Cowlitz band | 66 | Lower Cowlitz band | 56 | 10 |
| Upper Cowlitz band | 105 | Upper Cowlitz band | 71 | 34 |
| Lewis River band | 104 | Lewis River band | ..... | 104 |
| Olympia band | 43 | Olympia band | 12 | 31 |
| South Bay band | 30 | South Bay band | 15 | 15 |
| Mud or Oyster Bay band | 41 | Mud or Oyster Bay band | 26 | 15 |
| Gig Harbor band | 46 | Gig Harbor band | 8 | 38 |
| Totals | 1,465 | | 1,038 | 427 |

This falling off or difference between said two censuses was occasioned by the following reasons, viz:

1st. The enumerators of the census of 1880 of the whites in this Territory were instructed to include in such census all Indians who were *taxed*. Many Indians belonging to tribes on reservations live off the reservations, around among the whites. Some of these have taken homesteads; some have purchased a few acres from white men. In both cases they pay taxes. Others have leased lands from the whites and own a few horses and cattle for which they are taxed. Others, again, being simple and ignorant often pay taxes when called on by the tax collector, when not legally liable. The enumerators of the white census, being *paid per head*, were anxious to swell the number enumerated, and therefore included every Indian, old and young, male and female, on the slightest pretext. In this county alone 164 *Indians and* 8 *half-breeds* were included by the enumerators of the white census, which was taken over six months before the Indian census was taken, and of course they could not be taken a second time. I think that not *more* than one-fourth of said Indians and half-breeds—certainly not more than one-

third of them—were *legally* taxable. The Indians belonging to said seven bands being all surrounded and mixed up with the whites, were of course gobbled up to a much greater extent in proportion to their number by the census enumerators of the whites than were the reservation tribes.

2nd. It will be seen that not one of the Lewis River band, which, by the census of 1878, numbered 104, was included in the Indian census of this agency, which was occasioned by the following facts: I was informed that the greater part of them had been taken by the enumerator of the white census, and those not taken were scattered over a region of country fully as large as the State of Delaware—out of the way, very broken, heavily timbered, and difficult of access—and to have hunted up these scattered Indians, probably not to exceed twenty-five or thirty in all, would have required the time and expense of an enumerator for perhaps three weeks, which I considered would not pay. The enumerator whom I employed to take the census of Upper and Lower Cowlitz and the Lewis River bands after completing the census of the two first named bands declined to take that of the latter, and, it being late, I did not engage another enumerator.

3rd. The census of 1878, having been mostly taken or obtained from chiefs and headmen, was perhaps somewhat exaggerated and not very reliable; and

4th. The slow decay mentioned in my last annual report (See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880, p. 159), which, with a few exceptions, is among all the Indian tribes and bands on this coast, doubtless assisted some in said difference; so that, taking all these facts into consideration, the amount of the difference (427) between the census of 1878 and 1880 of the Indians belonging to this agency is not surprising.

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Civilization is wholly artificial, and consists of civilizing culture and habits acquired between infancy and mature age. "The untutored Indian" seems to be as helplessly dependent upon good, zealous white teachers and missionaries to mature him into a vital civilization as the embryo fowl upon the patient care of its brooding mother to hatch it into active life. Hence progress among the Indians of this agency is only observable among Indians on the reservations, where they have had the benefit of the presence and training of good, earnest white teachers and missionaries. Even among those most favored in this respect progress in civilization, like the growth of forest trees, is so slow as to make that of one year's time scarcely perceptible. It is only by looking back five or ten years and comparing *then* with *now* that continuous, active progress in civilization is plainly observable.

THE PUYALLUP RESERVATION,

forty miles north of this on Puget Sound, containing 18,061½ acres, is the only one of the reservations belonging to this agency that has had the benefit of the continuous presence of white teachers for over twenty years and the presence of active missionary work for about eight years, prior to which time there was some missionary labor among these Indians by the Romanists, but not sufficient to make a perceptible difference in their moral status; and prior to that time, judging by the very slight advance that had been made by the Puyallup Indians from primitive barbarism, the teachers and other employés that had been there had spent no weary days or sleepless nights in the discharge of official duties. Said Indians, together with all others belonging to this agency, had, for many years previous, wholly abandoned the blanket and breechclout as articles of apparel and adopted the style of dress of the whites, which was the most apparent sign of progress in civilization among them. They now have two churches on this reservation, one Romish and one Presbyterian. The former has 50 members, the latter 200 members.

There is an excellent industrial boarding school on this reservation, of sixty Indian pupils, which is the full capacity of accommodations at the present boarding school buildings. Additions to said buildings to a sufficient extent to accommodate at least one hundred pupils are much needed, as that number of Indian pupils could be readily obtained there. The annual report of Prof. T. R. Wilson, the head teacher of said school, herewith sent, shows the condition of said school, progress of pupils, &c. He has two assistants, Miss Thompson and Mrs. McCoy, both of whom are experienced teachers. There is also a matron, a seamstress, a cook, and laundress, and an industrial teacher, all of whom are competent and efficient. The agency physician, Dr. McCoy, resides on the Puyallup Reservation near the boarding school buildings and looks after the hygiene of the same, together with that of the pupils and Indians of this and other reservations of this agency.

Crops of all kinds on this reservation look well and promise abundantly. The statistics of the Puyallup Reservation herewith sent show that the Indians of said reservation have 1,200 acres inclosed and 918 acres under cultivation, upon which they have raised during the year 2,529 bushels of wheat, 2,185 bushels of oats, 9,830 bushels of potatoes, 2,905 bushels of turnips, 341 bushels of onions, cabbage, carrots, and other vegetables, and 722 tons of hay; that they own 257 head of horses, 616 head of

hogs, 416 head of cattle, 214 head of sheep; that they have 102 houses, 19 of which have been built during the present year, together with 3,099 rods of fencing. They have also cut and sold 400 cords of wood, besides what they have used themselves. Many of the Indian farmers on this reservation have each sold quantities of hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, and other vegetables of their own raising, and rely wholly upon their farms for the support of themselves and families.

THE NESQUALLY INDIAN RESERVATION,

containing 4,717¼ acres, and situated on the Nesqually River, 15 miles east of this place, has always been without government employés, except upon a time many years ago, a white man was sent to live among them as farmer for a few years, but without any perceptible benefit to the Indians belonging to said reservation, who have made very slow progress in civilization. I visit and talk to them as often as I can, and the chiefs and other members often call at my office on business matters, my interpreter being a member of that tribe.

The Rev. M. G. Mann, Presbyterian missionary to the Indians of this agency, has been visiting and preaching to them for about three years, and mainly through his efforts a Presbyterian Church was organized, and a commodious house of worship was erected there last year. This church has 28 members and is increasing in numbers. There was also a Romish Church organized and a church building for their worship erected on this reservation over twenty years ago, but it has had but little moral vitality, and has now but six members. Four Indian children from the Nesqually Reservation are attending the Puyallup Indian boarding-school, and 2 are attending the Indian training-school at Forest Grove, Oreg.

The accompanying statistics of the Nesqually Reservation show that there has been raised thereon this season 750 bushels of wheat, 2,300 bushels of oats, 3,200 bushels of potatoes, 520 bushels of turnips, 60 bushels of peas, 800 bushels of carrots, 580 bushels of onions, 1,200 head of cabbage, other garden vegetables, and 60 tons of hay.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION,

is an island in Puget Sound of 1,494 acres, 10 miles north of this place. It is mostly heavily timbered and not very good land. The agency for the Medicine Creek Treaty Indians, with employés allowed, was established on this reservation soon after the ratification of the treaty in 1856, but was only maintained there a few years, and there has been no resident employé on that reservation for over twenty years, and I have never known or heard of any missionary labor on or visit to said reservation. As will be seen by the recent census, the number of Indians of all ages and sexes belonging to this reservation is 91. The chiefs and headmen frequently call to see me on business matters, and I visit the reservation as often as I can and talk to them. Outside of this they are left to flounder amid the breakers between barbarism and civilization without any perceptible progress towards the latter. The only real progress perceptible among them is that of slow decay, which proves the allegations in my annual report for 1879, under the head of "A fact proved by my experience." (See Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1879, p. 151.) The Indians of this reservation depend almost wholly for subsistence upon gathering oysters for the whites and upon clams and fish.

Their reservation was all allotted in 1878 to thirty-one allottees, but only twenty-four of these pretend to make homes on the reservation, and only ten of that number have made any efforts towards cultivating "small patches of ground" during the year. As shown by the statistics herewith sent, the whole amount of land under cultivation by them on their reservation this year is about twelve acres, on which they have raised about 600 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of carrots, and a small amount of other vegetables, and about 13 tons of hay; they have 22 horses, 45 head of cattle, and 30 chickens, and 13 dwelling houses. None of the Indians belonging to this reservation read or write, and none of their children go to school.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 4,224¾ acres, and is situated on the north side of and is bounded by the Chehalis River, 25 miles southwest of this place, and includes the mouth of Black River. It is a non-treaty reservation, and was set apart by order of the Secretary of the Interior under date of July 8, 1864 (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs of 1864, pp. 77 and 78). The lands of this reservation are mostly rich bottom, and well adapted to agricultural purposes, but are heavily timbered except where they have been cleared for farming purposes. The one hundred and sixteen Indians belonging to this reservation (as per late census) do not all reside upon it continuously. Over one-half of them work around among the neighboring white farmers the greater part of the year, and only remain at their homes on the reservation during the inclement weather of winter, and when they cannot obtain employment. Consequently the improvement of their farms is slow.

The industrial boarding school, which was reopened on this reservation about the

1st of December, 1879, after being closed four and a half years, has thirty pupils, and is prosperous and efficient. The number of pupils now there is the utmost capacity of the buildings for their accommodation. Dormitory and kitchen accommodations are inadequate, and additions to the boarding-school buildings are much needed. Also the government horses belonging to this reservation are old and inefficient, and a span of good work horses is much needed on the school farm.

The presence of efficient Christian employés among the Indians of this reservation is doing much to encourage and improve them morally. A Presbyterian church of fifteen Indian members was recently organized there by the Presbyterian missionary among the Indians of this agency. The statistics of the Chehalis Reservation, herewith sent, show encouraging progress.

THE SEVEN BANDS

that belong to this agency, and which number in the aggregate, according to the late census, one hundred and ninety-seven, being each surrounded by and widely scattered among the whites, whose poisonous vices they absorb as readily as sponges absorb water, there is no perceptible progress or change among them, except that of slow decay. What few children they have are mostly diseased with hereditary syphilis, in the form of scrofula. I have some of their more healthy children in the two Indian boarding schools under charge of this agency, and in some few neighborhoods their children are permitted to attend the common schools of the whites, but most of their children are growing up in ignorance and the vices of their parents.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE.

The innovation and inauguration of the system of United States Indian police was a most beneficial idea, and is doing much to accelerate the progress of Indian civilzation, and is rapidly demonstrating the fact and opening a way by which the control of our Indian tribes may soon be turned over to themselves, and not require the presence or help of soldiers to coerce them to keep the peace and be governed by law. The six Indian policemen allowed at the Puyallup Reservation, and three at the Chehalis reservation have proved themselves trustworthy, obedient and efficient, and they are a great power in the interest of peace and good order among the Indians of these reservations. But the pay of said police, only $5 per month without rations, is very inadequate, and I respectfully request that it be increased to $10 per month for privates, $12 for sergeants, and $15 for captain.

I would also earnestly recommend an amendment of the rules and regulations for the government of the United States Indian police, so as to deny the privilege of resignation mentioned in section 21, and to require that every Indian policeman without regard to his rank, who voluntarily entered the service shall be considered as having *enlisted* for one year, and can only get out of said service before the end of the year by death or dismissal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations by an Indian agent in a much unread annual report appear to be about as little heeded by the law-making powers at Washington as the buzzing of a mosquito. But in obedience to instructions, I make recommendations as follows, being the result of observation and experience. I reiterate the recommendations made in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1880, p. 160;) and in addition thereto, will add, that a commodious hospital building properly furnished is greatly needed at the Puyallup Reservation for the Indians of this agency. I have repeatedly called attention in former annual reports, to the great need of a hospital for the Indians of this agency, as far back as 1872. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 332 and 333.) I am told by good medical authorities that both primary and hereditary syphilitic poison which are in the blood of most Indians of this regions, can be wholly eradicated by proper medical treatment for a reasonable length of time; which it is wholly impossible to give them in their rude uncomfortable huts, where the medicines must be trusted to be administered by themselves or relatives, and if they cannot see beneficial effects in a day or two, generally judge the medicine worthless, and stop giving it; and when the medicine should happen to be given according to directions, the diet of the patient is often so irregular and pernicious as to counteract its beneficial effects. So that hospital treatment is imperatively necessary to eradicate this syphilitic poison which—with whisky—is slowly but surely destroying the Indian race in this region. Such treatment is also necessary to cure sore eyes among Indians of this agency, often resulting in total blindness. Indeed all diseases among them could be much more successfully treated in a good hospital.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Besides this report in duplicate, I herewith send in duplicate the first annual report of Prof. T. R. Wilson, teacher of the Puyallup industrial boarding school, and the second annual report of Mr. G. W. Bell, teacher of the Chehalis industrial boarding

school, both of which I heartily commend to your perusal. I also send four copies of annual statistics, one for each of the four reservations belonging to this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
*August* 25, 1881.

DEAR SIR: The time has again arrived when duty requires, and your orders demand, a report of my stewardship during the past year in the Indian school and upon the reservation which you have entrusted to my charge. I therefore respectfully set forth the following facts concerning the work, and its results, of your employés at this place.

*Pupils.*—At present there are 28 pupils in the school; 8 others have withdrawn during the year. Three of them graduated into the Indian training school at Forest Grove, Oregon, under care of Captain Wilkinson; 2 left on account of ill health; 2 were permitted to return to their homes to assist their parents, who needed them (one of these two married shortly after leaving school), and 1 died; making a total of 36 who have attended school during the year.

* * * * * * *

The school-room is divided into two sections, each under the charge of a teacher. As new pupils are enrolled we generally have to begin by imparting to them a knowledge of the English tongue. For this purpose the word method is used, with script letters, on the blackboard.

The progress in study is very gratifying. * * * A number of strong and somewhat musical voices have been found among those "children of the forest;" and several have developed into independent singers. Respect to teachers and seniors is faithfully inculcated, and lessons in good manners are not forgotten. Of course you understand, without my so reporting, that religious exercises and instruction in good morals form important features of our system of education.

The school is kept in session five days in each week from eight o'clock a. m. to twelve m., during which time the children are instructed in the branches above mentioned. In the afternoons the boys are under the supervision of Mr. M. E. Hartsuck, the industrial teacher, who is a master mechanic in the line of carpenter work, and competent to teach some practical knowledge of shoemaking and blacksmithing as well as farming. The girls are at the same time under the immediate control of the matron, Mrs. M. E. Hartsuck, an educated Christian lady, who keeps a kind and faithful watch over their physical and moral development. By her the details are planned for the different industrial departments, and so varied each month as to give every girl a chance to learn all kinds of plain household employment. The matron, by this systematic planning, knows where each of her charge is, at all hours of the day. The larger girls assist in washing, ironing, and cooking, under an experienced cook and laundress (Mrs. Reynolds) who has been recently employed, and who is careful that her instructions are not neglected. Her pupils are not permitted to hang out half-washed linen, or thrust crumpled clothing away on the shelf. The larger girls delight in the use of the sewing-machine, running it with ease and skill, and use the cutting-shears rapidly and economically. It will thus be seen that mechanical and domestic industries occupy as prominent a place as literary studies in this school, and that we are training the pupils in the useful habits and manners of civilized life, as well as imparting to them a knowledge of books.

*Farm.*—We have 31 acres of land under crops requiring the working of the soil, (besides a large portion of hay) consisting of about 21 acres of oats, 4 acres of wheat, 3 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of rutabagas, cabbage, and other vegetables. Last year we raised 371 bushels of oats, 38 bushels of wheat, 15 tons rutabages, carrots, cabbage, &c. The crops look better and promise larger returns this year than last.

*Animals.*—There are at present 4 horses on the reserve belonging to the farm, all old and broken down (I believe they were good horses when I was a boy a number of years ago); 4 cows, 2 yearlings, and 4 calves. I have, as you know, frequently made application in my monthly reports, for permission to dispose of our four old nags and purchase a good active team. Two good brood mares would enable us to stock the farm fully with horses and have some for sale in a very few years. But I suppose we must not expect to have all things exactly right in this imperfect world. Still it is not an unreasonable thing to ask that we be supplied with a team of horses sufficiently active to enable us to do a *fair* day's work with the plough or harrow, and to reach Olympia at a gate faster than two and a half miles per hour. At present I am compelled frequently to use my own horse while traveling on government business (without charge of course) for the purpose of saving time.

*Tribe.*—The older Indians are becoming more thoroughly in favor with our work and

aims on this reservation. So far as I can learn, the employés have their utmost confidence. At least we have tried to act so as to secure this, with the result stated. Many of them are industrious, cultivating their farms, building up comfortable homes, comparatively speaking, and depend largely upon their farms for subsistence. Some of them add to their incomes by service among white farmers near the reserve and elsewhere. All seem (with but few exceptions) anxious to advance along the line of progress.

A Presbyterian church of 15 members, has been organized during the past year, by a missionary of that church, who gives part of his time and labor to this field. The vices of drunken revelry or of heathen incantations are no more heard upon this reservation; and if you will pardon a personal allusion, permit me to conclude this rather lengthy report by saying that your active zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, your long experience as an Indian official, and your wise general planning of our work, has enabled us to make a record during the past twelve months on this reservation, for which we feel inclined to congratulate ourselves as well as our agent, and to thank God for what has, by his help and blessing, been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BELL,
*Teacher Chehalis Indian School.*

General R. H. MILROY,
*United States Indian Agent for Puyallup and other tribes.*

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QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
*August* 22, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for this agency.

During the past year the work on this reservation has progressed in a reasonably satisfactory manner. It cannot be expected that any very considerable amount of farming will be done on a reservation like this, where the land is so densely timbered and so uneven that to clear any considerable portion of it would be a task greater than white labor would undertake. Nor can it be expected that Indians who have always lived by hunting and fishing will be successful farmers where so much labor is required to prepare the land for cultivation. The farmer has given almost his entire attention to Indian farming during the season, and with very gratifying results, and there is a fair prospect of harvesting double the amount harvested last year.

The improvement in agriculture is greater among the Quinaielts than any other tribe belonging to the agency; being located immediately at the agency, they receive more attention than any of the others. They have cut and secured 15 tons of hay and will harvest 300 bushels of carrots, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and 4,000 bushels of turnips and beets. Grain cannot be raised here. I have tried corn and oats every year, but the atmosphere is too cool and damp for them to ripen.

The Queets and Hoh Indians living on the coast north of the agency 20 and 235 miles respectively, are almost inaccessible; the only way of reaching them is either by sea in a canoe or on foot over the spurs of the bluffs and along the beach at low tides. I have visited them each year since I have been here and have had some of the employés do the same. All of the land cultivated by them is broken with mattock, spade, and hoe, and but very little farming can be expected of them. I have given them all the assistance possible in clearing and cultivating their land, and they now realize the benefit of having a reasonable amount of vegetables for winter use. The Queets will probably harvest 100 bushels of carrots, 200 bushels of potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of turnips and beets. The Hoh Indians raise potatoes only, and these on Destruction Island, four miles off the coast; they will probably harvest 300 bushels this season. During the sealing season all of the Indians of this tribe able to work in a canoe are engaged in sealing and obtain most of their means of living from this source; their sales of seal skins this year amount to over $1,200.

The Chehalis Indians living on the Lower Chehalis River and Gray's Harbor, with few exceptions, do very little farming for themselves. Three of them have patents for small tracts of land, and five others have made homestead entries. These will harvest 40 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of carrots, 300 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of turnips and beets. They have also cut five or six tons of hay. The others are employed by the farmers from time to time, but obtain most of their living by hunting and fishing.

The Shoalwater Bay Indians are located on a sandy beach on the north side of Shoalwater Bay, and have but very little land suitable for farming. They will not raise this year more than 100 bushels of potatoes and a few carrots. There are some vacant grazing lands near them and a few of them have purchased some cattle, and they now have about 50 head. These Indians have always made their living by oystering on the bay during the oyster season, and fishing on the Columbia River during the fishing season. They are farther advanced in civilization than any other Indians on the coast,

early all of them have very comfortable frame houses, and live quite as well as many of the white settlers.

Under authority dated January 11, 1881, I have had a school-house erected on this reserve, and a day-school was opened on the 1st instant with an attendance of 18 scholars, which has since been increased to 20. Rev. Edward Davis, formerly missionary to Africa, is employed as teacher.

The boarding-school has made fair progress during the past year, the average attendance being 34 during the eleven months in which school was maintained. I think greater advancement has been made than during any previous year. The larger boys, under direction of agency physician, have cultivated a large garden, and will harvest all the vegetables needed for the school. There will be 50 bushels of carrots, 200 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of turnips, besides enough onions, cabbage, peas, and beets for table use. The girls have been instructed in general housework, and the older ones can now do plain cooking very well, make all of their own clothing, and assist in making and repairing for the other scholars.

There have never been any apprentices here, for the reason that there was no mechanical work being done that would justify employing them, and now that all employés are discharged there is no chance of educating these Indians in either mechanical or industrial pursuits.

The Indian police, three in number, have rendered effective service in maintaining order and arresting those inclined to be disorderly. They have never been organized in accordance with rules, for the reason that their number did not seem to require it, and I could use them to as good advantage without it.

In addition to the school-house mentioned for Shoalwater Bay, I have had a warehouse 16 by 24 feet built at Gray's Harbor for storing agency supplies, and a log barn 24 by 32 feet built at the agency; $60 was expended for material for the warehouse, nothing for the barn, and the work was all done by the employés. Under the authority given me in letters dated June 3 and 8, respectively, I have purchased 14,000 pounds flour and 20,000 feet of lumber, and doors, windows, and other material, for erecting some new buildings; had all shipped direct to the agency, and landed through the surf. The total expense of purchase and delivering the above-named supplies at the agency was $1,028.66 cash and $92 paid in supplies to the Indians for surfing the articles ashore. The cost of these supplies delivered here is less than it would have cost to haul the same supplies from the agency landing on Gray's Harbor to the agency, and nearly all the supplies for this agency could be shipped and landed in the same manner if the goods could be ready for shipment during the summer months. The policy of waiting until winter before shipping the supplies to this agency is rather an expensive one.

No missionary work has been done here since I have been in charge other than that done by the agent and employés, and the only contribution was a donation of books, magazines, and leaflets, for church and Sunday school service, costing $21.90, given by St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lebanon, Pa., Rev. C. Hare, rector, at the instance of Rev. Alfred M. Able, rector St. John's Church, Olympia, Wash. Inasmuch as the Methodist Church, to which this agency is assigned, does not take any interest in missionary work here, I respectfully suggest the propriety of transferring it to the care of the Episcopal Church, which has manifested a willingness to render some assistance when needed.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is very good, and the scrofulous indications are not as apparent as formerly. There have been eight deaths and eight births during the year. These numbers may not be exact, but they are as near as can be ascertained by the agency physician and by myself, while taking the census.

The number belonging to this agency is somewhat less than was reported last year. In the transfer from the Nisqually to this agency I understood that it included all Indians west of the Coast Range, and took the census accordingly. I learned afterwards that I had made a mistake, and dropped them from my lists. Some of the Queets and Hoh Indians have left their homes and gone to other bands. The mistake in getting a few from the Nisqually Agency, and the removal of those named made up the difference between the actual number and those reported last year. I forward herewith the inclosed statistics pertaining to the agency; the numbers and amounts given are as accurate as they well can be, and show that some improvement has been made since my last report.

The manner in which the department appreciates faithful service is not very satisfactory to those employed. In ordinary business, a faithful employé is at least commended. In the Indian service the salaries are reduced to starvation rates. No one connected with the Indian service has visited this agency since I have been in charge. All seem to fully understand the difficulties of the trip, and are careful to avoid it. I see no good reason why the inspectors should be exempted from a plain duty, and I respectfully suggest the propriety of one being sent here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOOD,
*United States Indian Agent.*

*The* COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*

SKOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
*August* 31, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my eleventh annual report of the Indians under my charge and the affairs at this agency. Two tribes of Indians are assigned to this agency, the S'Klallams numbering by the last census, 481, and the S'Kokomish or Twanas numbering 243.

The former live in villages remote from the reservation, at distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. They have never lived on the reservation, and only visit it at intervals, either on business or when brought here on account of some misconduct for which they are punished. Most of them gain their living by working at the saw-mills and for the farmers in their vicinity, and also by hunting and fishing. They are peaceable, orderly, and industrious; are more than half civilized, and require but comparatively little care or attention from the government. At two places they have purchased tracts of land, respectively, 150 and 200 acres each, which has been subdivided among them, and upon which they have built comfortable and respectable houses and are cultivating small patches of land. A small number have also taken up homesteads on the public domain. At Dunginess, the principal village, resides the head chief. Here for the past two or three years has been kept up a day school with good success. Ill health compelled the teacher to leave on the first of June last, since which time there has been a long vacation. Religious services have been held among them by the missionary and the school-teacher, and also conducted by themselves. The principal vice among them is drunkenness which has been kept in check very considerably by the Indian police force, and the board of chiefs in which the government of the tribe consists. There has been no marked change in their condition during the past year.

THE S'KOKOMISH

tribe live on or near the reservation. During the year those having allotments on the reservation have had certificates issued to them signed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which has gratified them very much and stimulated them to do more clearing than in former years. There has scarcely been an idle man on the reservation during the summer, and drunkenness among those living here is almost entirely unknown. It is very desirable that the certificates of allotment may be followed up by patents so that full and complete possession shall be guaranteed to them.

The boarding-school has been kept up during the year with a fair attendance. All the children of the tribe of school age are accommodated in it and some from the neighboring tribes.

There have been nine apprentices under the different employés at the agency until the end of the fiscal year, when the white working employés were all dismissed, and they have continued to perform all the duties of the agency with satisfactory success. The hay crop of about seventy-five tons was gathered entirely by them, they running the mowing-machine and repairing it when necessary. The members of the tribe seem much pleased that their own people can do all their own work. They are like children, however, and require the personal oversight of the agent in all departments of work continuously. No doubt they will improve with age and experience.

The Indians under my care are now more than half civilized. They are peaceable, industrious, and reasonably intelligent. Their weakness for strong drink makes it necessary for them to have all the safeguards that can be thrown around them. They should be educated and for this purpose it will be necessary for a time that schools be maintained at the expense of the government for them. Aside from this there is but little else that is necessary to be done for them except to grant them the patents they are entitled to, as soon as suitable legislation can make this. They are still much like children in many respects, but need the care and oversight of a wise and discreet guardian rather than pecuniary aid. The more they are made to depend on themselves the better it will be for them. A gradual withdrawal of the aid they have heretofore received would, however, be followed by better results than any sudden dropping of them, so that they would be compelled to depend on untried resources.

With thanks to an All-wise Ruler for the favorable condition they now are in, and trusting in His providence to guide them on in the same way, we enter upon another year with hope and confidence that all efforts to benefit our fellow-men will be measurably successful.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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TULALIP AGENCY, *September* 13, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1881:

Tulalip Agency consists of five reservations, viz: Tulalip, Swinomish, Lummi, Port

Madison, and Muckleshoot, containing a total of 52,648 acres, and situated from the agency as follows:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Tulalip, agency | 22,490 |
| Lummi, 75 miles north from agency | 12,312 |
| Swinomish, 35 miles north from agency | 7,195 |
| Port Madison, 50 miles south from agency | 7,284 |
| Muckleshoot, 70 miles south from agency | 3,367 |

The census shows a population of 2,817 Indians—1,389 males, and 1,428 females—75 per cent. of whom support themselves by laboring in civilized pursuits for themselves, while the remaining one-fourth are supported by the government and by fishing and hunting.

They cultivate with fair success 753 acres of land, each family having from 1 to 20 acres, and have raised during the past year 870 bushels wheat, 4,690 bushels oats, 23,840 bushels potatoes, 925 bushels turnips, 510 bushels onions, 522 bushels peas, 866 tons hay. The Lummi Indians excel in farming, and are by far the most advanced in civilization of all the Indians under my charge. The Swinomish Indians, considering that the land in their reservation is so poorly adapted to agriculture, have in past years accomplished little. This great impediment to their advancement will be removed as soon as a dike, which is now being built on a strip of tide land, containing about 500 acres, is completed; 330 rods of dike is now finished. The work was done by the Indians under the management of the resident farmer, and is considered to be as good a piece of work of the kind as can be found in the country.

SCHOOLS.

The boarding, agricultural, and industrial schools, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, have been carried on with marked success, and, although the government contract provides for the payment of but 50 scholars, there was an average attendance of 60¼ during the year. Many applications were made by parents wishing to send their children to school, but were necessarily refused, as the schools were already full. It is clearly shown at this agency that the schools do more to civilize the Indians than any other mode of civilization, and in order that a great number of children, now deprived of schooling, be educated, I would urgently request that the compensation for conducting the boarding-schools be increased, so that 100 pupils can be accommodated instead of 50, the present number. The boys are taught, in addition to the usual school branches, the principles of farming and the use of mechanical tools, while the girls learn general housework, and are taught how to make their own garments.

DAY-SCHOOLS.

The day-schools have not been a success during the year, for the reason that the salaries paid teachers by the government are entirely too small. The day-schools are, in my estimation, productive of much good, and should not be discontinued until boarding-schools be established adequate to accommodate all the Indian children of school-age.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition during the summer and fall has been very good, but during last winter and spring the Indians suffered greatly from a disease called influenza; it was particularly severe on children, many dying from the effects of it. The school-children were attacked, but owing to the skilled treatment and good care which they received from the hands of the Sisters of Charity, only two died of the disease. Since the agency physician began to reside at the agency a marked improvement is noticeable, as prompt attention in many cases saves life.

RELIGION.

The agency is assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church, and out of the whole population, 2,817, 2,433 are church members; the remaining 384 belong to other religious denominations, or adhere to their old customs, placing implicit faith in their Tamanawas doctors.

CRIME.

No crimes of a serious character were committed on the reservations, and if it were not for the nefarious trade carried on in selling liquor to Indians by degraded white men, whom it is next to impossible to indict on Indian evidence, the Indians would be a happy and prosperous race of people.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Many of the Indians, especially the old men and women, are constantly employed in fishing, hunting, and gathering berries, and in the manufacture of canoes and mats. The following statement, taken from the last census, will give an idea to what extent *these* industries are carried on, to wit: 4,985 yards matting, 322 canoes, 1,485 baskets,

40 Indian blankets, 3,320 deer and other wild animals, 1,110,000 pounds fish, and 2,638 bushels berries.

CIVILIZED PURSUITS.

Several of the young men find remunerative employment in the logging camps and saw-mills on the sound; they work faithfully, and in many positions are as good as white men. A considerable quantity of cordwood is sold by the Indians to steamers at Tulalip and Swinomish Reservations. Several of the larger farmers have considerable stock, and engage to some extent in making butter, 900 pounds of which was sold by four Indians of the Lummi Reservation during the year.

EMPLOYÉS.

During the year the employés have been attentively engaged in their various occupations. Three apprentices made fair progress toward the acquirement of trades; they were all industrious young men, and I regret that the white employés were discharged, for in another year under their instructions the apprentices would be capable of doing all the mechanical work at the agency, while under the present circumstances there is no Indian who can fill a position of blacksmith, or even carpenter, to good advantage. In past years it will be seen by examining the reports that there were but few apprentices employed at this agency, and in no instance did an Indian become a master of his trade.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the many repairs and improvements may be mentioned two dwelling-houses for Indians, 16 by 26 feet, with kitchens attached, built with planed rustic on the outside and well finished; also an addition to the pharmacy to be used as a dwelling for the agency carpenter. Two of the buildings at the boarding-school were reshingled. Nine brick chimneys and thirteen flues were built for the Indians. The saw-mill which was broken was rebuilt, and an excavation made beneath it, which is used for a shop. A new lot of furniture was made for the female school-room. One hundred and ten thousand feet of lumber was sawed in the agency mill, which was used in the general work, and issued to Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'KEANE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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YAKAMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
*Fort Simcoe, August* 15, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following, my sixteenth annual report from this agency. I am happy to say that numerous evidences of a steady and continuous advancement in knowledge and civilization are apparent, together with an increasing desire to conform to all the customs and requirements of civilized life.

The unusual severity of the past winter proved a severe blow to our Indians. In obedience to my instructions they have been in the habit of providing forage for their stock during the winter, which has usually proved more than sufficient. But last winter was one of unusual severity. From December 1 till nearly the 31st of March, the earth was covered with a depth of from eight to thirty-six inches of snow, with a heavy crust for the most of the time, so that animals were unable to move outside the beaten paths; consequently, when the supply of forage was exhausted, cattle and horses were unable to reach the creek bottoms, where they might browse on bushes, but for the most part perished where they were. Nor did much success attend the efforts of many of the Indians who tried to save a portion of their stock by breaking roads to the creek bottoms, though some were saved in that way. Probably ninety per cent. of the Indian horses perished and eighty per cent. of their cattle. Many families formerly in comparatively good circumstances were reduced to poverty, and the means of all seriously impaired. The effect has been that some have been stimulated to greater effort, and now look to the cultivation of the soil for a support, instead of depending, as formerly, on the sale of ponies, while others, of a wilder and more untractable sort, seem to consider all ties that bound them to the agency severed, and have taken up their abode at the fisheries, depending on fish for subsistence, thus depriving their children of the benefits of the school, and themselves of the advice and assistance they might receive at the agency.

The provisions of the treaty give these Indians a practically unlimited privilege of residence off the reservation. Under it they may "visit and reside at their accustomed fisheries, during the fishing season;" may visit their accustomed hunting. camas, and berry grounds, during the proper seasons, for the purpose of securing game,

gathering roots, berries, &c. These several provisions cover about the whole year, so that it is optional with the Indians whether they will reside on the reservation and avail themselves of the privileges offered in the way of schools, &c., or continue to follow the idle, wandering life of their fathers. That so many have chosen the first alternative is a matter for congratulation.

POPULATION, ETC.

In my report for last year I gave *estimated* number of Indians belonging to this reservation, parties to this treaty, at 3,950. This estimate was based upon a census taken several years since, and did not pretend to be exact. This estimate has been pronounced in a certain quarter as a monstrous exaggeration. As stated in my report the estimate did not pretend to be exact, and included the band of Chief Moses, who were parties to this treaty and should have been compelled to reside on the reservation. Between the time the estimate was made and the census of last winter many of the more lawless of our Indians have left this reservation and gone to reside with Chief Moses. It is impossible to give the number of these, but it is believed to be considerable. These, of course, were included in that estimate. The census taken last winter gives the following as the number of our Indians, who may be roughly classed as follows:

Class 1. Indians residing permanently on the reservation who cultivate farms, own cattle teams, agricultural implements, &c., and in general require no assistance, 647.

Class 2. Indians residing on the reservation, except during the fishing season, who cultivate more or less land, own horses and some cattle, but depend partially on fish for their subsistence, 1,057.

Class 3. Piute Indians located on this reservation who are destitute of cattle and have but few horses, to whom lands and assistance will be given this season, 472.

Class 4. Indians living habitually off the reservation, only coming here during the winter, subsisting on fish, game, the sale of ponies, &c., 598.

Class 5. Disaffected Indians, living entirely off the reservation, subsisting like class 4 on fish, game, &c., 276.

Class 6. Estimated number of the Palouse Indians, parties to this treaty, but who reserved the privilege of residing at their old homes till the United States should purchase their improvements—they have never been on the reservation—350.

This makes the total number, ascertained by actual count except as to class 6, as 3,400. This falls considerably short of my estimate of last year, but I believe may be fully covered by those who are not included in the census but are parties to the treaty.

Referring to the several classes noted above, it may be said that the first are, with few exceptions, well qualified to care for themselves and need no further assistance, except in the way of schools, physicians, &c. The second class still require assistance in the way of issues of cattle, agricultural implements, &c., but are rapidly acquiring property, and each year numbers of them join the first class. The condition of the third class, or Piutes, will be separately noted. As a general thing it may be said that the fourth and fifth classes reject all proffers of assistance. They do not desire to cast off their old customs and learn the ways of the whites, and only ask to be left alone to follow the traditions of their fathers.

Want of funds prevented my including the Palouse Indians in the Census, and I have little definite information about them. They still occupy their original country; in common with white settlers, cultivate small patches of land, and depend principally on fish for subsistence. They are said to be quiet, industrious, and worthy. The trifling sum required to purchase their improvements should be paid according to the treaty, and they should be brought to this reservation.

CONDITION OF THE PIUTES.

In February, 1879, some five hundred Piutes and Bannack prisoners, fresh from the war-path and reeking with the blood of murdered wives and children of white settlers, were brought here and turned over to me by the military authorities. No decided steps were taken to determine their permanent location for nearly two years, and they remained here receiving weekly rations from our agency supplies, uncertain whether they were to remain here or be returned to their old reservation—the Malheur. During the winter of 1879 and 1880, Sarah Winnemucca, with her father, visited Washington, and gained from the honorable Secretary of the Interior permission for the Piutes and Bannacks at this agency to return, at their own expense, to Malheur.

Knowing the temper of the people through whom they must pass, still smarting from the barbarities of the war two years previous, and that the Piutes, utterly destitute of everything, must subsist themselves on their route by pillage, I refused permission for them to depart without military escort, and some provision for their subsistence on the way. This created intense excitement among the Piutes, which, I regret to say, was intensified by the imprudent recommendation of certain white men at Yakima City, whose position would lead one to expect better sense, who told them to "Pay no attention to what Wilbur says; you have the Secretary's permission, and no one has

the right to prevent your returning." Happily this advice was not acted on, and soon after, on being more correctly informed of the state of affairs, the Hon. Secretary revoked his permission though no determination as to their permanent location was arrived at. This was a great disappointment to the Piutes and the greatest caution and care was necessary in dealing with them. Their uncertain status prevented any permanent plans for their benefit. Fields were fenced, broken, planted, and turned over to them, but as long as they expected an early return to their old reservation, it could not be expected they would take more than a temporary interest in matters here.

On my return from Washington, I called a council of them, and informed them of the final decision of the department, that this must be their future home. Some feeling was manifested at first, but they now seem to have cheerfully accepted the situation and are anxious to be at work on lands of their own. I turned over to them about twenty-five acres of wheat, which they have cut and threshed themselves. As soon as the pressure of other duties will permit, it is my intention to locate them permanently, fence and break for them a large tract of land, build houses for their leading men, supply them with teams and cattle, and put them in the way of raising their own subsistence and so relieve the agency from the burden of their support. During harvest all who would work were given employment, and without assistance from the more experienced Yakamas, have bound and shocked all the department grain and rendered service in the hay-fields and in threshing. For these services they have been paid in supplies. They are industrious and capable, and only need opportunity to develop into practical farmers.

CROPS, ETC.

The great loss of stock last winter left many of our Indians without teams for their spring plowing. Under these circumstances the agency teams were used as far as possible to put in crops for such Indians as had lost their own, and in this way about the usual acreage was sown. In view of the necessity of providing subsistence for the Piutes and school, I had put in about two hundred and fifty acres of wheat on the account of the department. Only one field has yet been threshed, but from the returns received I think it safe to assume that the yield of department wheat will not be less than five thousand bushels, thus relieving us of all fears of a scarcity of breadstuffs like last winter. The Indian grain also promises well, and there is no doubt but the Yakamas will this year have more than will be required for their subsistence, seed next spring, &c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Nothing in the results of the past year gives me greater satisfaction than the condition of the school. Our people have for some time been waking up to the advantages of education for their children, and in response to our earnest solicitations last winter brought their children from all parts of the reservation till our boarding-house and school-rooms were crowded with nearly one hundred children. Our accommodations being only intended, as an extreme limit, for 60, it became a question how to keep all that offered. We were unwilling to turn any away, and found means to accommodate all that came, though not as comfortably as might be wished. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the school-rooms and dormitories, no sickness of moment occurred among the children, owing, no doubt, to great care on the part of the physician, superintendent of teaching, and matron, but they were kept through the long and severe winter contented and happy. I am now engaged in building a new school-house and boarding-house, and hope next winter to accommodate from 200 to 250 children. So thoroughly are our Indians aroused on the subject of education, that I fear even this large addition to our school facilities will not accommodate all who desire to attend school.

Some eighteen or twenty Piute children have been in the school the past winter who have given evidence of at least equal capacity with the Yakamas. The progress made in their studies has been highly satisfactory, though representing but a small fraction of the benefits conferred by the boarding-school in familiarizing the children early in life with the manners and customs of civilized life.

CIVILIZATION.

No honest observer can visit this agency and deny the wonderful advancement that has been made. It is no longer a question of the capacity of the Indians for civilization. It has been my policy to so use the means entrusted to me, by issues of cattle, wagons and farming implements, that each year a number of the most industrious and worthy should be placed in a position where, with occasional advice, they could care for themselves and no longer require assistance, rather than by a general distribution to so scatter my means that while each should receive something, no one would receive sufficient to be of permanent benefit. The result of this policy may be seen in the present condition of these Indians, partially noted under the head of population. There are many, I might say hundreds, of families as well prepared to care for themselves as the majority of the white settlers in this and the adjoining counties. Not

less than six or seven different newspapers are taken by our Indians, circulating from three to twelve or fifteen copies each; six or eight reapers and mowers are owned and operated by Indians; probably thirty or forty sewing-machines are owned by Indian women; and if required our Indians could furnish from sixty to seventy four-horse teams, each teamster as well qualified for his work as the majority of white men. Each year sees numbers added to this class, and each year sees in these an upward growth.

MILLS, ETC.

Last spring I purchased a new bolting-cloth for the grist-mill, since which time it has turned out an improved quality of flour, fully equal if not superior to the first-class flour made at the Yakama and Goldendale mills.

As the statistics accompanying my annual report of last year have been the subject of much criticism in a certain quarter, and my statement of the amount of wheat raised by the Indians pronounced an absurd fiction, I may mention that the miller reports the amount ground for Indians from September 1, 1880, the date he took charge of the mill, till December 31, 1880, at 10,400 bushels; from January 1 to March 31, 1881, 1,662 bushels, and from April 1 to June 30, 1881, 1,373 bushels, making 13,440 bushels. During August the mill was in charge of G. C. Roe, and the amount of wheat ground for Indians is not definitely known, but as it was the month immediately after harvest when there would be likely to be a rush of new wheat, it may be assumed to be at least equal to the average of the succeeding four months. This would make 16,040 bushels ground for Indians at the agency mill; and adding the amount sold to the department and to employés, that ground for Indians at the mills in Yakima and Ahtanum, and the amount fed to stock and reserved for seed, and the total could hardly fall short of my estimate of 35,000 bushels.

Our Indians had made extensive preparations to cut and haul to the steam mill a much larger amount of saw-logs than in any previous year; but owing to the severity of the winter many found themselves without teams in the spring, and those who had succeeded in saving their work-horses found them so poor as to be of little service, so that only about 300,000 feet were delivered, and of these I was compelled to purchase a large proportion for lumber for the new school and boarding-house, as the department teams, being required for the trip to Malheur, could not be used for hauling logs. The mill was started in May, the only white man employed being the manager and sawyer, Indians being employed in all the other departments.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY FROM MALHEUR TO YAKAMA.

Early in the spring I was notified of the intention of the department to transfer the supplies at Malheur Agency to Yakama, and directed to proceed to that place with teams and remove all the property that in my judgment was worth transporting. Want of funds embarrassed me so that it was not till June 6 that I was able to perfect my arrangements for the performance of this service. Taking with me 16 Indian and 2 department four-horse teams I crossed the Columbia River at Columbus and proceeded to Malheur via Canyon City. The people along the route had not forgotten the Bannack war of 1878, and I found their sentiments bitterly hostile, so much so that I had sometimes difficulty in preventing a collision between some of the more reckless and lawless of the whites and our Indian teamsters. Happily all actual violence was avoided and we reached the agency safely, where I loaded such articles as I thought would best bear transportation, and taking the cattle and horses started on my return to my agency. At Malheur City, 45 miles from the agency, I was met with orders to take entire charge at Malheur Agency, and make arrangements for the care of the buildings and remaining property till its final disposition should be determined by the department. The circumstances were such that it was practically impossible to comply with these instructions, as I explained at length in a letter, which I trust proved satisfactory. Our route homeward lay via Baker City and Umatilla, where we crossed the Columbia River in safety, and after a journey of two days and nights, without water and over a burning desert, reached the borders of the reservation, and two days after, July 18, the agency, after one of the most fatiguing and exhausting journeys that during my residence of more than thirty-five years on the frontiers of the Pacific coast it has been my lot to experience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over the Menomonees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges, numbering, respectively, 1,450, 1,506, and 135, each located on separate reservations. The

MENOMONEE

**Reservation** is situated between Shawano and Langlade Counties, in Northern Wisconsin, consisting of ten townships of land, the most of which is covered by a dense forest of timber, principally maple, hemlock, and

*Pine,*

the last named being estimated at about 250,000,000 feet, and would sell at a fair sale, at present value, as it stands, for about $750,000. This the Menomonees have repeatedly asked the United States to sell, and invest the proceeds in United States bonds, the interest to be used annually for their benefit and support. In this they should be immediately heard, and their wishes granted, for their valuable timber is surrounded on all sides by old choppings and dense undergrowth, that are liable in dry seasons to carry destructive forest fires into their pine and cause its total destruction. Besides the heavy winds are continually blowing down great quantities of the most valuable of said timber, where, under existing laws, it must remain to decay and waste. This is very discouraging to the Menomonees, who are continually asking permission to cut the dead and down timber going to waste on their land, thus giving them employment during the winter season, and means wherewith to improve, seed, and plant their farms in spring and summer. The Menomonees are making steady advancement in

*Agricultural pursuits.*

Each year many of the old clearings are enlarged, and new ones are being opened and cultivated. Their urgent request at every council, besides the sale of their pine, is the

*Allotment*

of the land in severalty that they may have a home of their own where they may enjoy the benefits of their industry, and take pleasure in making their homes more comfortable and valuable, knowing that their homes are their own individual property. A farmer has lately been secured who will go among them to teach and encourage them in the enlargement of their farms, repairing and building substantial fences and barns, and instructing them in the general cultivation of crops. They also have a

*Grist and saw mill,*

situated at Keshena Falls, one mile from the agency, both of which are driven by an excellent water-power. During the past year the Indians have manufactured 247,082 feet of lumber, and a quantity of shingles, all of which has been used by them in improvements on the reserve. I will here state that if Congress had the welfare of those people in view, a law authorizing them to lumber the dead and fallen pine timber, now rotting and going to total waste on their reserve, would immediately be passed, giving them authority to sell the same to the whites settled outside of the reserve, thus granting them a source of revenue, and a strong incentive to industry, thereby occupying their time and attention in one of the strongest civilizing agents. At present they have nothing to do for a large portion of the year except to engage in their old-custom dances, hold council, or go outside to look for work. If there is a general desire among the people of the United States to

*Civilize the Indians*

of Northern Wisconsin, for the sake of humanity, justice, and common sense, let them all join in one general chorus in urging Congress to rend asunder the bonds that hold them in their imprisoned and morbid condition. They are not allowed, under existing laws, to cut a load of wood from the dead timber wasting on their reserve, and sell it at the nearest market. Nor can they legally cut a few hoop-poles from the dense undergrowth on their reserve and sell them wherewith to buy the necessaries of life for their hungry children. Is this not a national disgrace? Place the German, Norwegian, or Irishman (who is accustomed to hard labor) in our forests, restrict them to the same rules, and they would be hand-bound to such an extent that it would be impossible for them to clear their lands into large and profitable farms. They while clearing their lands haul their wood, staves, hoop-poles, and timber into market and sell them to buy the necessary supplies to subsist themselves and families. Why not give the northern Indian the same privilege? It cannot be possible that Congress expects the Indian, who has not been accustomed to hard knocks, with ax and maul to clear and continue clearing up profitable farms without granting them some source of support. Nevertheless this is the condition the Indian who remains on his reservation is placed in. It is well known that the Indian requires to be protected against the acts of unprincipled white men who make it their business to defraud the Indian whenever opportunity offers; but why not protect him and not bind him by impracticable laws that require him to perform impossibilities—laws that are intended to elevate and civilize him, but practically hold him down tied hand and foot?

Some one may be ready to ask what manner of laws I would recommend for the In-

dians. This I would gladly answer as follows: For the Indians of Northern Wisconsin laws authorizing the locating and building of manufacturing establishments on their reservation, viz, saw-mills, planing-mills, sash, door, and blind factories, barrel and stave factories. Man these establishments with Indians; manufacture the valuable timber on the reservation into more valuable productions; ship them to market as business men among the whites do; sell them for the best price attainable; pay the Indians for their labor, and deposit whatever remains to the credit of the tribe subject to the orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. It is not money that elevates the Indian; he does not, generally speaking, know the value of it; but it is employment in some kind of honest industry that will elevate him, as well as all other classes of mankind. This, together with schools and Christian teachings now so fully offered to them by the different denominations, would produce a great change in their condition in a short space of time. It is very true that a wonderful change for the better has been accomplished in the last ten or twelve years among the Indians of the United States, particularly among some of the Western tribes; but to continue in their advancement they must be employed in some remunerative industry to earn a comfortable living, or they will settle into indolent habits, like many of the white population in the Southern and Middle States, which ought to be deplored. The Menomonees now have three

*Schools*

on their reservation, two of which were opened during the last year, both conducted and taught by Indian women; the other is a boarding-school held at the agency. They are all well attended, and promise great benefit to the tribe. All the

*Religious*

advantages of the tribe are taught by the Roman Catholic denomination, and three priests and two lay-brothers of the Franciscan order are located at the agency, doing missionary work among them. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the Menomonees are members of the above denomination, and one-third remain in their primitive state, as adherents to the old Indian customs and teachings.

*Intoxication*

is indulged in to some extent by the young men, who frequent the city of Shawano, about 8 miles distant, where they procure liquor, sold to them as cider, which is very intoxicating in its effects. The new

*Agency farm,*

containing about 90 acres, has produced a very fair crop of small grain, potatoes, turnips, and corn, as will be seen by my statistical report.

THE ONEIDAS,

numbering 1,506, are situated a few miles southwest from the city of Green Bay, on a reservation containing about 65,000 acres, over one-half of which is considered excellent farming land. They are well advanced in

*Agriculture,*

and a large portion of their land is classed with the best land of Brown County. The main settlement extends nearly the whole length of the reservation, through the center, north and south, and is one continuous line of large farms, supplied with many good dwellings and outbuildings. They harvest large crops, which find a ready and profitable market at Green Bay, Depere, and Appleton. They are also engaged to some extent in raising horses, cattle, swine, and sheep. They are steadily advancing in civilized pursuits, and many new farms are being cleared and more land cultivated each year. But their continuous appeal to the agent and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to have their

*Lands allotted*

to each individual. This would be a great incentive to further industry among them, and should be done without delay. They have four

*Schools,*

which are well attended, and the results show that the scholars are thoroughly instructed in the common branches. The tribe all being Protestants, are taking a strong interest in

*Religious matters.*

The Methodist mission is presided over by Rev. S. W. Ford, who is very energetic in both church and school. The Episcopal church is in charge of Rev. E. A. Goodnough, and is considered in a prosperous condition.

*One great* drawback to this tribe is the

*Liquor traffic.*

Their reservation being so near villages and cities, where they do their trading and market their produce, it is very easy for them to secure all the liquor they want, notwithstanding the many arrests, trials, and convictions for selling and giving intoxicating liquors to Indians. This fact is deplored by the better and greater portion of the tribe. During the past year five young men of the Oneida tribe have come to an untimely death through its influence; two by driving into a flooded stream were drowned, and three were run over by trains while they were on the track in a state of intoxication. As I stated in my last year's report, drunkenness will continue among the Indians of many localities, in spite of the strongest efforts of agents and Indian police, until Congress amends the law by adding not less than three months' imprisonment, and not less than $50 fine; this would accomplish the desired result.

The following table shows the number of persons found guilty of disposing of intoxicating liquor to Indians of this agency during the past fiscal year, together with the fine and term of imprisonment prescribed to each by the court:

| Defendants. | Date of sentence. | Amount of fine. | Imprisonment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880. | | |
| John Keyser | July 14 | $1 00 | And 30 days in Winnebago County jail. |
| Daniel Clum | July 14 | 1 00 | And 60 days in Brown County jail. |
| Isaac Derouche | Aug. 12 | 1 00 | And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| Daniel McLeod | Sept. 13 | 50 00 | And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail. |
| William P. Brown | Nov. 10 | 1 00 | And 10 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| David Gorham | Nov. 17 | 1 00 | And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| John Keough | Dec. 20 | 50 00 | And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| | 1881. | | |
| William P. Brown | Jan. 5 | 1 00 | And 90 days in house of correction, Milwaukee. |
| Aloys Bohmann | Jan. 5 | 1 00 | And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| Aaron Konkapot | Jan. 5 | 1 00 | And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| Levi Weaver | Jan. 27 | 1 00 | And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| Jacob Jacobs | Feb. 1 | 1 00 | And 60 days in Milwaukee County jail. |
| Henry Miller | Feb. 11 | 10 00 | And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail. |

THE STOCKBRIDGES,

numbering 135, are located on a reservation seven miles west from Keshena, containing eighteen sections of land, which is considered fair for agricultural purposes. Most of the tribe are engaged in agricultural pursuits, from which they reap fair crops, but their love of

*Whisky,*

in a great measure, retards their elevation, and many of them spend their time about villages where liquor is sold, instead of improving their homes. They seem to be very expert in adopting the vices of the white man, but slow in adopting his virtues. They have one

*School,*

which has been moderately attended during the year, the majority of the tribe seeming to take but little interest in educational matters. They have one

*Church,*

of the Presbyterian denomination, presided over by Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, who is an Indian, a member of the tribe, and teacher of the school. These people should be made

*Citizens of the United States*

as soon as possible, and they ought to have been such many years ago. They are divided into two or three factions, engaged in continual strife against each other, and the only way to improve them is to citizenize them, and make them amenable to the laws of the State, both civil and criminal. This, and this only, will ever end their bitter quarrels over tribal funds and property, which have continued probably a hundred years or more.

I herewith enclose my statistical report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. STEPHENS,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY,
*Bayfield, Wis., August* 31, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in department circular of July 1, have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of this agency. This report must necessarily be brief and imperfect, owing to the great extent of territory embraced in this agency, comprising, as it does, seven different reservations, located hundreds of miles apart, and the short period during which I have had charge of the affairs of the office making it impossible for me to visit and inspect the condition of the different bands under my supervision.

In accordance with department instructions, I, on the 14th day of July, ultimo, assumed charge of this agency, embracing the Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, and comprising a territory of four sections of land, and with a population of 726.

Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, covering 124,333 acres of land, with a population, as shown by the census recently taken, of 463.

Lac Court Oreille Reservation, situated in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, 69,136 acres of land, with a population of 1,093.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, 69,824 acres of land, with a population of 665.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minnesota, 100,121 acres of land, with a population of 404.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minnesota, 51,840 acres of land, with a population of 267.

Bois Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, containing 107,509 acres, with a population of 664.

The population of the different reservations is taken from the census of 1877, with the exception of Bad River and Bois Forte bands, who have been enumerated during the past year.

Of these reservations I have had the opportunity, since they have been under my charge, of visiting but two, Red Cliff and Bad River, located, the first 3 miles and the other about 25 miles, from the agency. These bands being easily accessible from the agency, and being in frequent, almost daily, communication with the agent, have had a better opportunity of making their wants known, and have naturally received a larger share of attention and assistance than those located at a distance, with the result that their progress toward civilization is more marked, and the area of land under cultivation larger, and their mode of cultivation better, than at the less favored points.

The Red Cliff bands have a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian) employed by the government to assist and instruct them. In company with the farmer I visited the homes of several of the Indians who were living upon their allotments; I found them living in comfortable houses, mostly constructed of hewn logs, with board or shingle roofs, many with capacious and well constructed barns and stables, and without exception their homes were marked by a cleanliness which was far from being a distinguishing feature of these people a few years since; their improvement in this respect is remarkable. It being the haying season when my visit was paid, the men were all at work in the fields, where the work of mowing and curing of the hay was done in a workmanlike and economical manner, which would have done credit to any farming community among the whites. Their fields having been cleared from the heavy timber, and the refuse largely handled by hand, the clearings are of course small, varying in size from three to twenty acres, but each pointed with pride to the amount cleared during the year, and discussed his plans for the future in a business-like way, which more resembled a white than an Indian community. Those to whom patents for land have not been issued seemed very anxious to receive them, and be put upon an equal footing with their more favored neighbors. They seemed very much pleased with the progress of their children in the school conducted by Miss Van Aarle, and desired that some compensation should be allowed her for her services. It being vacation season with the school I am unable to speak from personal observation of the proficiency of the pupils; the school-house which I inspected was in good condition, neat and well furnished. The blacksmith (an Indian) showed, with justifiable pride, specimens of his handiwork in wood, iron, and tin, also specimens of the work done by his apprentices, which was decidedly creditable. He complained that it was impossible for him to retain his apprentices until he could make workmen of them, from the fact that the pay of $5 per month was so small, and that during the summer season these boys could earn from $1 to $1.50 per day working for the whites engaged in lumbering and fishing. The saw-mill built by the government upon this reservation is now in a state of dilapidation and unrepair, and cannot be profitably put in condition for further usefulness. The agricultural implements, and other property belonging to the government under charge of the farmer, Mr. Milligan, I found in good condition and well cared for. These Indians, as a band, rank higher in civilization, sobriety, and patriotism, than many of the immigrants to this country, to whom our naturalization laws open the gates of

citizenship; some of them served faithfully in the Northern ranks during the late war, and, being "native to the manor born," should, at the earliest possible day, have the rights of citizenship conferred upon them.

On the 26th day of July I visited the Bad River Reservation and in company with Mr. Walker, government farmer, inspected a few of the farms in the immediate vicinity of the mission. This reservation, located upon the Bad River, from which it takes its name, may be called the garden of Northern Wisconsin. The soil when once cleared of timber is easily worked and very productive. At Odanah, situated on Bad River, about six miles from its mouth, at the junction of White River, are located the boarding and day school under the charge of Rev. I. Baird and assistants, the residences of the government farmer, interpreter, and blacksmith, and a number of log houses occupied by Indians. Most of the Indians working upon their allotments upon this reservation move their families into the village during the winter season, as the deep snows and lack of roads make communication with, and transportation to their farms impossible. The younger men of the tribe find employment for themselves and teams either in the lumber camps upon the headwaters of the Bad River and its tributaries, or in cutting and hauling wood to the neighboring village of Ashland. They are active and intelligent and their services are always in demand at good wages.

The one important drawback to their rapid advancement seems to be an entire lack, save in a very few instances, of any care to accumulate property. No matter what wages are received they are spent immediately and at the end of a season's work they are in no better pecuniary circumstances than at its commencement. This fact also renders them less desirable as employés, as they are somewhat uncertain, lacking the "staying qualities." Having satisfied their present wants they are prone to leave their employment until necessity again compels them to labor. This disposition I do not attribute to laziness but to the natural "take no thought for the morrow" disposition which leaves no incentive to labor, present wants being supplied. Those whom I mentioned as exceptions to this rule are making for themselves comfortable houses and pointing a moral for the others which is already having its effect, and I am hopeful that in a few years this band may also be numbered among the useful citizens of the United States, with all the privileges of the same to which they have far better title than many who now enjoy them.

The schools not being open at present I have not had an opportunity to inspect them, but learn from Mr. Baird that the attendance upon the boarding school has fallen off to such an extent that unless pupils can be procured from other reservations it will be discontinued for the present. The attendance upon the day school averages about fifteen scholars. In this connection I would say, that in my judgment a boarding school for Indian children to afford the best results should not be located upon a reservation, but at some point away from home influences and interferences which is unpleasant for the teachers and injurious to the pupils. The issuing of daily rations to pupils of the day school has had a tendency to make it more popular than the boarding school, as the rations taken home assist in furnishing the family table and give the parents an increased interest in seeing that their children are punctual and regular in their attendance.

Bad River, the stream which gives its name to the reservation is navigable for small vessels to the village of Odanah. Its banks, and those of its tributaries are covered with large and valuable tracts of pine, mostly without the limits of the reservation, though many millions of feet are contained within its boundaries. The lumbering interests upon the upper waters of these streams have of late years assumed considerable proportions and among the men employed in this industry are many of the Indians from this reservation who make excellent workmen. The mouth of the stream being included within the reservation the sorting, rafting, &c., of all the logs has to be done there, which also furnishes many of them employment during the summer. The company chartered by the State to carry on this work have in contemplation some important improvements to which I have had the honor to call the attention of the department in a special report at a previous time.

The question of the disposition of the pine upon this reservation is an important one and should receive the early attention of the Department. With the limited information in my possession, I should estimate its value at upwards of $50,000, and with the clearing and other work going on, the numerous camp fires, &c., the risk is great that a large portion of it may be rendered valueless. Already portions of it have been burned over, and the risk of such losses is increasing yearly. The value of the product of the reservation should in some way, and at as early a day as possible, be secured for the benefit of the Indians.

On the Lac Court Oreille Reservation there are employed by the government a farmer and assistant farmer (located at different points on the reserve) and a blacksmith. The farmer and blacksmith are both mixed bloods. The assistant farmer is a white man. Of the condition of this band I can only speak from reports of the employés, who state that they are making substantial progress, though greatly dissatisfied with the

failure to issue patents which they assert have been promised the myear after year by the officers of the government, and that the promises have as frequently been broken. This dissatisfaction among them is producing some unpleasant consequences, many professing to believe that the allotment scheme, as the farmer expresses it, is a failure, and that the government does not intend to issue the patents. Acting upon this assumption some of them are encroaching upon the allotments of others, and putting up buildings, cutting hay, &c., causing much trouble to the employés and ill-blood among themselves. I am endeavoring to regulate the matter, and think if their assertions regarding the promises made them are true, that immediate steps should be taken for their fulfillment.

The day school upon this reservation is under the charge of a full-blood Indian who is doing good work, though owing to the small number of families in the vicinity of the school, the attendance is limited. The school is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is under the supervision of Rev. I. Baird, of the Bad River Mission (Odanah). I have received instructions from the department to examine and report upon the feasibility of repairing a government building upon the reservation with the purpose of establishing a boarding school here, but have not yet had an opportunity to do so.

Upon Lac du Flambeau Reservation there are no employés, and not having been able to visit it, I cannot at this time report upon the condition of affairs there.

In regard to the Fond du Lac bands, I would say, upon information, that no allotments have been made and but very few of the Indians have made any progress in agriculture. The younger men find employment in the mills and lumber-camps, and the older ones maintain themselves principally by hunting and fishing. The Northern Pacific Railroad passes through this reservation, and during its construction was infested by a class of men whose influence upon this band was of a most debasing character. The standard of morality and sobriety with them is much lower than that of any other band in this agency. Steps were taken some years since toward moving them to the Bad River reservation, but no progress has been made. I am satisfied that such removal would be greatly to their benefit, and would earnestly recommend that the necessary arrangements be consummated, and the reservation put on the market for their benefit, and they be given allotments at Bad River.

The Grand Portage Reservation is located on the shore of Lake Superior, near the Canadian boundary line. The support of these Idianns is mainly derived from hunting and fishing. No allotments have been made and agriculture has received but little attention. The neighboring country is unsettled, and but little employment is to be had. They are, perhaps, the poorest band in the agency, but are well disposed and a good class of Indians. If they also would consent to removal to Bad River, I am convinced it would tend greatly to their advancement. The only government employé upon this reservation is Mr. L. E. Montferrand, who is employed as teacher, and also takes charge of the government property. The reservation is a difficult one to reach, being only accessible by lake. It is said to contain some valuable timber, and might in time produce some source of income from sale, though at present I believe the land to be of very little value.

The annuity payments to all these bands have, according to their terms, expired some years since, but they still receive from the government what is termed a "payment," being a distribution of articles of necessity, consisting of provisions, wearing apparel, household and farming utensils, &c., distributed as a reward for labor performed in improving their farms, and also to assist the aged and the sick.

The Bois Forte band, whose reservation is located in the northern part of Minnesota, is the only band in the agency still receiving annuities under their treaty with the government. There are employed upon this reservation a farmer and blacksmith. I have not yet visited them since they have been under my charge, but from what information I can gather they seem to be making very satisfactory progress toward civilization. They are more isolated from communication with the whites than either of the other bands of which I have spoken. Physically and intellectually they are fine specimens of their race, and with proper help from the government, I should expect a rapid development of civilization among them.

Trusting that the explanation with which my report commenced may be sufficient apology for the lack of information conveyed herein,

I am, very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SHOSHONE AND BANNACK AGENCY,
*Wyoming, August* 22, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of this agency and the Indians under my charge.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

Last fall, previous to issuing the annuity goods, Mr. Luke A. White, the agency clerk, and myself visited each and every wicki-up in both tribes, for the purpose of taking an accurate census of all the Indians present, which we found to be as follows, viz: Shoshones, 1,125; Northern Arapahoes, 913. After an acquaintance with these people for the past eighteen months, it is a source of gratification to be able to testify to their quiet, peaceable, and friendly disposition to all mankind, notwithstanding the contrary reports that have been made at different times relative to their manifesting a spirit of uneasiness, and making preparations to join the hostile Utes in rebellion against the government. In view of these rumors, which is what a large number of our frontiersmen would like to see, I am pleased to be able to state that we have passed through another year without any acts of violence or bloodshed, and were it not for the accursed whisky traffic with Indians by white men, which has been my greatest source of annoyance the past year, I believe that a goodly number of these Indians would in the near future assume the duties and become better citizens than some white men whom they frequently come in contact with, both in habits and occupation.

The Shoshones, under the leadership of Chief Washakie, are steadily improving in farming. He and his kinsmen have fenced in a strip of land on the south side of the Little Wind River. It can be easily irrigated. Said land is about fifteen rods in depth and one mile long. They have broken up small patches and have sown wheat and other vegetables thereon, and their crops are looking very fine. Washakie has on his place about three acres of wheat, as good as I ever saw. From his meadow of twenty-three acres, which he fenced in last summer, he has cut one crop of hay, a little more than ten tons, and yesterday he informed me that the second crop was about ripe enough to cut.

The Northern Arapahoes labor under many disadvantages, the principal one of which is they live so far from the agency, rendering it impossible for us to give them the necessary instructions, with but one farmer for the two tribes, and for him to work the agency farm in connection with all other duties incumbent upon him, is more than any one man can do, and do it well. On the 10th day of May last I informed the department that I had visited both tribes for the purpose of witnessing their mode of farming. The Arapahoes I found were doing very well, considering the means they had to do with. I found quite a number of them located at the lower end of the valley, about thirty miles distant from the agency, rendering it inconvenient for an agent to give them proper attention in instructing them how to farm, a knowledge of which they are very desirous to obtain. I find them very willing to work, as best they know how. What they need at the present time to further their interest is a farmer, and in due time I shall repeat a former request made to the department for the benefit of these people, namely, that a former be allowed them in time for next season's work. The expenditure will be a profitable investment, and good returns can reasonably be expected in the near future.

The death of Friday, the Arapaho interpreter, who departed this life May 13, 1881, was a sovere blow to the tribe and to the agency, depriving them of the means of communicating their desires and the agency of understanding them. The only method we now have is by the sign language, and our knowledge in that direction is very limited.

Drunkenness is still very common among a certain class of these Indians who manage to procure whisky whenever they want it, and in spite of my continued efforts to prevent it. This traffic is carried on by second parties, who purchase from the saloon keepers and storekeepers in the adjoining valley and just off the reservation, and deal it out to the Indians in defiance of the law. In fact what need have they to fear the penalty of the law when the courts are so lenient in such cases? For instance, the case reported by me to the department in July last, where William McCabe, the Shoshone trainmaster, when at Rawlins with his Indian freighters, caught one of these scoundrels in the very act of delivering a bottle of whisky to one of his freighters. He took the whisky from the Indian and arrested the man. An examination was held before a justice of the peace. The evidence being point blank against him there was but one plea for him to make. Therefore he confessed his guilt and was bound over for his appearance in the United States court at Laramie, Wyoming, which convened on the 16th of the present month. When this case came up the culprit again confessed guilt, and the sentence of the court for such a heinous offense was five months in jail and $10 fine. What a punishment for so great a crime and what an incentive for others to continue in such a lucrative business when the courts treat them so kindly?

Competition, which is the life of business, is equally as beneficial on an Indian reservation as in other places, and I am very much in favor of giving them the benefits of competing traders, whereby they can obtain true value for their products. The injunction found in the Good Book, which says, "Do unto others as we would that they should do unto us," is equally applicable to the Indians, and whenever we can it is our duty as Christians to obey the command. The experience of the past winter has taught us

the benefits derived by having two licensed traders on an Indian reservation, viz, it advanced the price of buffalo-robes from $5 to $8 each, antelope, elk, and buck skin from 75 cents to $1.30 per pound; beaverskin from $1.50 to $2.25 per pound, and other peltry in proportion. At the same time the Indians could purchase all kinds or goods at greatly reduced prices. In view of these advantages derived by competition, I do not believe we are doing justice to the Indians when depriving them of such benefits, in order to support exclusive traderships. Therefore I would respectfu ly recommend that this agency be allowed and the department appoint a second trader for the benefit of both Indians and employés.

In regard to the sanitary condition of this reservation, I consider its location to be in one of the most healthy regions in the West. Its Indians are not exposed to malarial diseases. The existence of the hot spring within a short distance from the agency, in which the Indians bathe in all seasons of the year, thus obeying the first law of health, cleanliness, is an advantage they have over other Indians not possessed of such purifying elements. The water contains in abundance sulphates and carbonates of lime and soda, also chlorate of soda, but no free sulphur. Used as a bath the waters have proved beneficial for rheumatic, neuralgic, and syphilitic diseases. Taken internally no perceptible effects are produced. The cause of diseases most prevalent among these Indians is due to their exposed life and manner of living.

I am happy to be able to state that nearly the whole of Arapaho tribe have abandoned their medicine-men, except for the treatment of bronchitis and rheumatism, while more than half of the Shoshones still adhere to the native medicine-men's powwows and incantations.

It is also a source of gratification to know that we have raised and harvested on the agency farm a sufficient amount of oats and cut hay, enough in different parts of the valley, wherever it could be found, and hauled it to the agency to feed the government animals through the winter, which will relieve us from the necessity for open market purchase for feed for government stock. From reliable authority I am informed the above-mentioned condition of affairs is something never before witnessed in the history of this agency.

The Indian freighters, stimulated by gift of twenty-four horses by the government to replace those lost last winter when freighting supplies from Rawlins, Wyo., have worked with renewed energy, and are entitled to great credit for the large amount of supplies they have hauled from the railroad to the agency this summer. There are now *en route* from Bryan to the agency seventy Indian freighters laden with 162,000 pounds of flour.

In conclusion I have every reason to be pleased with the progress made the past year. All of which is respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

CHARLES HATTON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
*Carlisle Barricks, Carlisle, Pa., October* 15, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to present my second annual report.

At the date of my last report the number of students was 196; this number has since been increased as follows: On the 20th October, by one Apache boy from the Fifth Cavalry, sent by request of the War Department; on the 6th November, 1880, under your orders, I brought to the school fifteen Menomonees and Sisseton Sioux; on the 22d January, 1881, twenty-five Creeks arrived; on the 3d February, sixteen Cheyennes and Arapahoes arrived; on the 4th February, ten Pueblos; on the 26th February, sixteen Osages; on the 15th March, fifteen Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes; and on the 2d April, one Gros Ventres boy from the Sixth Infantry, making a total of 295 during the year.

Of the ninety-nine new pupils only thirty-four were girls. Of the boys sixteen were young men who came at their own expense for transportation from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, to learn trades.

We have lost during the year: Returned to their agencies on account of sickness, 14; for other reasons, 4 (two of whom were former Florida prisoners); by death, 10—making a total of 28 and leaving us at this date, 267 children—180 boys and 87 girls. Of those returned to their agencies 4 have died.

During the late winter and early spring both measles and scarlet fever were epidemic in this vicinity and came into the school in spite of a strict quarantine. A number of the deaths reported occurred from these diseases. Our present condition

of health is excellent. We have but one pupil whose health is a matter of concern and none who are unable to attend their meals.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

This has been conducted in accordance with the principles and following the methods first adopted. The instruction is objective, the methods natural, the chief point is the mastery of the English language, reading and writing accompanying and waiting upon this language study. We have not aimed to urge the more advanced pupils beyond a practical knowledge of the primary English branches. Our effort is to awaken a desire for knowledge and to satisfy that desire. As a means to this end, occupation in the industrial departments is of prime importance. We have found that a stated amount of daily employment in the shop, on the farm, or elsewhere does not retard but rather advances school-room work, besides giving to the pupil manual dexterity, habits of industry, and aiding in an early discovery of any natural bent toward a particular business avocation.

The text books used are "Picture Teaching," Webb's Model Readers, Franklin's Arithmetic, Swinton's Geography, Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, and Knox and Whitney's Elementary Language Lessons. No books are used with beginners. The materials employed are objects, pictures, the blackboard, slate and pencil,

The knowledge of English gained by those who first came to the school the year before has aided their advancement during the past year wonderfully and it greatly surprises those engaged in teaching Indians in the Indian country, who have visited us, that they make such rapid progress in their studies and in English speaking. They particularly excel in spelling, in writing, and in arithmetic. Here vacation is a period of continued building up and not of retrograding.

During the year the students have received class instructions in vocal music. They are learning to sing by note and are drilled regularly in chorus-singing. The singing exercises are a great profit, and our hymns and choruses seem now to afford more pleasure than did formerly the meaningless monotone and minor wails of their savage life.

Our first annual examination was held on the 15th June last. Between seven and eight hundred persons, many of whom are prominently engaged in educational work throughout the country, were witnesses. In the absence of both the Secretary and yourself, whom I had hoped would be present and make your own deductions, I invited several gentlemen to form a committee to make a thorough examination of the school. The following is their report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE CARLISLE SCHOOL, HELD JUNE 16, 1881.

The undersigned, having had the privilege of witnessing the closing examination of the pupils of the Indian training school, at Carlisle Barracks, under the management of Captain Pratt, and of inspecting the operations of the industrial department of the same, desire to give expression of gratification caused and the impressions made upon them by all that they have seen.

And first of all we have to say that it has been with admiration, bordering on amazement, that we have observed the facility and the accuracy with which the children passed through the various exercises of the school-room. The manifestations of advancement in the rudiments of an English education are to us simply surprising. In reading, geography, arithmetic, and especially in writing, the accurate training apparent in all the classes, and the amount of knowledge displayed, are in fullest proof, not only of skillful and successful teaching, but no less of aptitude and diligence on the part of the Indian children. Considering the brief period during which the school has been in operation, and the fact that the greater portion of these children entered it in a wholly untutored condition, the advancement made by them, as evinced in the examinations we have witnessed, are conclusive at least of their capability of culture. We are fully persuaded that improvement equal to that which we have witnessed, in the case of these children of the plains, made in equal time by American children, would be regarded as quite unusual. And when the difficulties of communication consequent upon diversities of language are taken into account, we can but feel that the results of which we have been the witnesses to-day justify our judgment of them as amazing.

What we have seen in the mechanical departments of the school has been matter of equal admiration. It was a happy conception of Captain Pratt to combine industrial education with the instructions of the school-room. In this way the larger boys of the school are, while obtaining the elements of a good education, enabled to learn a useful trade. It is obvious to the least reflective that this must prove of incalculable advantage to them when the time shall have come for them to return to their respective tribes Besides the ability it will give them in the matter of self-support, it can hardly fail to secure them enviable position and influence among their people. In the several branches of mechanical activity now being carried on in connection with the school, we have been no less impressed with the aptness to learn, and with their skill in work, than we were with their mental capabilities. In harness-making, tailoring, wagon-making, carpentry, and in tinner's trade, as also in printing, the products of their labors evince skill which we think will not suffer in comparison with that of our own people under like conditions.

It but feebly expresses the judgment formed from what we have observed, to say that we regard the experiment made in this school to educate and every way improve Indian children, a very remarkable success. In a little more than a year these children have been brought from a very low point of natural ignorance and of barbarism to the possession of many of the benefits of civilization, while their capacity, and their earnest desire, as well as that of many of their parents, for its fullest benefits, have been unmistakably shown. We cannot forbear the decided expression of our judgment that this method of dealing with this unhappy people, is, by the results attained in this and kindred schools commended as eminently wise, and deserving of much wider adoption. In fact, we cannot hesitate to express our conviction that it ought to be made a fundamental feature of national policy in our future dealing with the Indian tribes.

In conclusion we desire to give distinct and emphatic expression to our belief that the general management of this enterprise is of the most excellent character. Captain Pratt brings to his work rare intelligence in all that pertains to Indian character and to the requisites for its successful management. In him energy and enthusiasm are joined with a solicitude almost parental for the children under his care. In him, as indeed in all the teachers of the school, there seems a prevailing desire for the well-being of every child; and both he and they are to be congratulated on the success of their arduous and faithful labors.

J. A. McCAULEY,
*President Dickinson College.*
JOS. VANCE,
*Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa.*
WM. C. LEVERETT,
*Rector St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa.*
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
*New York City.*
F. E. BELTZHOOVER, M. C.
E. P. PITCHER, *New York City.*

We purpose the ensuing winter to give to a few of our more advanced pupils normal instruction in teaching and to use them in primary instruction looking towards fitting them for teachers when they return to their tribes.

INDUSTRIAL.

I can repeat all that I said in my last year's report in regard to the capacity and progress of our boys in the several industrial branches. There is no insuperable obstacle in the way of making skillful and practical mechanics, capable farmers, &c., &c., of Indian boys. The difficulty of language overcome—and this may be within the second year of training—Indian boys are, in my judgment, as apt pupils at agricultural, mechanical, or any of the ordinary labor pursuits, as white boys. I have brought the best tests to bear and find this judgment uniformly sustained. In part confirmation of this reports of committees at the recent county fair are hereto appended, marked A. We have found it better to work half days and to give the other half to school-room exercises instead of two days' work and four of school, as last year. Under this system we have 15 carpenters, 10 blacksmiths and wagon-makers, 11 saddlers, 10 shoemakers, 8 tinners, 6 tailors, 2 bakers, 3 printers—a total of 65 apprentices, the results of whose labor appear in the following statistics of the workshops, viz:

SHOE SHOP.

(From January 5, 1880, to September 30, 1881.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To leather and material | $786 15 | By 2,983 pairs boots and shoes repaired | $1,491 50 |
| Pay instructor | 680 00 | 150 pairs shoes made | 262 50 |
| Pay apprentices | 186 59 | | |
| | 1,652 74 | | 1,754 00 |

Showing a balance in favor of the shoe shop of $101.26.

TIN SHOP.

(From April 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Material | $709 62 | Tinware shipped to agencies | $844 34 |
| Pay instructor | 900 00 | Tinware on hand | 254 24 |
| Pay apprentices | 238 05 | Job work connected with school | 830 00 |
| | 1,847 31 | | 1,928 58 |

Balance in favor of the tin shop of $81.27.

HARNESS SHOP.

(From April 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supplies, materials, &c | $2,503 16 | 191 sets double harness | $3,905 45 |
| Pay instructor | 900 00 | 13 dozen bridles | 104 45 |
| Pay apprentices | 267 10 | Work on carriage and spring wagon trimmings | 60 00 |
| | 3,670 26 | | 4,069 90 |

Balance in favor of harness shop of $399.64.

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

(From February 2, 1880, to September 30, 1881.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Materials | $1,118 81 | Wagons shipped to agencies, &c | $2,270 00 |
| Pay instructor | 995 00 | Plows, harrows, &c., for farm, | 60 00 |
| Pay apprentices | 381 74 | Hose-carriage for school | 60 00 |
| | | Repairs | 300 00 |
| | 2,495 55 | | 2,690 00 |

Balance in favor of wagon and blacksmith shop, $194.45.

The carpenter shop and the tailor shop have each more than paid all their expenses in the improvements made and supplies required by the school. Our farm results have been as satisfactory as the season would admit. The expenses—rent, labor, and seeds—have amounted to $2,347, while the income has amounted to $2,477.75, leaving a credit balance in favor of the farm of $130.75. I had fully expected to meet the rent of the farm in my potato crop alone, but the drouth prevented.

Under your orders we have shipped to forty-two different Indian agencies articles of our manufacture as follows, viz: 410 pint cups, 1,373 quart cups, 50 1-quart funnels, 73 2-quart funnels, 395 2-quart coffee boilers, 427 4-quart coffee boilers, 152 6-quart coffee boilers, 183 sets double harness, 161 riding bridles, 2 spring wagons, 1,188 10-quart pails, 310 14-quart pails, 250 2-quart pudding pans, 117 1-quart pans, 313 2-quart pans, 54 10-quart pans, 117 14-quart pans, 10 halters, 2 carriages, representing a total value of $6,333.46, governed by your Indian Department contract prices.

By authority of the department 109 of our students were placed in white families, mostly farmers, during the vacation. Previous experience indicated that very great benefits attended the individualizing process of taking the student away from association with those who spoke his own language, and placing him where he could hear and speak nothing but English; of removing him from those who were on the same level of having to learn civilized habits, to a position where he would be the only exception, and where all his surroundings would lift him up. The results have fully justified our most hopeful expectations. At the close of the vacation the students thus placed out have returned wonderfully improved in English speaking, more self-reliant, and stimulated to greater industry.

We copy from letters received the following as giving a fair average of the esteem gained from those who furnished them homes during vacation:

The two Indian boys, Davis and Darlington, left under my charge by you, from the 18th of June to the 25th of September, 1881, have given perfect satisfaction in every particular, and their conduct deserves the kindest regards and the highest praise.

HENRY KRATZ.

In returning William Snake to your care and to school, I wish to say to you respecting his conduct while with me, that I have found him in all respects equal to white lads of his age, and in some points quite above them. He is quiet, orderly, respectful, quick to learn, not meddlesome, attentive to what is assigned him to do and *can be trusted*. He has become a member of our family, We are attached to him and are sorry to part with him, but for his sake gladly return him to school and wish him good success.

F. DYE.

John Shields has given entire satisfaction. I would rather have him than one-half the white men about here to work for me, and am sorry to part with him.

ARTHUR B. SMITH.

This is Samuel's day for departure from us for school. We regret his going very much, as we have become very much attached to him. He has been very faithful, obedient, industrious, and a very good boy. I would be pleased to have him come back next vacation.

SIMON H. ENGLE.

The Indian boy John D. Miles you sent me from Carlisle Indian Training School, on the 27th of las May, I have found to be honest, and willing to do more work than any boy of his size and age I have ever had in an experience of twenty-five years' farming. He has never given us trouble in any way.

STEPHEN BETZ, JR.

In returning the Indian girl Leah Roadtraveler to your care, it affords me considerable pleasure tha I can say she has been obedient, cheerful, and apt in the learning of household duties.

MARY ANN DAVIS.

Cora's visit has been very satisfactory and pleasant to us. She has been a good worker, and always did her work well. She had two or three spells of being cross and disobedient, but they soon passed over, and the last few weeks we have passed very pleasantly together. We got to understand each other better.

M. E. LONGSHORE.

I will now send Cyrus home, but hate to part with him as he is the best boy I had among thirteen boys, and I thought as much of him and more than any boy I had. I paid him the same wages I paid the rest.

G. W. MILLER.

Hayes has always been a good boy to work. He soon learns and he does his work well. Very seldom any cause to find fault about that. I think but very few white boys of his age and experience would do as well. I have often had to admire with what precision he accomplished the different jobs, some of which I suppose he had no knowledge of before.

ABRAM R. VAIL.

Sam. Scott's conduct and character during his stay with us was unexceptionable, and in appreciation of his services will say that if he wishes to spend another vacation with us we would be pleased to have him do so.

J. E. WILEY.

Six girls and 23 boys have been allowed to remain in families through the winter. They will assist in the duties of the farm and the household for their board and will attend the public schools, thus having advantages for learning civilized habits, and gaining knowledge far better than we can give at this school. This individualizing seems incomparably the most hopeful, because the most rapid and complete plan. I gratefully report the hearty co-operation and interest of the many friends who have thus taken our children and treated them as their own.

In this connection it is worthy of special notice that the school directors in one locality raised the objection of aliens against free admission to the public schools for our Indian children, and submitted the question to the State superintendent, by whom it was decided that they were entitled to the privileges of Pennsylvania public schools.

The final question as to the future of the Indian is, how shall he be fitted to take his place as a citizen in this country, a man among men, when he shall no longer be treated like a spoiled child, alternately petted and punished, but when he shall have alike the privileges, freedom, and responsibilities of other citizens. Common sense would seem to say that he should first be made to understand what will be expected of him, what manner of being he will come in competition with, and be educated up to the strength he will need in the changed struggle for existence. This is knowledge he cannot gain so long as he is sedulously kept from opportunity for actual comparison.

### ECONOMY.

In his native state the Indian seems almost wholly devoid of prudence or forethought. If the wants of the present are supplied he gives not a thought to the future. Lessons in economy and thrift are therefore of the utmost importance to our Indian students. As a step in this direction I have instituted a system of savings. The apprentice boys and girls have been paid, as allowed by department regulations, at the rate of 16⅔ cents per day when actually employed. Besides the stimulus in their work, this has given opportunity for lessons in the proper use of money.

Three months ago, after having many times previously explained to the students the use and benefit of saving at least a portion of their earnings, an account to their credit was opened with a savings bank in town. Each student who makes a deposit has a small bank-book, which he keeps himself, and brings once a month if he wishes to make an additional deposit. Some of the students receive money from their parents and friends; others have earned something from families during vacation. They, too, make deposits. There is commendable pride in these savings. The total sum thus placed at interest, amounts to $668.28, and this system, if continued with its present success, will insure to the students when they return to their homes, sums sufficient to be of value in helping them to establish themselves in civilized pursuits.

### DISCIPLINE.

The plan of trying boys guilty of any serious offense by a court-martial, using the older and most intelligent as a court, has been continued successfully. The members of the court-martial are detailed from the cadet officers, care being taken to secure an impartial selection from the various tribes. Charges are preferred against the prisoner, the court examines witnesses, hears the defense, fixes the degree of guilt, and recommends a punishment. The record of proceedings made by the junior member of the court is transmitted to the superintendent for approval or disapproval of its findings. The punishments recommended have been wisely determined, and usually accomplished the good sought. Devoted and untiring motherly care over our girls by the matron and teachers has promoted the affectionate obedience and good manners of the best family life.

### GIRLS.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of careful training for Indian girls, for with the Indians, as with all other peoples, the home influence is the prevailing one. The labor and expense of educating Indian boys while the girls are left untaught is al-

most entirely thrown away. Of what avail is it that the man be hard-working and industrious, providing by his labor food and clothing for his household, if the wife, unskilled in cookery, unused to the needle, with no habits of order or neatness, makes what might be a cheerful, happy home only a wretched abode of filth and squalor? Is it to be wondered at that he succumbs under the burden and is dragged down to the common level? It is the women who cling most tenaciously to heathen rites and superstitions, and perpetuate them by their instructions to the children. John Ross, under whose government the Cherokees were for so many years a progressive, prosperous people, attributed the comparative failure of the early educational efforts for that people to the fact that nothing was done for the girls. No real progress was made until girls as well as boys received civilized training. Perhaps one reason why the tendency to neglect the girls has been so great in time past, is that the training of girls involves care and responsibility so much greater. A boy, in addition to the lessons in the school-room, is taught some one trade; the girl who is to be a good housekeeper must acquire what is equal to several trades. She must learn to sew and to cook, to wash and iron, she must learn lessons of neatness, order, and economy, for without a practical knowledge of all these she cannot make a home.

The results of the training given our 87 girls are thus far equally satisfactory with the progress of the boys. By a regular system of details each girl takes her turn in the different departments of household training. They take care of their own and the teachers' rooms, and have hours for practical lessons in the kitchen, dining-room, and laundry. In the sewing-room a number of the large girls cut and fit garments, forty-five are expert in running the sewing-machine, and all are taught plain sewing, and especially mending. The task of repairing garments for so large a school is a very heavy one. The stockings are darned eack week by the smaller girls, whose skill and neatness are unexcelled.

BUILDINGS, &C.

Our hospital accommodations since the organization of the school have been very objectionable. This will soon be remedied by the completion of our new hospital allowed by the department. Necessarily there were many changes to be made in buildings erected for military purposes to make them suitable for the school. These changes have now mostly been completed.

During the year I have placed in the two large buildings used for boys' quarters a system of steam heating, at an expense of $800 to the department and $1,500 more from charitable sources.

The girls' quarters were found inadequate to their needs, and a room for lecture and study purposes in the same building, large enough to accommodate them all, was a great want. The department having informed me that no money could be allowed for this purpose, and that I might seek to accomplish it through charity, I laid the matter before our friends and secured $3,000 for the purpose. I then called for bids for an addition of one story to the building with the necessary changes to give the large room and other conveniences desired, and let the contract to the lowest bidder at $3,750. That improvement is now completed, giving us the large room on the second floor and a third story, 154 by 34 feet, divided into 16 comfortable rooms ample to accommodate 48 girls.

We have fitted up two additional school-rooms and now have ten rooms for school purposes with the necessary desks, black-boards, and school apparatus sufficient for the accommodation of 300 pupils, which is as large a number as can be profitably managed here. At least half this number should be girls.

One of the old cavalry stables near to the boys' quarters has been floored with the best quality of heavy pitch-pine lumber. Its dimensions are 162 by 39 feet. A division covering 50 feet at one end has been made and this has been fitted up as a reading-room and place of evening resort for the boys. The remaining 112 feet has been provided with gymnastic apparatus, so that the boys may in bad weather and out of working and study hours have an agreeable, instructive, and health-promoting place of amusement. Regular physical instruction is given, and from all that can now be seen we may eventually rival Cornell, Amherst, or Columbia in athletic prowess.

The expense of these improvements, amounting to $656.37, having been denied by the department, the means therefor was secured through friends of the school. The total amount of cash donations for all purposes has been $5,781.21. The greater part of this has been given by friends of the school after a personal examination of its work. This large and benevolent interest is most encouraging, and calls for special notice by the department.

Thirty-two of our boys are under twelve years of age. These have been placed under the supervision of a matron who occupies quarters with them and gives them motherly care. Their improvement in health, deportment, &c., has been quite marked. Finding much difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to act as disciplinarian for the larger boys, I determined to place Etahdleuh Doanmoe, a Kiowa, and the only remaining of the former Florida prisoners, in charge of them. In this responsible posi-

tion he has shown himself capable, efficient, and trustworthy. One of the older Sioux girls gives excellent satisfaction as assistant to the matron.

The practice of encouraging the pupils in attendance at the different churches in town, as reported last year, has been continued and the boys have kept up their attendance at the different Sunday schools. Twenty-two of our boys, and ten of our girls are now members of the different churches and the general religious tone of the school is most excellent.

I do not feel that the results of training pupils after the short period of instruction that they have thus far been under in the East is any material test of results, because of the very limited number who have been returned and the very brief time they have been under instruction, but as we are frequently asked in regard to this matter I have asked an impartial statement from Agents Miles and Hunt, who have charge of the only agencies to which we have sent any number. Their replies speak for themselves, and are hereto appended and marked B and C.

The band which I reported in my last has continued to improve, and the musical ability developed is a matter of astonishment.

The system of monthly reports to parents has been continued during the year, and in addition as soon as the students were able they have been required to write a monthly letter home to accompany these reports. The letters received by the children from their parents, as well as those from the parents to me direct, are full of growing interest and good sense on this matter of education. The following expressions from parents show the drift of these sentiments:

The father of two of our little girls, who is a prominent man among his people, writes expressing earnest appreciation and gratitude for the advantages they are receiving, and then he continues as follows: "I send thanks, with the kindest wishes and good feeling, for the care and attention given all Indian students you have in your school, let them be of whatever nation or tribe they may, for I am satisfied that all any nation or tribe of Indians in North America needs, to be equal to any other race of people, is education and opportunity, or in other words, enlightenment, and from what I have learned there is no better place where the same may be attained than the Carlisle Training School."

Another father, whose son is an apprentice in the harness-shop, writes asking me to "advise the boys when they come home from the States to bring a fine calf with them in place of bringing a six-shooter and belt full of cartridges. It will show them that they intend to try to make something."

Another father writes to his boy, "Never do anything wrong; in school study hard; when you go to work do all you can to please your teachers; there is nothing like a good name; be kind, be quick, be smart; get your lesson well; be bold in action and bold to speak. Down your head to no one. If I live to see you come home I wish you to be improved in manners and ways."

During the year our school has continued to attract wide-spread interest, and has received numerous visits from prominent persons, educational and other bodies. Among the more noteworthy was that of the Pennsylvania legislature, who by resolution of both houses adjourned over one day for the purpose, and the visit of the Duke of Sunderland and his party.

IN CONCLUSION.

Carlisle school has in its keeping children from twenty-four different tribes. If the treaties of the United States Government with most of these tribes are in any degree binding their educational claims and neglects are matters of no little moment. The treaty clauses in favor of education, framed by the large and important commission of which General W. T. Sherman was chairman, and which are a part of each of the treaties ratified in 1868 with the Sioux, Navajoes, Apaches, Utes, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Shoshones, Bannacks, and Pawnees, now our most troublesome tribes, are in words almost identical in each case, as follows: "In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years."

These tribes aggregate a population of about 70,000, of which 15,000 are children of school age. The complete fulfillment of these treaties would render necessary 500 school-houses, which at an average cost of say $800 each—probably half the real cost at *those remote* points—would aggregate $400,000; 500 teachers at $600 per annum each

for thirteen years would make $3,900,000. Books and school material for 15,009 children at $10 per year each for thirteen years would make $1,950,000. Of course these children could not attend school without being clothed and fed; $100 per year each would be a small sum for this purpose. This amount for 15,000 children for thirteen years would reach the sum of $19,500,000. The grand total would be $25,750,000. This is a small estimate of the sum actually due these Indians on account of failure to carry out the educational treaty agreements, which are the one thing the commission, the Congress, and the President declared would "insure their civilization." From this amount might be deducted the moiety that has been expended in this direction. Ten per cent, would be a large estimate of this, leaving an actual balance due the Indians for educational purposes of $23,175,000. The tribes named have had, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880, an average attendance in school of 1,400 children, or 9¼ per cent. of the whole. The 1,300 children of the Utes, Shoshones, Bannacks, and Northern Arapahoes have had no school whatever, while the Navajoes, with 3,000 children, have had an average attendance in school of ten children. The injury done by the United States Government to this large number of Indian boys and girls who have grown up during this period, by withholding this promised and valuable intelligence, and the actual injury and loss to the country from their having been an ignorant, pauper, peace-disturbing, life-destroying, impoverishing, instead of an intelligent, producing element, could not be stated in figures.

Whether it is good public policy to place upon them the grave duties of citizenship before the civilization, intelligence, and ability of citizenship is educated and trained into them is very questionable.

No educational work for the Indians will be successful in any considerable degree until the numbers educated shall form a majority of the whole. A small minority will always occupy a forlorn position. Public opinion controls, and the majority controls that. A veneering of training and education which may be accomplished in a three years' course equally breeds failure. Theory must be ground in with practice. It is not the fear that we may educate the children away from sympathy with their former savagery that should prevail, but rather the fear that we may fall short of getting enough of education and training into the particular subject to enable him to stand and to compete in civilized life. If the one city of Philadelphia supports schools and gives education to 103,000 children, as it does, to maintain its civilization, it seems a criminality for the United States to promise and then neglect to give to its 50,000 Indian children the education which the government itself says will "insure their civilization." The great need is education for the whole. Whenever that shall be determined upon, the best where and how will be easily developed. If freedom and citizenship are to be their lot, then the surroundings of freedom and good citizenship during education would seem the best to equip them for that lot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
*First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, in charge.*

P. S.—As I close my report for the mail I am in receipt of the following letter with inclosure as stated which is so forcible an indication of the growing sentiment in favor of Indian education that I make this addition.

OCT. 14, 1881.

SIR: I have a sum, $1,000, I wish used exclusively for the education of Indian females. May I ask you to so apply it? Perhaps this is rather out of business habits to presume on a favorable answer, but hearing of your warm interest in the welfare of the Indians, I flatter myself you will kindly grant my request. Hoping your benevolent labors may be crowned with success and you may reap the reward of seeing those so long wronged rise to a happier condition, respectfully,

——— ———.

P. S.—Can you give me any information of Lieutenant Wilkinson and his institution for Indians at Forest Grove, Oregon?

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## A.

*To the Board of Managers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society:*

The committee on Class 45 make the following report concerning the exhibit by the Indian training school at Carlisle Barracks, under charge of Capt. R. H. Pratt:

The school had on exhibition a large and most creditable display of articles manufactured exclusively by the girls and boys of that institution. They consisted of clothing, tinware, boots, shoes, harness, blacksmith work, doors, sash, spokes, light wagon, both wood and iron work having been done by the Indians. There were also exhibitions of penmanship, free-hand drawing, and pottery decoration.

The articles manufactured gave evidence of taste and skill, as well as thorough workmanship. The boys have worked at their trades only from six to fourteen months, so that their proficiency is quite remarkable. Some of them, we understand, earned

money and paid their way to this school in order to secure the benefits of its training. It was conceded that this display formed one of the chief features of our exhibition, and that it was universally admired and commended by visitors as well exciting their wonder. The committee, in making this report, believe that they will express the sentiment of our entire community in stating that the facility with which the Indians acquire a knowledge of the several trades and the rudiments of an English education, the zeal, patience, and industry exhibited by them, have been a matter of astonishment, and demonstrate the possibility of transforming them into intelligent, industrious, and capable citizens.

It is also a matter of note that this large collection of boys and girls, numbering 300, are as orderly and well behaved as that of any school we have known, and that not a single vicious or even indecorous act on their part has ever been observed during their visits to our borough or in their intercourse with our citizens. The work of Capt. R. H. Pratt and his assistants deserves the attention of the thoughtful and patriotic as well as humane citizens of our country.

We award a diploma to each department represented in the exhibit and $10 to be divided by the superintendent of the school among the most worthy children.

W. F. SADLER,
J. ZEAMER,
WM. SENSEMAN.

The committee on Class 32 (wagons, &c.) make the following report:

We desire especially to call attention to the exhibit of the Indian training school as deserving of special notice, a number of the articles exhibited coming under Class 32. They show not only skill and proficiency in workmanship but a progress remarkable in this race. From a careful examination of their work, the committee are of the opinion that it compared favorably with any work of its kind exhibited.

J. P. BRINDLE,
A. H. PARKER,
ALFRED HEUSTON,
*Committee.*

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B.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
*Anadarko, I. T., September* 30, 1881.

Capt. R. H. PRATT,
*Carlisle, Penna:*

SIR: Your esteemed favor of 21st instant, making inquiry about our returned boys, is to hand, and from the general purport of your letter I suppose you refer to the four boys, Tone-ke-ah, Ohettonit, Zotom, and Taawayite, and not to the original lot of returned Florida boys. I shall write plainly.

Tone-ke-ah is a perfect failure. I have tried him at everything, but he breaks down and goes off of his own accord, unable to forego the cherished allurements of indolent camp life. I rarely ever see him now wearing coat or pants, but usually wrapped in a sheet, much soiled, and seems to have no ambition beyond it.

Ohettonit has done better than any of the four, though at times he is ready to take a step backwards, and needs a paternal, watchful, and sustaining hand to urge him forward and up to his best capabilities. Last year I gave him a room in the school as teacher, and he did well. I use him now going out and working among his people, collecting children for school, and though too early to judge fairly of what he can accomplish, I am looking forward with great hope of his success. He has a well-balanced mind, and I am quite sure he wants to do right, as I have always found him truthful, and can trust him without fear of having my confidence misplaced.

Zotom, probably the brightest of the lot, returned to his people in May last, at a very unfortunate time, just upon the eve of their departure to the annual medicine-dance, when all was excitement and more than ordinary interest was felt in the ceremony this year, because it was to be supplemented by a great influx or return of buffalo, promised them by one of their young medicine-men. The discussion of this subject among them was all-absorbing, and nearly all sincerely believed the great event would take place at the time appointed. The temptation to be present was too great, and Zotom fell into the current, and was soon beyond the reach of any restraining influence, going out from the agency about 100 miles, and, if not taking part in the observance of the rites and ceremonies of the dance, it was plainly evident that he still entertained a great reverence for the savage superstitions of his people, and I am much inclined to believe that during the summer, and especially during the six weeks out at the dance, he retrograded perceptibly. He is now, however, doing well, and we hope the disappointment and chagrin of his people over the failure of the promised results of the dance, and his own humiliation in taking part, will have a good effect,

and he will profit by this experience, and be prepared to resist even greater temptations in the future.

Taawayite (Comanche), who returned here with Zotom, showed much courage and strength at first, and strong hopes were felt that he would continue as a good example and become a leading man, whom his people would respect and follow; but there seems to be a falling off from this standard, and lately even the kind words and warm personal efforts of Mr. Wicks almost fail to make an impression, and I very much fear that our fond hopes will not be realized.

I have stated each case as I see it, and though more or less disappointed by setting too high the possibilities of this or that particular one, I am not by any means discouraged, but feel the greater necessity for persistent and well-directed effort. We all know the many obstacles in the way of a young man returning to his people in a dress that their prejudices condemn as unfit to wear, and with a change of habits which only adds to the force of the ridicule excited by the white man's apparel. To successfully resist the force of ridicule so general as this requires great strength of character, and even among our own people, who proudly boast of a high civilization, there are few indeed who would not yield if exposed to the same influences.

We all, no doubt, expect to reap too rich or too sudden a harvest, overlooking meantime, in the constant care and absorbing nature of the work of bringing a savage people to the ways of civilized life, and perhaps too often measuring our hopes by the amount of earnest effort employed, that so grand and great a scheme is not accomplished in one generation, and that under the most favorable circumstances the most effective processes, however intelligently directed, are so slow in their operation or in yielding visible results that a little impatience is sometimes excusable. My faith, however, in the policy now pursued is undiminished, and evidences of the great amount of good already accomplished has created a public sentiment in its favor that must largely influence future administration of the government in giving increased facilities for this purpose, and I feel sanguine that the new administration just begun will do all that is possible in this direction with whatever means are now or may hereafter be provided by Congress.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

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C.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
*September* 28, 1881.

Capt. R. H. PRATT, *Carlisle, Pa.*:

Replying to your favor of the 21st instant requesting "facts" in regard to the good or bad conduct of your returned pupils, and what has become of them since their return, I will go a little beyond and outside the limits of your inquiry. And I embrace others than pupils, because you were connected with these people and are in a measure responsible for the results.

1st. Of the returned Florida prisoners who reached the agency April, 1878, Mahminic died last winter, after living faithfully on the "road" given him in Florida. His son, Howling Wolf, after promising well for a short time after his return, relapsed into his former ways, and is to-day as uncivilized, but not as hostile, as he ever was. Little Medicine still holds position as captain of Indian police, and is faithful to duty and earnest in the desire to do right as when he returned. Antelope and Left Hand are on the police force, and also engaged in freighting, furnishing teams to younger members of their families. Medicine Water and Rising Bull are freighters. Comsupsenoh is doing nothing. Meat, Nocomista, Chief Killer, White Man, and Star are and have been for the past three years working for the government at such work as can be found at an agency like this for them to do. This includes well-digging, brick-making, wood-cutting, teaming, herding, plowing, cultivating corn, and all kinds of manual labor. No complaints are heard. They are foremost in taking new regulations as their guide, and no greater amount of work could be obtained from the same number of white men. Star is the leader in everything, and as an evidence of the amount of work he can do I send you the inclosed article taken from the Transporter.

2d. Of the school children and grown pupils who have returned, Little Chief is in the agency physician's office as interpreter and assistant, and is rendering good service; lives like a white man, dresses like one, and in all ways shows he holds fast to what he has learned, and is still learning, for he keeps up his study and correspondence. Matches is also employed at the agency, and holds fast to his faith; he is rendering great service as interpreter for the missionary here, and his example and influence are good. Roman Nose is just the same; no signs of a relapse. Cohoe is hard at work, exemplifying his faith in civilization as the best way by acting and working as

white men do. Bear's Heart is at present on the sick-list, having overheated himself in helping unload a train. His whole heart is for progress among his people, and both by preaching and practice he endeavors to help his people forward. Soaring Eagle and White Bear are the only ones who seem to have lost ground, and they more for lack of opportunity than perhaps from lack of spirit. Tich-ke-mat-se is in employ of the Smithsonian Institute, and is now with Mr. Cushing, in Arizona or New Mexico, making collections for that institution. Henderson is with the Rev. Mr. Haury, as assistant and interpreter in his mission-school just opened here. Grant, still unwell, is occupying a similar place in the Arapaho school, while "Bob" is employed at the Cheyenne school; Galpin is still sick. The others who have returned have died, being sent home generally by reason of consumption.

On the whole the results have been good. The influence of these boys and men has been for good, for progress, and for peace, and when the whole mass shall have been thoroughly leavened by contact with these educated and civilized Indians, graduates of Carlisle, Hampton, and kindred schools, the progress of the whole tribe will be rapid, for they will aid us in removing the stumbling blocks of superstition and fear which now blockade the way. A few may in the future, as in the past, fall by the way, but I believe and trust the great majority will go forward and as the ranks of those now here are swelled by accessions from your school and from other sources, the ridicule now bestowed on these conscientious pioneers will cease and their labors will be lightened.

I have given you every instance of failure, but I may have passed over the names of a few who have never faltered. The results are a perfect vindication in my judgment of the wisdom of establishing the school, and I congratulate you upon the plain evidences of your success.

Yours, truly,

JNO. D. MILES,
*United States Indian Agent.*

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HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
*October* 31, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report upon the educational work for Indians at this institution during the past year:

This work originated in the request for education by a number of Indian prisoners of war, who, after being held for three years at Fort Marion, near Saint Augustine, Fla., were released and offered a safe return to their Western homes. Seventeen of them were admitted to this institution, and, after about a year's teaching, all but four (who had died) returned to their homes in the Indian Territory. Two have relapsed to barbarism; the rest have done well, having been transformed by the influence of Christian education from red-handed raiding savages to industrious and decent living. Captain Pratt is entitled to the chief credit of this transformation. There are no worse Indians than these. Their success is due to the practical common sense shown in their training, and gives good ground for hope that the very wildest of our frontier Indians may be redeemed from barbarism by instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, and in Christian morals. This is the Hampton and Carlisle idea.

[Extract from my official report to trustees of this institution of June last, the close of the academic year.]

"On the 16th of February there arrived 16 Indians, 14 male, 2 female, representing the Apache, Papago, Pima, and Maricopa tribes from Arizona. Two of the Apaches have been employed as scouts, and, although young, have had a remarkable experience. They are the first their tribe has given up to civilization. One of the Pimas is a mature man, the son of a head chief, and on his return is to succeed to the command of his tribe of four thousand men. He has a family, owns property, and has with him a son and two nephews.

For the present school year, which opened October 1, 1881, Indians are in classes as follows: 3 in the senior class of the normal school; 2 in the middle class of the normal school; 10 in the junior class of the normal school. These came to the school from one to two years ago with a fair knowledge of English; 74, including the 45 recently arrived, are in the Indian classes, divided as follows: 17 in the first division, studying English, geography, history, natural philosophy, reading (simple stories), arithmetic (working part in fractions, part in the multiplication table); 22 in the second division, studying English, geography, reading simple phrases, arithmetic, working in first rules; 35 in the third division, just beginning to read and write, and speak English words and make the easiest combinations in numbers. There is one work student in regular working class; 68 of the whole number of Indians (90) are provided for by government, the rest by private charity.

"The Indian course is three years. Besides a knowledge of simple English, which

has been the chief drill of the school-room; they have mastered the first four rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table, and are able to work out simple problems in analysis. A part of them are now working in fractions. They have also had instructions during the last year in geography, natural history, and natural philosophy. Their minds are keen and clear, and they show in the study hour a capacity for independent and continuous mental work, but their progress in English has been hindered by an almost insurmountable reticence and reserve, and a strong disinclination to respond to oral teaching. The last party from Arizona, of Pimas and Apaches, 14 boys and girls, are noticeably more docile and responsive, and seem likely to make more rapid progress in the school-room.

"Their health has proved the most serious question in the problem, 15 students, 30 per cent. of the 49 brought by Captain Pratt, have broken down in health during the three years; 10 of these (20 per cent. of the whole number brought), have died, either at school or after their return to their homes. It is fair to say that this does not seem to be due so much to the change to civilized life as to inherited weakness and diseased constitutions, and to an utter disregard to all laws of health. There has been, however, no death among our Indians since June of last year. This exemption we believe is largely owing to the care of a skilled nurse from the New Haven Training School, whose whole time and constant watchfulness has been demanded.

"They have, as a rule on their arrival, absolutely no idea of obedience. They yield to a command which they feel is just and reasonable, but simple obedience to authority seems an idea quite foreign to their minds, and is one of very slow growth. The girls prove often more intractable and unmanageable than the boys; perhaps more because with the same inherited spirit of independence they have formerly yielded only to slavish fear. An exceptionally strong sense of justice and of necessity of penalties for wrong conduct, is the saving force in their discipline. An Indian who is made to see clearly he has done wrong would rather be punished than not, and often accepts the penalty gratefully as a part of his education in the good road.

"They come with the traditional ideas of the inferiority and insignificance of women, but they grow to a spirit of courtesy and chivalry towards their teachers, and, to some extent, towards the girls of their own race, which is pleasant to see.

"The religious teaching of the Indians is full of interest and reward. We meet no old superstitions. They are earnest and reverent, and accept simply and heartily the idea of a sincere consecration of themselves to God's service, to be shown in their lives rather than by their words.

"The younger a child is sent to us the greater the hope, of course, of influencing his character, but there is danger of tearing those who are very young from their own people and making their return to their homes a bitter experience. Should three years prove long enough to effect a sufficient change in thought and be a lasting inspiration to those who come to us already somewhat mature, it would seem desirable that such be selected for education at the East. They will go back to their homes with the old ties still strong, and the age to be traditionally the ruling spirits of Indian life.

"The general rule is, mornings from half past eight until twelve for study; afternoons for work; evenings for study. Saturday is a play-day, but there is encouragement to work for wages on that day. Each girl has a share of dining-room work and washes and irons under the supervision of one of the Indian girls. Their work is examined and they are marked according to merit. Afternoons they sew one hour and a half; make and mend their own clothes; are inclined to neatness in their persons, and have made excellent progress in all industurial ways. A characteristic of Indian work is nicety; they are cheerful about it and seem anxious to learn. They cannot endure continuous hard labor.

"There have been 15 boys in the Indian workshop; 8 are carpenters, 4 are shoemakers, 2 are tinners. They keep up general repairs on the place; they have made all needed tables and desks, 70 well-finished benches for the new academic hall, and 40 window-frames for various buildings. They repair shoes for 400 students and teachers and the families on the place, and make many pairs to order, also repair harness for the farm. All tinware needed for the school and families together with repairs of stoves and all stovepipe, glazing, and whatever painting is required for their work, is supplied or done by Indian workmen under the direction of a skilled mechanic. They work willingly, have natural aptitude for mechanical work, and compare well with white boys of the same age and advantages.

"Seventeen Indian boys are employed on the school farm. They have planted corn, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, &c. They have practiced plowing, have care of feeding and cleaning stock, harness, and care of carts and carriages. Four are in the wheelwright and 4 in the blacksmith shop, in the farm department. They make as good carts as anybody need wish.

"The government sends Indian youth to us, a private corporation, paying their fares to and from the institute and $150 per year for all expenses, renewing the contract every three months. They are on our hands the entire year. Their board, washing, lights, fuel, and medical attendance is charged at $10 per month, and at that rate

costs $120 per year. Clothing costs about $60 apiece per annum. Their tuition or cost of education of $70 yearly is met by annual scholarship donations of that amount from private charity. Allowing $30 a year as the value of their work, the total annual cost is $220 apiece, of which government pays only $150. Individuals have supplied most of the extra amount, and have also provided funds for building. Since November, 1878, they have given over $40,000 for construction alone.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Total last year's charges for board and clothes to Indians | $9,043 41 |
| " Paid by government | 8,048 46 |
| " Deficit | $994 95 |

" For this deficit and the tuition at $70 apiece for an average of 65 Indian students, amounting to $4,550, we look to the public. Two hundred and twenty dollars apiece per annum is not a high price for the work we are doing. We have so far expended for Indians more than two dollars from charity for every one dollar from government.

"There is excellent accommodations for at least 50 Indian boys. Next February we hope to be ready for over 50 girls, for whom we are erecting a dormitory that will cost $27,000 from charitable contributions. Our maximum should not exceed 100 Indian youths.

"The Hampton Institute is primarily devoted to the negro race, there being about three colored to one Indian student. Colored and Indian youths mingle pleasantly in school as they have whenever they have been brought in contact, and the effect is stimulating to both. The negro in advance, the Indian in primary classes mixing in the intermediate, the former by influence and example pushing the latter along. There has not been in three years a serious fracas between them; the feeling between them is cordial. Both the negro and the Indian are low, but not degraded. They are not a moral ruin, like reprobates from a high civilization, whose fall is as into a bottomless pit. The reprobate who lives on their plane is far lower than they. He is demoralized; they are not. They are not conscious of being debauched; he is. The surprise of our work for both races is the growth of character under favorable conditions. I have increasing faith in the power of good surrounding influences to overcome the force of hereditary traits. This is really the point of the Indian question."

On the 27th of September last, I took back to their Dakota homes 30 out of the 49 of the Indian youths who arrived here November 5, 1878. The party is accounted for as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number in party | 49 |
| Boys | 40 |
| Girls | 9 |
| Number died at school, all boys | 5 |
| Number returned for sickness (8 boys and 2 girls), of whom 2 girls and 6 boys have died | 10 |
| Returned for bad conduct | 1 |
| Returned at his own request | 1 |
| Kept at school longer by request of guardians | 2 |
| Returned September 27th, comparatively sound | 29 |
| Returned sick | 1 |
| | 49 |

The 30 students returned as above mentioned were placed in regular employment at their agencies as follows:

*At Cheyenne River Agency.*—Louis Aggenoughea and Lerry Shutashnay, ages 17 and 16, as farm hands on the government agency farm, at $15 a month. They will assist in general work. Harry Brown, age 17, assistant teacher in government school; Henry Fisherman, age 20, carpenter and tinsmith, at $25 a month; Joseph Wahn, age 17, as helper in office work, at $20 a month.

*At Crow Creek Agency.*—Zie-wie, a girl, age 18, assistant in care of girls and laundry work in the government school; Edwin Ashley, age 21, assistant teacher; Andrew Fox, age 19, helper in office work, $20 a month; Pamani, age 22, carpenter, $20 a month.

*At Lower Brulé Agency.*—George Bushotter, age 18, as painter and to teach in the government school; Henry Rencontre, age 21, blacksmith; James Wechakasaka, age 20, Joseph Winnebago, age 19, and Lezedo Rencontre, age 19, as carpenters; all these at $15 a month.

*At Yankton Agency.*—Carrie Anderson, age 15, at housework in family of Dr. Smith, agency physician; Lizzie Spider, age 17, at housework in family of Rev. J. P. Williamson, missionary; Frank Yellowbird, age 21, as drill-master, &c., at Saint Paul school of the Episcopal mission; David Simmons, age 16, expects to teach and is engaged on trial in Mr. Williamson's school of the Congregational mission. Edward Bishop, age 17, as school shoemaker in Saint Paul school. Oscar Brown, age 16, helping in general work in Saint Paul school. This boy is in delicate health.

*At Standing Rock Agency.*—John Pleets, age 21, in charge of agency stables, at $1 per day; Rosa Pleets, his sister, age 18, is offered employment at housework in family of agent or of Captain Van Horne, at $8 a month at first, or as assistant teacher in agency school at remuneration to be fixed by Commissioner; Uhakeumpa, (Carries Flying,) age 19, as assistant agency carpenter, at $1 per day.

*At Fort Berthold Agency.*—Josephine Malnourie, age 21, in charge of the little children of Rev. Mr. Hall, missionary, and to assist in teaching; Karunach, age 19, shoemaker and harness mender for the agency, at $1 per day; Ahuka, (White Wolf,) an Arickaree, age 23, assistant agency carpenter, $1 per day; Laughing Face, age 21, assistant herder and farmer at agency, $1 per day; Tom Smith, age 17, assistant herder and farmer, and assistant engineer, $1 per day; Ara-hotch-kish, age 10, and Ka-what, age 17, at light farmwork, on boy's wages for the present, 50 cents per day.

I was authorized by you to bring back 28 Indians to replace those returned home. The opportunity of making a selection of good material, offered by my personal presence in the tribes, and that of First Lieut. George Le Roy Brown, instructor in tactics at the Hampton Institute, who visited them at Fort Berthold and Standing Rock Agencies, was so good that we brought back, with your permit, 45; 18 more Indians than you guaranteed government provision for. For the expense of their transportation and education I assume personally the responsibility, feeling assured that this next Congress would not fail to make necessary provision. I trust that this fact may be brought to the knowledge of our legislators, and that they will consider whether it is not proper for the government to assume the cost of education of all the Indian youths named below not otherwise provided for, who have just arrived from Dakota, and are the most promising lot of youths we have received, and represent an influential and powerful class at their homes.

The following are their names and agencies:

*From Lower Brulé.*—7.

Ohitika, (Brave).
Samuel Medicine Bull.
Waunapin (Arrow Necklace).
Mato (Bear).
Tyowicakte (Kill in a House).
Catka-tanka (Big Left-Hand).
Tan yan-wakuwa (Good Hunter).

*Cheyenne River Agency.*—7.

Shunka-ska (White Dog).
Ta-shunka-waxte (Good Horse).
Ikinicapi (Fight For).
William Larribee.
Maggie Larribee.
Joe Marsh.
Baptist Gabe.

*Crow Creek Agency.*—7.

Pasheca (Skeleton Head).
Waumdi-cistina (Little Eagle).
Cetan (Hawk).
John Archambeau.
Susan Carpenter.
Skeduta (Red Bird).
Rebecca.

*Yankton Agency.*—8.

Saul (Heyokatokca) (Different Horn).
Joseph Estis.
Thomas Tuttle.
David Stricker (Towa-wakan-kediwakanna) To His Holy Lightening).
William Beans.
Mercy Isabel Conger.
Zallie Rulo.
Elizabeth Keeler.

*Fort Berthold Agency.*—6.

Mary Walker.
Susie Nagle.
Cetaghe (or Cracking Wing).
Deluskah (Small White Polecat).
Lashirte (White Back).
Cekaga (Many Birds).

*Standing Rock Agency.*—10.

Cetansapa (Black Hawk) Louis Agard.
Takise (White Cow).
Hehaka-Arilya (Yellow Elk)
Tiaokasin (Looks Into the Ledge).
Topala (The Fourth Resa).
Josephine McCarty.
Wakan-mane.
Fidelia Walking Medicine.
Joseph Archambeault.
Noge-Wanichi (Jennie No Ears).

I beg leave to call attention to the statement above of the proportion of support received from government ($150 a year, or two-thirds of the annual cost) to state that the recent rise in cost of material of all kinds makes it reasonable, and hardly alters the present proportions of aid from government and that from private sources, and to ask that the annual allowance from government be raised to $180 per annum.

Permit me to conclude my report with a speech of "Don't-Know-How," a prominent

Crow Creek Indian, whose daughter, Zie-wie, had just returned from a three years' course of study at Hampton. This was one of several of like spirit made to me in councils at this and other agencies.

*Speech of "Don't-know-How."*

You know me well. I once carried the most deadly weapons. I now lead a different life. Your chiefs are all wise.

In our wild state we wish our children to have education, and advise them well. My father gave me advice; it was dear advice. "Go on war-path and try take a scalp, and if you come home with a scalp you will be honored; if you get killed your name will be honored." You know that was hard, but we tried always to obey our fathers. This good friend of ours here gives us advice. This advice, if carried out, will bring everlasting good.

Look at my daughter. I am ashamed to appear beside her. Come out with your children. What do you fear? I sent my child because I knew good would come from it. Yes, I see the good as soon as my daughter come back, for the Indians now get her to interpret for them. Look at the three boys who have come back. You, chiefs and warriors, most every one of you asked them to interpret, and they did it. (A test.)

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. ARMSTRONG, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
*Forest Grove, Oregon, October* 4, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of this school in accordance with circular letter, dated "Office Indian Affairs, July 1, 1881," and herewith return answers to all applicable questions contained therein.

My last, which was also my first report (which was for four months only), left me substantially as follows: With 18 scholars, 4 girls and 14 boys, Puyallup Indians; my buildings incomplete; the work but just inaugurated; the battle just commenced of locating an Indian school in a community where the hope was expressed that the buildings might burn down before scholars could be gathered to put in them.

STATEMENT OF FACTS WITH REFERENCE TO WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

School filled to one more than the maximum allowed, viz, 76; of this number, 48 are boys and 28 are girls, divided as follows: Puyallups, 20; Warm Springs, 2; Wascos, 13; Piutes, 1; Pitt Rivers, 2; Spokanes, 19; Chehalis, 4; Nesquallys, 1; Alaskans, 12; Oyster Bays, 2.

With my boys alone, save only some general instructions with regard to farming given by my former industrial teacher, we have put up a second building 32 by 60 feet two and a half stories high, with wood-shed and wash-room attached, 24 by 15 feet, have clapboarded all the buildings outside, and ceiled the principal rooms inside, using over 33,000 feet of rustic; have put in eight dormer windows, four in each principal building, giving all two coats of paint; manufactured all needed bedsteads, dining and study tables, school desks and seats, besides fitting up my office in good shape, with drawers for blanks and papers, and desks. Have just completed the erection of a large board roofed building 80 by 24 feet, for wood-shed, drill-room, and gymnasium; have also laid 887 feet of sidewalk, dug out a large number of fir stumps, and have otherwise beautified the grounds; have planted four acres of potatoes and one of beans, besides making garden.

BLACKSMITHING.

The blacksmith shop is located in town, thus securing to the apprentices, eight in number, the advantages of agricultural implements to mend, horses to shoe; in short general blacksmithing. I took with me on my last trip after Spokane children, a wagon wrench made by a Spokane boy, and sent to his father who, holding it up in council said: "In what other school has ever a Spokane boy been taught so that he could do like that." I here give a short report made by my blacksmith.

I would respectfully report, that after eight months' experience with the Indian boys you have placed under my instruction, in the blacksmith department of the industrial school, that I have found them to possess the same traits of white boys, some learning more readily than others, but I am glad to say that they all seem to show a desire to learn, and that they have all made commendable progress, as can be seen by any one, by calling at our place of work. I regret that we lack some kinds of work, such as a good wagon shop could furnish, and I believe that a wagon shop upon the same plan of this blacksmith shop, would more than be self-sustaining, outside of the instructor, and furnish more of a better variety of work for the blacksmith department. I wish to specially mention the good behavior of all the boys under my care, I have never known them to use unbecoming language, or to be discourteous to any one. * * * * * * *

W. S. HUDSON.

### SHOEMAKING.

The apprentices, six in number show even greater proficiency; they have done for some time all the repairing for the school, and have now commenced the manufacture of shoes. I give a short abstract from my shoemaker's report:

They have gone far beyond my expectations; they learn very fast and take a great interest in their work.

There are six boys working under my instruction, who began their first work January 1, 1881; to-day they are capable of doing as nice a job of repairing as is usually done in any country shoe-shop. I believe they will make a success at shoemaking.

SAM'L A. WALKER.

### CARPENTERING.

Need I any more than invite attention to what I have already said with reference to work accomplished in building, etc., the most of the work having been done by eight boys.

### WAGON-MAKING.

I only await authority to commence this much-needed craft. From careful estimates, I do not hesitate to say that I can save the government a large per cent. by manufacturing wagons here for Indian agencies on this coast, besides giving this very essential instruction.

### GIRLS' INDUSTRIES.

They are started at the wash-tub, given thorough instruction in cooking and general housekeeping, in mending, cutting and fitting garments for themselves, and shirts and underwear for the boys. The children in the departments mentioned are now preparing specimens of their handiwork for exhibition at the mechanics' fair, to be held this month in the city of Portland. This will greatly assist the cause, in showing to the public what has already been accomplished in the matter of preparing these Indians to be self-supporting. Of the result of this exposition I will inform the department

### ADVANCEMENT IN STUDIES.

I give you a word from the Hon. M. C. George, member of Congress from this State, as indicating his opinion of their advancement in the school-room. On the occasion of his visiting the school, after he had concluded some remarks, without previous notification, I told the children that they each might prepare a written statement from memory of what he had said to them, and I would select the best two and forward them to him at Washington. In acknowledging the receipt of them, Mr. George said:

I must express to you my gratification on receiving from you the result of your request made the day I visited the school. * * * * * * *

The two statements made by the Indian pupils of my remarks are very good indeed; better in some respects than the original. I very much doubt if any of our race could have done better than the two whose work you send me.

Very truly yours,

M. C. GEORGE.

This testimony, coming from such a source, cannot be too highly considered. Mr. George is a man of high culture, a native of Oregon, has lived all his days in a country where, to say the least, there is no poetry in the Indian question, and any success in the matter of Indian civilization, in order to meet his approbation, must be genuine.

Pushing general Indian education rapidly and to successful issue, cannot be done at the end of a pair of tongs, nor by any one who has an idea that the Creator must have made a mistake in creating this race. Men and women with faith in God and the gospel of hard sense and work, and who go about their teaching and work unperplexed with the doctrine of "evolution" or the "survival of the fittest," who *expect* results, *these always have them.*

Portland, Oreg., is noted for a high standard in public schools. The county superintendent and one of the board of directors, who is also the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and other gentlemen who are educators, who have visited this school, say that when recitation is in unison, the English words are spoken as distinctly as in the day and Sunday-school of Portland.

The first rule here after cleanliness and obedience is "*No Indian Talk.*" The delegations from different tribes are divided and subdivided until all tribal association is broken up and lost. Over and over again and all the time are the children impressed with the fact that if they only learn to speak English well their coming is a grand success for them and their people. This and their entire removal from family and reservation influences are the points of highest hope, so far as this and kindred schools are concerned. How truly speaks an Indian agent, who is as successful as any in the service, and who writes me as follows, depicting the influences surrounding reservation

schools. I had written him with reference to two children from his reservation whom I had thought of returning. He says:

> I have no objection to your taking all the children you can get; the more the better. You have a much more civilizing mill than I have, for the reason that your school is surrounded by a people who talk in the English language only, while my school is surrounded by a people who speak a barbaric Indian language, and are on the lowest round of civilization. When your school children step out of their school they mingle with a higher type of civilization, which helps them up; on the other hand, when the school children at ——— step out of their school they mingle with a low type of civilization, which pulls them down.
>
> For these reasons, if the T—— children are not to be abandoned as hopeless and relegated to barbarism and the devil, I would earnestly advise that you keep them.

Children, notably the Spokanes, who are among my latest arrivals, in less than three months are talking English at least understandingly, and are repeating whole verses, memorized by ear, even before they fully comprehend the meaning.

The record of the year for this school closes with many who have been doubters as to its practical results changed to its firmest friends and warmest advocates. This, too, in this new Northwest where, as I have said before, there is no poetry in the Indian question. The conduct of the scholars on the street and in public assemblies is characterized as being ladylike and gentlemanly, and public opinion gives the outspoken expression that the school ceased months ago, in any sense, to be an experiment, but is in fact in successful operation.

METHODS.

I have not reported methods in detail. Our text books are the best, and those in use in the common schools. Outside of Wilson's charts and some large cards for object teaching, used in instructing the beginners who do not understand English, I have not found it necessary nor advisable to provide more than would be provided for a common school. Continually prompted by the older pupils, who, at work, at play, and in the dormitories, act as mentors, all new comers soon find that to talk Indian will bring them into disfavor with their companions and draw upon them the reproof of their parents, who have uniformly earnestly requested me to see that their children should not talk their Indian language.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been excellent, not one case of serious illness has occurred; while, without exception, the health of the children has greatly improved. This has been no small item in favor of the school among the Indians, and certainly is cause for great thankfulness.

SYSTEM OF REWARD.

From the start I have felt that when the government takes up the children from the reservation, transports them to the school, feeds, clothes, and educates them, and while it is the solemn obligation of the government to do so, the best interests of the Indians demand that at this point help should cease; and so the apprentices at the different trades, and the boys who have done so much building, have been made to feel that duty to themselves, to their race, and to their government, demanded cheerful obedience, faithful service, and their best energies. I should greatly deprecate any feeling among them that they ought to be paid for learning a trade, tilling the ground, or in building the monument they have in the way of buildings, &c. They enter heartily into this view, and spring eagerly to their work, in the knowledge that this community and State have marked their diligence and now accord them the credit due to their enterprise and success. And this inspiration is worth far more to them, in character building, than any money that could be put into their hands. I count this culture, next to English speaking, and cleanliness, the strongest element in this school.

FARMING.

One hundred and fifty acres of land for this school, with a reasonable outlay for farming implements and stock, would produce quite sufficient to provide subsistence for 300 pupils, besides giving the absolutely required instruction in agriculture, the *foundation industry*. The 4 acres upon which the school buildings stand, now the property of Pacific University, should be purchased at once for the school. It can now be bought for $375.

There should be 300 pupils in this school.

Since writing the foregoing I have been authorized by the deparment to take 10 Umatilla children; these, with 5 others, exceptional cases, which I have promised to take, will make a total of 90 in this school, 36 girls and 54 boys.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. WILKINSON,
*First Lieutenant Third Infantry, in charge of School.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

# REPORT OF UTE COMMISSION.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 20, 1881.

SIR: The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the President, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of the Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," respectfully report the progress made in the duties confided to them under said act of Congress and in pursuance of your instructions of the date of June 21, 1880.

Immediately after the close of the meeting held for consultation between yourself and all the members of the commission (except Mr. Mears), in your office on the 19th and 21st of June, it was agreed that the board meet at Denver, Colo., on the 28th day of June. On that day Messrs. Manypenny, Bowman, and Mears met at the Grand Central Hotel in Denver. Mr. W. S. Stickney, the gentleman appointed disbursing clerk of the Commission was also present. Mr. Manypenny, having been designated as chairman, called the meeting to order and declared a quorum present.

The law and your instructions were read, followed by a desultory conversation in relation to the duties confided to the Commission, when it was determined that, while awaiting the arrival of Messrs. Meacham and Russell, who were unavoidably detained, the disbursing clerk be authorized to proceed at once to purchase an outfit of provisions and the necessary furniture for camp life, for the use of the Commission and clerk, and forward the same without delay to Alamosa. Mr. Mears was requested to assist Mr. Stickney in his work.

On the 29th of June a telegram was sent to Agent Berry, at the Los Pinos Agency, advising him that it was the desire of the board to meet the Uncompahgre Utes in council on or about the 12th of July. At the same time the members present agreed that the Commission assemble at the Los Pinos Agency on or about the 8th of July. On that day a majority of the members being present at the agency, an informal council was held with several of the leading men of the Uncompahgre bands, who were then present, with reference to the business with which we were entrusted. In this conference it was made apparent that there was not at the agency any one sufficiently acquainted with the Ute language to act as interpreter, and it was deemed necessary to have such an one. On making inquiry as to where a competent and reliable man could be found who could render the English into the Ute language, the name of Capt. U. M. Curtis was suggested. The Indians all concurred in the wish that he be employed. On further consideration of the subject, and when all the members were present, it was decided that, if the services of Captain Curtis could be had, he be employed. On inquiry it was found that he was then engaged in the Ruby mining district, and that it would require several days to reach and bring him to the agency. It was the 15th day of July when Captain Curtis arrived. A Spanish interpreter was also deemed necessary, and I. Sabina Espinosa was employed as such.

On the 16th of July, Chief Ouray, by request, met the members of the Commission to consult as to the proper time when a preliminary council should be held. We were informed that there was a deficiency in the supply of flour at the agency, and that all then on hand would be issued on the following day, and the agent was unable to indicate with any degree of certainty when he should receive additional flour. This fact was communicated to Ouray, who, being ill, asked that we advise with Sapavanari and Chavanaux and learn their views as to the propriety of convening the Indians in council in the absence of flour ration. The chief at the same time expressed a desire that the first council should be deferred until the White River Utes arrived, and stated that he had dispatched a runner for them the day that the Commission sent a messenger for Captain Curtis. He thought these should join the Uncompahgre Indians in the first council.

On consideration of the suggestions of Ouray to await the arrival of the White River Indians, and in order that the agent might have time to procure flour, the first formal open council was set for 21st day of July.

On the 17th of July, Mr. Stickney, our secretary and disbursing clerk, was unable from illness to attend a business meeting of the Commission. At that time his illness was not regarded as serious. He died suddenly at 12.30 p. m. on the 20th July. His death was calm and quiet, and he was surrounded by his friends and physician. Mr.

* The Report of the Ute Commission, the ratification of the Ute agreement, and the correspondence between the Commission are also published in Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 31, 46th Cong., 3d Sess.

Stickney had in the brief period of his official connection with the Commission endeared himself to every member of it, and all felt and deeply deplored his loss.

According to agreement, a number of the Uncompahgres and some of the White River Utes met the Commission in open council on the 21st of July. All the Commission and the interpreter were present, and among the Indians there was a fair representation of the leading men of the respective bands. The Washington agreement of the 6th of March, with the amendments thereto embodied in the act of Congress June 15, 1880, as well as the several provisions of said act, were each and all read and interpreted into both the Spanish and the Ute languages, section by section, and the Indians requested to take the agreement and the law into their own council and give them deliberate consideration. Without any response to the remarks of the members of the Commission, Chief Ouray made an exhaustive talk to the Utes, explaining the action of himself and his co-delegates who were at Washington and joined in the agreement of March 6. Following him the chiefs and headmen occupied considerable time in conversational talk among themselves in reference to the action of the Utes who were at Washington, as well as the mission of the Commission then present. The conversation was orderly and free from excitement, although it was known that a number of the Indians did not approve of what had been done. At the close the council adjourned.

On the 22d and 23d of July the Indians and Commissioners met in open council. On each day there was considerable discussion, but no conclusion was reached. On the evening of the 23d the council adjourned until Monday the 26th, Saturday the 24th, being the regular day for issuing rations. At the close of the discussion in council on the 26th, a pressing invitation was given to the Indians present to come forward and execute the instrument ratifying the agreement which had been submitted to them. Ouray, in response, said that he did not know an Uncompahgre Ute who was prepared to do so; that it was necessary that they have further time to consider and discuss the subject in their own councils. On consultation it was deemed proper to adjourn the council over to the 28th, on which day the Indians thought they would be prepared to meet us again. This they did do, but in diminished numbers, many being detained at home to repair their habitations, which were seriously injured by storm the previous night. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon the council opened. Two and a half hours were consumed in discussion and explanation of portions of the agreement, when all present attached their marks to the instrument, ratifying the Washington agreement of March 6th, with the amendments thereto. The number was thirty-six Uncompahgre and ten White River Utes. Stevens, a White River Ute, and brother of Douglas, was the first man to come forward and touch the pen. He was followed by Sapavanari, of the Uncompahgre Utes, and the trusted friend of Chief Ouray. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July additional names were added, until the aggregate number was one hundred and forty-five, of whom one hundred and eleven were Uncompahgre and thirty-four White River adult male Ute Indians, who had executed the instrument ratifying the agreement.

As many of the young men of the respective bands were at this time absent, and could not immediately be reached, it was deemed advisable to leave one of the commissioners at the Los Pinos Agency to obtain additional signatures to the instrument of ratification and make an effort to take a census of the Uncompahgre Utes, while his colleagues moved for the Southern Agency, to begin the work there. Mr. Meacham was detailed for this duty, and on the 4th of August Messrs. Manypenny, Bowman, Russell, and Mears, accompanied by a small military escort under command of Captain Pollock and Lieutenant Claggett, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, left for that agency. Before departing, Chief Ouray and a few of his subchiefs were invited to visit the Southern Agency, with a view to have their aid in the work to be done there. The distance between the agencies by way of the Indian trail across the mountain range does not exceed 130 miles, and yet to make the journey by wagon roads consumed twelve days. On the way we were joined by John R. French, the successor of Mr. Stickney, deceased.

On the afternoon of the 15th of August, we arrived at the Southern Agency. Many of the Indians were expecting us, since such of the Uncompahgre chiefs as accepted the invitation had gone over the trail and heralded the news that the commission were on their way many days in advance of our arrival; and on both banks of the river, above and below the agency, groups of Indian tepees were to be seen.

Early on the morning of the 16th, several representative men of the Southern Ute branch called at our camp. About 10 o'clock Ignatio, the head chief of the Weeminuche band, called. It had been given out that the commissioners desired a preliminary council with the principal men of the several bands who were then present, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day. After paying his respects to the members, Ignatio expressed the wish that the proposed preliminary council be deferred. He said that several chiefs, whom he thought it important should be present, had not yet arrived, but were known to be on their way in, and hence his request for delay. Moreover, he was quite anxious that Chief Ouray, whom he learned was on his way, should be at

the opening council. The meeting was postponed, and Ignatio informed that we would wait a reasonable time for the arrival of those whom he expected and desired to participate in the first council.

Ouray arrived on the 18th of August, and on the 19th we caused a message to be sent to Ignatio, Iagalor, and Toopauche, the head chiefs of the Weeminuche, Muache, and Capote bands, that we desired to have the first council with them and their people on the 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m. At this hour on the day indicated, these chiefs, with their followers, to the number of 123, among whom were the principal men of each tribe, met Messrs. Manypenny, Bowman, Russell, and Mears, and Mr. John R. French, the disbursing clerk, and Interpreters Curtis and Burns, the latter speaking the Spanish language, in the grove near the camp of the commissioners. The Indians were complimented by the commissioners for their promptness in assembling, and the Washington agreement, as amended by the act of Congress of June 15, together with the provisions of said act, were read and rendered into the Spanish language by Mr. Burns, and into the Ute language by Captain Curtis, and the Indians requested to consider and act upon the subject-matter submitted to them without any unnecessary delay.

Apparently upon his own motion, and without any consultation with his fellows, Alahandra, a subchief of the Weeminuche band, who was one of the Indian police at the agency, arose at once and made a very vigorous speech against the ratification of the agreement. No Indian followed either to approve or disavow the utterances of Alahandra, but Ignatio suggested that it would be well to allow the Indians a few days in which to consider the grave matters submitted to them, and then they would, he thought, be able to come to a conclusion. To this end the next council was fixed for the 23d of August. On that day, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Indians and commissioners again met in open council. The only result reached after a protracted discussion was the announcement from the Weeminuche Utes that they were not inclined to ratify the agreement. The Muaches and Capotes were silent. The council adjourned over until the 24th. Before the hour for meeting on that day Chief Ouray, who was ill when he arrived at the agency, expired. His death occurred about 11 o'clock a. m. From the time of the arrival of the chief until his death every effort possible was made to arrest the disease and save his life, but all efforts and the skill of physicians were of no avail. As rapidly as the sad news reached the groups of Indian tepees dispersed along the banks of the Rio los Pinos these were struck, and the inhabitants fled as from a pestilence.

None of the Indians appeared again in council until the 26th of August, when about eight of the chiefs and headmen met in open council in the grove near our camp. Several hours were consumed in discussing the agreement, followed by an invitation to the Indians present to come forward and execute the instrument ratifying the same. In response, Ignatio and others replied that they thought the Utes had done all that could be asked of them; that they had already given up the mountains in which the minerals were, and wished to retain the remainder of their country. Whereupon the council adjourned without day.

On the morning of the 27th of August, the commission met to dispose of some routine business preparatory to breaking up camp and removing beyond the line of the reservation, there to await events for a few days, and the clerk was directed to notify Captain Pollock that the members desired to move early the following morning. About noon, and scarcely an hour after the commission had adjourned its business meeting, Ignatio, Iagalar, Toupoache, Buckskin Charley, Sararo, and about 70 more of the male adults of the Southern Utes, rode to our camp in a body and requested that another council be at once convened. Immediately the request was complied with, and the commissioners, joined by the clerk and the interpreter, met the Indians in open council in the grove. Without ceremony Ignatio announced that there had been sufficient talk, and he desired no more; that the Indians present had now come to execute the instrument of ratification, and it was the desire and hope of all of them that the commissioners would be careful to see that the government faithfully fulfilled and carried out its part of the agreement. Seventy of the Weeminuche, Muache, and Capote adult male Indians joined their head chiefs, Ignatio, Iagalar, and Toupauche, and all came forward and as rapidly as their names could be written touched the pen, and then each of them assented to and ratified the agreement. On the morning of the 28th of August additional male adult Utes, chiefly from the Muache and Capote bands, came to our camp, and before noon these, to the number of 59, affixed their marks to the instrument of ratification.

The intention of the commissioners to leave the reservation on this day was modified by this unexpected action of the Indians, and in the evening a meeting was held at which it was determined to request the agent to aid the clerk in taking the census of the Southern Utes, and that a committee of three members be detailed to visit the La Plata Valley and the country in the vicinity, with a view to the selection of lands on which to locate the Southern Utes, and that the other members remain at the agency to supervise the taking of the census. Messrs. Bowman, Russell, and Mears were detailed to visit the La Plata, and the chairman and clerk remained at the

agency. The gentlemen named set out on their journey to the La Plata on the 29th of August and returned to the agency on the 5th of September. The same members left on the 6th of September for Alamosa, and, if deemed necessary on their arrival there, to proceed to the Los Pinos Agency to further the work at that place, they were instructed to do so, while the chairman and clerk were left at the Southern Agency, to procure additional signatures to the instrument of ratification, and if possible to complete the census.

On the first issue-day after the members of the commission left to visit the La Plata, it was found that nearly all the adult male Indians of all the bands of the Southern Agency had left on their fall hunt, since scarcely any but females came in for rations. Alahandra was among the few men who were present. In conversation with him it was ascertained that the young men of the Weeminuche bands had all gone away, and he supposed they were then on the Floridal and the La Plata, destined to the Dolores Mountains to hunt. But very few of the Weeminuches were with Ignatio at the grove on the day he executed the instrument ratifying the agreement. It was deemed not only important but necessary to obtain the names of such of these Indians as were willing to ratify the agreement, and Alahandra was asked if he would go out after and bring them in. He had himself executed the instrument when Ignatio did. He agreed to make the effort and started at once. On the afternoon of the 6th of September, he returned, bringing with him 24 adult males of the Weeminuche bands, of whom 23 executed the instrument ratifying the agreement. He followed to the Dolores before he overtook them. He stated that there were many more on the Dolores who were perfectly willing to ratify the agreement, and would move in and do so when the money promised them arrived and was ready for distribution. Ignatio accompanied Alahandra from the Floridal to the agency and was present when the 23 of his band executed the instrument of ratification, and seemed to be much pleased with what was accomplished. On consultation with Ignatio it was found that he was willing to go out to the Dolores in company with Agent Page and Interpreter Burns to obtain additional signatures to the instrument of ratification, and by arrangement the agent, interpreter, and the chief started the next morning on this errand. The result was that at a council held on the Dolores River at the Big Bend on the 11th of September, 47 additional names were secured.

It was arranged that on the return of the agent and interpreter, the chairman and clerk should meet them at Animas City, and on the 11th the latter left the reservation for that place. The agent and interpreter arrived there on the 13th, and on the 14th the chairman and clerk left for Alamosa, and reached that place on the 18th of September. On the arrival of their colleagues at Alamosa, a week before, Mr. Mears left immediately for the Los Pinos Agency to ascertain the condition of the work there which had been confided to Colonel Meacham. On the 23d of September the roll of names of the Uncompahgre and White River Utes obtained to the instrument of ratification at the Los Pinos Agency, borne by Mr. Mears to Saquache and from thence by special messenger, was received at Alamosa. It was found that the names obtained at both agencies aggregated 581 adult male Ute Indians of the confederated bands in Colorado. This number the commissioners were satisfied was in excess of three-fourths of all the adult male Indians of said confederated bands.

This was the first duty confided to the commission by your instructions. Completed under the most favorable circumstances, it was a very difficult thing to accomplish. Generally our Indian treaties have been made with the chiefs and headmen. Could the negotiations with the Utes have been confined to this class, they could have been assembled at a single point and the business concluded in a brief time, but by the treaty of 1868, as well as by the law of June 15, 1880, the assent of three-fourths of the adult male population of the confederated bands of the Ute Indians in Colorado was required to give effect to the cession of any portion of the reservation of these Indians. A large proportion of this number was only to be obtained among such of the Indians as roam and hunt, and these were dispersed in different directions and at points distant from the agencies, and it required time to bring them within reach. Added to these difficulties, the death of Mr. Stickney, our clerk, and of Chief Ouray and Kenache (the latter was killed by lightning a few days after the death of Ouray) contributed to delay our work, and hence it was the 25th of September before it was known that the necessary number of names had been obtained to ratify the agreement.

All the names attached to the instrument of ratification were placed there in the presence of one or more of the commissioners, except the 47 obtained at the Big Bend of the Dolores. We believe that all understood the contents of the agreement and the obligations assumed when they executed the instrument of ratification. They acted without restraint and of their own accord. It was, however, painfully evident that it was a fearful struggle for them to give up their country where they from infancy and their fathers before them had roamed at will over the mountains and through the valleys of Western Colorado. Moreover they mistrusted their ability to meet the responsibilities of the new mode of life outlined for them in the agreement, and they had fears as to the fidelity with which the government would fulfill its part of the agree-

ment. With a sad expression of countenance and with a voice which impressed every one present, Sapavanari, when about to touch the pen, said "it was the best they could do, though not just what they wanted." And Ignatio, when in the act of signing the instrument of ratification, remarked to us in a very impressive manner that "it was the desire and hope of all the Indians that the commissioners would be careful to see that the government faithfully fulfilled and carried out its part of the agreement."

The Indians were assured that so soon as the agreement was ratified the commission would advise the department of the fact, and request that the funds appropriated should be distributed per capita without delay. Our arrangements were made with General Pope for two military escorts and transportation to leave Alamosa at the same time, one going to the Los Pinos and the other to the Southern Agency with the quota of money to make the payment at each. With but slight delay the journey was made to the Southern Agency and the quota of money due the Indians there was distributed among them. It was deemed prudent at that time to delay the visit to the Los Pinos Agency, because of the excitement which followed the killing of Chief Chavanaux's son by a freighter and the subsequent killing of the latter by the Indians. Hence the money did not reach the Uncompahgre until the 7th day of December, when the Indians were collected and it was without delay distributed among them. The portion of money due the White River Utes remains unpaid. These Indians are now, as we are informed, on the Uintah Reservation. Had we been able to carry out the original plan for the distribution of the money, the work could have been completed in time to have given at least one month to the exploration of the valleys of the La Plata and Grand Rivers in Colorado and New Mexico and Utah, and the country in the vicinity of each.

Being unable to do this, we are therefore not in possession of such information as to warrant us in giving you an approximate estimate of the quantity of land in these valleys and the country adjacent thereto that can be brought into a state of cultivation. We feel, however, quite sure that it will be necessary to go beyond them and into the valleys of other streams in order to find sufficient agricultural and grazing land on which to locate the Southern and Uncompahgre Utes. The White River Utes can, we think, be furnished with the necessary quantity of such lands within the Uintah Reservation. We are not aware that the Uintah Indians will make any objection to the location of the White River Indians on their reservation, and yet in the future trouble may arise, since in the annual payments to the White River Indians of the one-sixth of the money that will come to them from the agreement, the Uintah Indians will not participate. The Uintah Indians were parties to the treaty of 1868, as well as to the agreement of 1873, known as the Brunot agreement, and as late as October, 1878, they were regarded as having an interest in the Ute Reservation in Colorado, and by their chiefs and headmen gave their assent to such arrangements as were then in contemplation for the surrender of so much of the same to the government as was situate south and west of the San Juan mining district. If it be assumed that their present reservation is an equivalent for their interest in the reservation in Colorado, and now the larger portion of the Uintah Reservation is to be occupied by the White River Indians, and the land assigned to them in severalty, it is respectfully suggested that the Uintah Indians should have such compensation as would place them on an equal footing with the Southern Uncompahgre and White River Utes.

In the act of June 15, 1880, it is provided that after the completion of the allotment and patenting of the lands to the Utes they shall be subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they may reside, with the right to sue and be sued in the courts thereof. We fear that serious evil may result from this provision of the law. During the paternal relation that will exist between the government and the Indians for a number of years, we think they had better remain subject to the laws of the United States, as provided by the treaty of 1868. With exterior boundary lines distinctly marked around the territory in which these Indians will be located on their allotted lands, and the laws of the United States extended over such territory, they would be free from much of the annoyance and injury that evil-minded persons might subject them to through the process of the State or Territorial tribunals. We deem this especially important in view of the radical change proposed, whereby the Indians are to occupy their lands in severalty, and we think they should be molested as little as possible until they have had time to adapt themselves to the new mode of life.

It was by your instructions made our duty to use any possible effort to secure the surrender of such of the White River Indians as were guilty, or who were implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker, and the murder of, and outrages upon, the employés at the White River Agency on the 29th of September, 1879. This we did, but without success. The White River Indians who were in council with us at the Los Pinos Agency affirmed that they did not know who were the guilty parties. They said that the Indians supposed to be guilty had gone away—left the country and never returned. Some of them, they said, were dead, and others gone they knew not where. They had hunted for but could not find them. They thought some had gone to and joined Sitting

Bull. We exhausted the subject without having obtained any definite information. After his colleagues left the Los Pinos Agency, Colonel Meacham, who remained there, endeavored, through Jack, a White River chief, and others, to reach some conclusion as to where the Indians presumed to be guilty and still living were. He failed to obtain any definite information on the subject, except that they had fled the country and severed their connection with the tribe.

In relation to Douglas, all the Indians affirmed that he was not present, and did not participate in the murders and outrages referred to, and, from all the information we could obtain, we believe that Douglas is not guilty. Captain Curtis, one of our interpreters, had in his possession a letter from Governor Pitkin, of the date of October 10, 1879, in which the governor said Douglas was not in the massacre. We presume he had satisfactory information on which to base this statement. The Indians appealed to the commission to use their influence to have Douglas released from confinement and sent home, and believing as we do that he is not guilty, we respectfully recommend that he be released and sent to his people. His presence among them will, we think, have a good effect.

The reports of the agents among the Ute Indians made from year to year since our first treaty relations with them bear evidence of their orderly disposition and desire to avoid complications and conflicts with the white people. Some of them, it is true, committed deeds of violence deeply to be deplored. In such cases, and they are but few, a careful investigation of surrounding circumstances will show that the Indians were inspired by events that aroused their savage passions and led them to commit the crimes referred to. In our intercourse with them for several months during the past summer and fall we can without hesitation confirm all that their agents have said in relation to their disposition and general good conduct.

We cannot close this report without acknowledgment of the important and courteous aid given us by gentlemen of the Army. On the several occasions when we needed military escorts and guard Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, promptly furnished us with the desired detail. To Colonels Dodge and Fletcher, commanding officers at the Cantonment Uncompahgre, to Colonel Crofton, commanding on the La Plata, to Captain Torrey, commanding at Fort Lewis, and to Captain Brady and Lieutenant Cowles, of the Twenty-third Infantry, are we under obligation for polite attentions and efficient help. To Captain Pollock and Lieutenant Clagett, of the Twenty-third, and Captain Ellis, of the Thirteenth, and Lieutenant Townsend, of the Sixth, and to the men of these several commands, who went with us through the weary and hot months of the summer and the intense cold and heavy snows of the Rocky Mountain winter, are we indebted for services whose patience and fidelity could only be made more grateful in our memories by the remembrance of the genial and unfaltering courtesy with which they were rendered.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.
A. B. MEACHAM.
J B. BOWMAN.
J. J. RUSSELL.
OTTO MEARS.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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*Instructions to Ute commission.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, June 20, 1880.*

GENTLEMEN: Having been appointed by the President commissioners to secure the ratification of the agreement with the Ute Indians of Colorado and to execute the provisions of the same, you are directed to proceed immediately to the Los Pinos Agency in said State, and confer with Ouray and other leading men of the Ute Nation, as to the best methods to be pursued in securing the assent of the Ute people to said agreement, as set forth in the act of Congress entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations to carry out the same," which said act is inclosed herewith and made a part of these instructions.

Your first duty in connection with your present appointment will be to secure the ratification by the Indians of the provisions of the act as herein presented, for which purpose you will convene the Indians in open council at one or more places, as you may determine best, and carefully read and explain to them, in detail, the subject-matter of said agreement as submitted by the leading men of their nation, and embraced and ratified by the Government of the United States by the provisions of the inclosed act; secure and have properly attested the signatures of three-fourths of the adult male

members of said confederated bands to said act and agreement, and transmit the same to this office for the necessary action.

After securing the ratification of said agreement, you will use every possible effort to effect the surrender of the parties presumably guilty, or who were implicated in the murder of United States Indian Agent N. C. Meeker, and the murder of and outrages upon the employés at the White River Agency on the 29th day of September, 1879. You will not await the surrender of these parties, which may be made at any time pending the completion of your duties. You will then make a careful and accurate enumeration, by families, of all the members of said bands, upon the completion of which, payment of the $75,000 will be made to said Indians, as provided in the act, and in accordance with special instructions to be given, when the necessary funds are placed to the credit of the disbursing officer of your commission.

When the above-named general services shall have been performed, your commission will divide into three parties, to the first of which will be assigned the duty of ascertaining the location of the necessary agricultural and grazing lands for the settlement of the Uncompahgre Utes in the vicinity named in the act. To the second party will be assigned the duty of locating in like manner the necessary lands for the settlement of the Southern Utes, and the third party will supervise the removal and settlement of the White River Utes to the Uintah Reservation, as provided in the act. This removal should be effected as soon as the agreement is signed.

In settling the Southern and Uncompahgre Utes, you will, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the act, if sufficient agricultural lands can be found, locate them within the Ute Reservation in the State of Colorado; but if you are unable to secure the necessary agricultural lands in the Ute Reservation in Colorado for the settlement of all these Indians, you will locate the residue as compactly as possible upon the La Plata, in New Mexico, and the Grand River in the Territory of Utah, as specified in the act of June.

As soon as your commission shall have determined upon the general location of any portion of either of the above-named Indians, you will direct the surveying parties, who will be ordered to report to you for general instructions, but to whom specific directions will be given as to the manner of making surveys, to proceed to survey such tracts or parcels of land as may be designated by you. Such surveys should embrace only the lands principally valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, and not mineral lands.

When the surveys shall have sufficiently progressed you will select not to exceed one-half section of land for agency purposes for each of said bands. You will then select the necessary and most available locations for school-houses, grist, and saw-mills for the several agencies, as defined in the act, and report them for reservation from sale for the purposes indicated. You will then proceed to secure the removal and settlement in severalty of the Indians upon the lands, which you will allot to them in accordance with the provisions of the act and the specific instructions which will hereafter, with the necessary blanks for that purpose, be transmitted to you.

In making the allotments in severalty, if consistent with the wishes of the Indians, care should be taken to locate the lands for the members of each family contiguously. You will advise them of the character of the land best adapted to their use, the locations for the erection of buildings, and in all other matters tending to advance their interests. In making the removal you will visit and appraise at a liberal valuation the improvements of any and all Indians upon the lands to be abandoned, under the provisions of this agreement, and submit a list of the same to this department for appropriate action and the necessary instructions as to payment.

In connection with the foregoing and other duties devolving upon you, your attention is directed to the provisions of the act to which your action should conform, and I have to request that you make a full report in detail as to the requirements necessary to carry out the provisions of section 2, upon receipt of which further instructions in the matter named therein will be given.

I desire to impress upon you the importance of the duties to which you have been assigned. In their execution you will please consult, and, so far as possible, act in harmony with the wishes of the Indians. The fullest latitude is given for the exercise of the judgment and direction of the commission, and I will be gratified if you will frequently consult and advise with the department in reference to the same, and also furnish me with a weekly report of your proceedings. I have also to recommend that you consult with the military commanders in reference to the more important movements in connection with the performance of your duties.

Further instructions will be given you from time to time as may be necessary. The compensation of each member of the commission will be at the rate of $10 per diem, while actually engaged, in addition to their actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary*.

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, ALFRED B. MEACHAM, JOHN B. BOWMAN, JOHN J. and OTTO MEARS.

## RATIFICATION OF UTE AGREEMENT.

*Ratification by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado of the agreement submitted by certain chiefs and headmen of said bands then in Washington City to the Secretary of the Interior on the 6th day of March, 1880, as amended by the act of Congress of June 15, 1880.*

Whereas, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1880, certain chiefs and headmen of the confederated bands of the Ute tribe of Indians in Colorado, then in Washington City, did submit to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale of the present reservation of the confederated bands of said tribe of Indians, situate, lying, and being in the State of Colorado, their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes, which said agreement was approved by the President of the United States and transmitted to Congress for acceptance and ratification, and the necessary legislation to carry the same into effect; and,

Whereas, by an act approved June 15, 1880, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," Congress did accept, ratify, and confirm said agreement, with certain amendments thereto, as in said act set forth, which said agreements and amendments are embodied in said act of Congress; and,

Whereas the said agreement and the amendments thereto, with the several sections of said act of Congress relating to the same, to all of which reference is here had and made for certainty, have each and all been submitted to said confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, by George W. Manypenny, Alfred B. Meacham, John B. Bowman, John J. Russell, and Otto Mears, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States in pursuance of said act of Congress, for their consideration and ratification; and,

Whereas said agreement and the amendments thereto, together with the provisions of each and every section of said act of Congress, have been carefully and fully explained and interpreted in open council to the confederated bands of said Ute tribe of Indians, and considered by said Indians in their own councils:

Now, therefore, be it known, that in consideration of the beneficial provisions in behalf of the confederated bands of said Ute tribe of Indians contained in said agreement and said act of Congress, and relying upon the good faith of the Government of the United States for the faithful fulfillment of each and every stipulation in behalf of said Indians contained in said agreement and in said act of Congress, the chiefs, headmen, and other adult male members of the confederated bands of the Ute tribe of Indians in Colorado do accept, ratify, and confirm said agreement as amended by said act of Congress, and do hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all right, title, interest, and claim of said confederated bands of Indians in and to said Ute reservation, excepting and reserving such lands on the La Plata River and in its vicinity and on the Grand River near the mouth of the Gunnison River, as may, on exploration, in pursuance of the provisions of said act of Congress, be selected and set apart for the whole or a part of the Southern and Uncompahgre Utes to remove to and settle on as contemplated by said agreement, and also such tract or tracts of land as any individual Indian or Indians, male or female, of said tribe claim and now occupy in severalty.

And the confederated bands of said Ute tribe of Indians do stipulate and agree, and hereby bind themselves individually and collectively, to remove to and settle upon such lands as may, after exploration, be designated by said commission for their respective homes, in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and said act of Congress, and in each and every particular to accept and carry out the same, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Dated and signed in duplicate at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, July 29, 30, and 31, 1880.

### UNCOMPAHGRE UTE INDIANS.

1. Sapovonare, his x mark.
2. Guero, his x mark.
3. Colorado, his x mark.
4. Billy.
5. Wass.
6. Peah, his x mark.
7. Curecante, his x mark.
8. McCook, his x mark.
9. Coho Chiquito, his x mark.
10. Oruvitch, his x mark.
11. Colorao Chiquito, his x mark.
12. Washington, his x mark.
13. Garrapata, his x mark.
14. Chavanaux, his x mark.
15. Red Moon, his x mark.
16. Augustine, his x mark.
17. Sam.
18. Jocknick.
19. Cavare, his x mark.
20. U-vu-pitz, his x mark.
21. Johnson, his x mark.
22. Patchu-vu-utz, his x mark.
23. Cohoe.
24. Quasip, his x mark.

25. Tu-pu-nu-na.
26. Waia-zitz, his x mark.
27. Ka-tab-a-witch, his x mark.
28. No-art, his x mark.
29. Pawe-chatz, his x mark.
30. Harris, his x mark.
31. Ver-atz, his x mark.
32. Colored Flower, his x mark.
33. Charley, his x mark.
34. Chiza, his x mark.
35. Crino, his x mark.
36. Chac-a-witch, his x mark.
37. So-au-ga, his x mark.
38. Shaw-as-ump, his x mark.
39. Gue-ro-machuch, his x mark.
40. Cup-pu-nap, his x mark.
41. Oso, his x mark.
42. Mears, his x mark.
43. Seiblo, his x mark.
44. Un-ga-witch, his x mark.
45. Chotopa Joe, his x mark.
46. Querash, his x mark.
47. Saw-a-non-wicken, his x mark.
48. Mo-wi-chip, his x mark.
49. Ka-an-nip, his x mark.
50. Juan, his x mark.
51. Ah-co-tum, his x mark.
52. Pah-ki, his x mark.
53. Charlis, his x mark.
54. Ar-rope, his x mark.
55. Un-ga-qua-sich, his x mark.
56. Sou-ub-ve-ant, his x mark.
57. Sou-wa-nant, his x mark.
58. Choup, his x mark.
59. Che-wack, his x mark.
60. Sow-er-ra-mos-quit, his x mark.
61. Po-wis-se-ah, his x mark.
62. Qua-mi-ure, his x mark.
63. Quish-ue, his x mark.
64 Saw-wab-se-ont, his x mark.
65. Joe, his x mark.
66. Na-vie-ob, his x mark.
67. Tom-a-sar-ca, his x mark.
68. Yo-un-gatch, his x mark.
69. Man-nab, his x mark.
70. Ap-pa-saub, his x mark.
71. Su-ag-gare, his x mark.
72. Alejandro, his x mark.
73. Sha-va-vi, his x mark.
74. Acap-cru-quich, his x mark.
75. Hump-back, his x mark.
76. Unqua-sam, his x mark.
77. Antelope, his x mark.
78. Car-e-uow, his x mark.
79. San-a-vitch, his x mark.
80. Ya-pu-witch, his x mark.
81. Pe-tu-wish, his x mark.
82. Sen-nar, his x mark.
83. Pi-chau, his x mark.
84. To-natz, his x mark.
85. Po-want, his x mark.
86. Nar-zatz, his x mark.
87. Ah-vitz, his x mark.
88. Ki-utz, his x mark.
89. Wur-chitz, his x mark.
90. Scha-wa-ratch, his x mark.
91. Woo-cha, his x mark.
92. Ca-sa-dor, his x mark.
93. Aleck, his x mark.
94. John, his x mark.
95. Chuc-er-a-chub, his x mark.
96. Am-mi-quas, his x mark.
97. Little Bill, his x mark.
98. Little Guero, his x mark.
99. Wa-ah-vish, his x mark.
100. Charley, his x mark.
101. Little Un-qua, his x mark.
102. George Manypenny, his x mark.
103. Johnson No. 2, his x mark.
104. Jim Bowman, his x mark.
105. Tom Meacham, his x mark.
106. U. Curtis, his x mark.
107. Jim Russell, his x mark.
108. Aleck Mears, his x mark.
109. Carl Schurz, his x mark.
110. Esta, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, sworn interpreters, do hereby certify that the agreement submitted on the 6th day of March, 1880, by certain Ute Indians, then in Washington City, to the Secretary of the Interior, and the amendments made to the same by Congress in the act approved June 15, 1880, together with the several provisions of said act of Congress, were each and all submitted by the Ute Commission, and fully interpreted and explained in open council on the 21st day of July, 1880, to the bands of the confederated tribe of Ute Indians in Colorado who receive their rations and annuities at Los Pinos Agency, and known as the Uncompahgre Utes, as well as to certain bands of White River Ute Indians then on the Uncompahgre River, and who participated in said council; that the council was continued on the 22d and 23d of July, 1880, and the provisions of said agreement and said law were fully discussed. The council then adjourned until the 26th of July, when it again convened and the commission had read and interpreted to said Indians an instrument ratifying said agreement, whereupon the Indians took said instrument to a council of their own, with the understanding that they would meet the commissioners again in open council on the 28th of July.

We further certify that, on said 28th of July, said Indians did assemble with the commissioners in open council, and, after some discussion, said instrument of ratification was signed by the chiefs, headmen, and other adult Indians of the Uncompahgre bands, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July, 1880, whose names appear above, with a full understanding of the object and intent of the same.

We further certify that we witnessed the execution of said instrument of ratification by the Uncompahgre Ute Indians, whose names appear as above.

URIAH M. CURTIS, *Ute Interpreter.*
J. SABINO ESPINOSA, *Spanish Interpreter.*

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, *Colorado, August* 2, 1880.

UNCOMPAHGRE UTE INDIANS.

1880.

111. *August* 6, Tom.
112. *August* 14, Ah-kos-se-wa-witz, his x mark.
113. *August* 14, Mariah, his x mark.
114. *August* 17, Pap Rice, his x mark.
115. *August* 17, Pitkin, his x mark.

*September* 2.

116. Pal-ma-tit, his x mark.
117. Yam-man, his x mark.
118. Spears, his x mark.
119. Eggleston, his x mark.

*September* 3.

120. Ar-roup, his x mark.
121. Saw-a-na-to-chuchue-wicket, his x mark.
122. Elk, his x mark.
123. Saw-wan-ne-nas-sit, his x mark.
124. Ah-cot-to-weetsoov, his x mark.
125. Wap-suck, his x mark.
126. No-vase-non-a-va-re, his x mark.

*September* 7.

127. Alhandra, his x mark.
128. Unca Sam, his x mark.
129. Sa-man-e-que-cut, his x mark.
130. Ah-cut-ta-ga-vie, his x mark.
131. George, his x mark.
132. Wy-asket, his x mark.
133. Ca-rah-pot-ta, his x mark.
134. Tar-rep-pah, his x mark.
135. Cho-wit-o-nov, his x mark.
136. Waap, his x mark.
137. Buckskin Jim, his x mark.
138. Quan-ne-ta, his x mark.
139. Sow-wa-na-nup, his x mark.
140. Occup-a-ghar, his x mark.
141. Sou-wah-ro-ve-a-gut (Blue Gum), his x mark.
142. Soo-qui-tah, his x mark.
143. Stoy, his x mark.
144.
145. Tah-oo, his x mark.
146. Too-wup-i-no-na, his x mark.
147. Ko-roo-po-etz, his x mark.
148. Kar-ra-tee, his x mark.
149. Oho-blanko, his x mark.
150. Qua-soop, his x mark.
151. Ta-poo-itz, his x mark.
152. Ap-poo-peah, his x mark.
153. Ahi-can-cus-sut, his x mark.
154. Wor-tetz, his x mark.
155. Go-ruse, his x mark.
156. Now-wap, his x mark.
157. Charley Galota, his x mark.
158. Che-ke-to-co, his x mark.
159. Joe Ute, his x mark.
160.
161. George, his x mark.
162. La-me-see, his x mark.
163. Nick-kop, his x mark.
164. Jones, his x mark.
165. Henry Wilson, his x mark.
166. Wah-seah, his x mark.
167. Arrow-witz, his x mark.
168. Na-poo-az, his x mark.
169. Now-up-we, his x mark.
170. Tah-vis, his x mark.
171. Ta-goo, his x mark.
172. Ar-ri-natz, his x mark.
173. Sah-a-net, his x mark.
174. Yarrow-up, his x mark.
175. Nan-now, his x mark.
176. Tah-a-mutz, his x mark.
177. Sah-to-wock-tit, his x mark.
178. Pe-oh, his x mark.
179. Che-gar-rat, his x mark.
180. Se-ru-ah, his x mark.
181. Le-a-chitz, his x mark.
182. Ta-pootz, his x mark.
183. Moo-witz, his x mark.
184. Roo-vi-yet, his x mark.
185. Cus-sa-mutz, his x mark.
186. Pa-voo, his x mark.
187. Avitz, his x mark.
188. Steve, his x mark.
189. Johnson, his x mark.
190. Tuck, his x mark.
191. Ranken.
192. Choomp, his x mark.
193. Sav-va-vi-wat, his x mark.
194. Qua-na-hay, his x mark.
195. Ap-pa-noo-ah, his x mark.
196. Que-se-o, his x mark.
197. Sam Patch, his x mark.
198. Sa-qua-ma, his x mark.
199. O-che-got, his x mark.
200. Masisco, his x mark.
201. You-woo-we-gotz, his x mark.
202. Cho, his x mark.
203. Ta-put-che-ah, his x mark.
204. Pat-do-wip, his x mark.
205. Mat-chav-an-up, his x mark.
206. Yaw-witz, his x mark.
207. Chi-op-wa, his x mark.
208. Ah-goo-tak, his x mark.
209. Kos-too-watz, his x mark.
210. San-tel-lic-co, his x mark.
211. Tabbo-gooch, his x mark.
212. Sher-mut-chu-etts, his x mark.
213. We-cup-se-ah, his x mark.
214. O-take, his x mark.
215. Tu-put-che-ah, his x mark.
216. Ac-cop-poo-oz, his x mark.
217. Koo-ratz, his x mark.
218. Cha-coon, his x mark.
219. Chow-wa-ku, his x mark.
220. Ky-use-sa, his x mark.
221. Ac-cop-pow-gitz, his x mark.
222. Wit-chah, his x mark.
223. Ala-man, his x mark.
224. Ka-rupp, his x mark.
225. Te-oo-o-see, his x mark.
226. At-choop, his x mark.
227. Tah-poo-ish, his x mark.
228. Saw-qua-no-gwap, his x mark
229. Sa-wa-wa-race, his x mark.
230. Kop-pa-roo, his x mark.
231. Com-ma-chee, his x mark.
232. Sherman, his x mark.
233. John, his x mark.
234. Tah-go-pitz, his x mark.
235. Cho-cop-o-see, his x mark.
236. Pat-tow-wah, his x mark.

237. Ac-cup-ah, his x mark.
238. No-poo-itz, his x mark.
239. Ah-goo-take, his x mark.
240. Kas-ta-watz, his x mark.
241. O-tos, his x mark.
242. Yar-par-ka, his x mark.
243. Wa-wo-nee-ah-ip, his x mark.
244. Sieblo, his x mark.
245. Hadey, his x mark.
246. To-much-cut, his x mark.
247. San Juan, his x mark.
248. Panta-lone, his x mark.
249. See-an-a-to-witz, his x mark.
250. Tah-vah, his x mark.
251. Sup-sto-i-wick, his x mark.
252. Pah-pu-ti, his x mark.
253. Su-a-gre, his x mark.
254. Nee-cow-ree, his x mark.
255. Koot-see-ah-me, his x mark.
256. Tim Shane, his x mark.
257. Kan-ye-you, his x mark.
258. Saw-wa-wy-ash, his x mark.
259. Ac-com-arrow-gut-shot, his x mark.
260. Co-chat-cha-witz, his x mark.

*September* 15.

261. Spook, his x mark.
262. Sut-ti-oke, his x mark.
263. I-i-ka, his x mark.
264. Tu-pu-nu-ket, his x mark.
265. Hairy man, his x mark.
266. Too-nuts, his x mark.
267. Pao-woos-kiss, his x mark.
268. George Washington, his x mark.
269. Wu-ka-pis-set, his x mark.
270. Up-steele-i-cute, his x mark.
271. At-low-witz, his x mark.
272. Saw-wough-she-ant, his x mark.
273. Munch-co-ratz, his x mark.
274. Tow-oke-the-arrowitz, his x mark.
275. Too-nupp, his x mark.
276. Arrow-goo, his x mark.
277. Ni-o-witz, his x mark.
278. Mo-go-opp, his x mark.
279. Ac-cup-pe-uke, his x mark.
280. Wu-up-i-nootz, his x mark.
281. Si-ga-che, his x mark.
282. Chit-che-atz, his x mark.
283. Pow-watz, his x mark.
284. Johnny Reede, his x mark.
285. Sut-to-pe-qui-ket, his x mark.
286. El-le-pis, his x mark.
287. Pow-e-chatz, his x mark.
288. Kap-poo-kantz, his x mark.
289. Pis-cho, his x mark.
290. Sak-ki-moop, his x mark.
291. Sow-wa-ve, his x mark.
292. Ar-reep, his x mark.
293. We-ah-wi, his x mark.

*September* 17.

294. Tah-ah, his x mark.
295. Sah-ze-wap, his x mark.
296. Saw-cut-chup, his x mark.
297. Ta-no-wiutz, his x mark.
298. Ac-cow-vootz, his x mark.
299. Am-mo-nee, his x mark.
300. Ac-cow-win-na, his x mark.
301. Poo-room, his x mark.
302. Nic-coo-etz, his x mark.
303. Yoo-wootz, his x mark.
304. Too-mies, his x mark.
305. Oc-i-rah, his x mark.
306. Too-gwa-no-gootz, his x mark.
307. Ac-cow-na-wut-cut, his x mark.
308. Ah-kun-a-wat-cut, his x mark.
309. Tow-va-boots, his x mark.
310. Wa-wa-nee, his x mark.
311. Pee-tootz, his x mark.
312. Saw-was-too-pi-mo-chi-cut, his x mark.
313. Mow-tah-we-tup, his x mark.
314. Sow-wa-ra-qu-wa-raut, his x mark.
315. Pow-etz-chutz, his x mark.
316. Ac-cut-ti-pe-nootz, his x mark.
317. Wah-botz, his x mark.
318. See-quee-ta, his x mark.
319. Waap, his x mark.

I hereby certify on honor that the above signatures of male adult Uncompahgre Ute Indians to the foregoing instrument of ratification of the agreement submitted to said Uncompaghre Ute Indians, by the Ute Commission, were obtained under and in conformity to the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880; that they are genuine, and that every name was written and signed under my personal supervision and in my presence, beginning at No. 111, on the 6th day of August, 1880, to No. 319, inclusive, ending on the 18th day of September, 1880, and that each Indian voluntarily signed and executed the same, with a full knowledge of the intent and meaning of the act.

Dated and signed at the Los Pinos Indian Agency, Colorado, September 18, A. D. 1880.

A. B. MEACHAM,
*Commissioner.*

We hereby certify that the Uncompaghre Ute Indians, whose names are attached to the foregoing instrument of ratification from No. 111 to No. 319, inclusive, voluntarily signed and executed the same in our presence.

Dated and signed at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1880.

W. H. BERRY,
*United States Indian Agent.*
AARON BRADSHAW, *Clerk.*

**Dated and signed** in duplicate at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, July 29, 30, and 31, **1880.**

WHITE RIVER UTE INDIANS.

1. Capt. Jack, his x mark.
2. Stephens, his x mark.
3. Pant, his x mark.
4. Saw-a-wick, his x mark.
5. Ta-san-tasan-sikin, his x mark.
6. Pa-pa-tee, his x mark.
7. Pu-vis-ky, his x mark.
8. Un-ga-ma, his x mark.
9. Tas-que-och, his x mark.
10. Yar-ma-nent, his x mark.
11. Jam-cuzka, his x mark.
12. Cu-rup-ab, his x mark.
13. Qui-oach, his x mark.
14. Henry James.
15. Timothy.
16. Sow-wa-wach, his x mark.
17. Boram, his x mark.
18. Nan-natch, his x mark.
19. Ka-sa-mip, his x mark.
20. Ranken.
21. Spear.
22. Chief Johnson, his x mark.
23. Wach-eup, his x mark.
24. Wap-sack, his x mark.
25. Un-ga-muach, his x mark.
26. Ya-go, his x mark.
27. Tow-wan-tatch, his x mark.
28. Antonio, his x mark.
29. Ah-ka-ri, his x mark.
30. Jim, his x mark.
31. Uncle Sam, his x mark.
32. To-pa-chitz, his x mark.
33. Qu-cha-chitz, his x mark.
34. Shou-way-rump, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, sworn interpreters, do hereby certify that the White River Ute Indians, whose names appear above, were in the councils with the Uncompaghre Ute Indians referred to in our certificate, in relation to said last-named Indians, and their ratification of the agreement contained in the act of Congress of June 18, 1880; that said White River Indians heard the interpretation and explanations made by the commission, in relation to said agreement and said instrument of ratification, and fully understood the same.

We further certify that we witnessed the execution of said instrument by said White River Indians, whose names appear as above.

URIAH M. CURTIS,
*Ute Interpreter.*
J. SABINO ESPINOSA,
*Spanish Interpreter.*

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,
*Colorado, August* 2, 1880.

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WHITE RIVER UTE INDIANS.

*August* 14, 1880.

35. Tah-vis-see-atz, his x mark.
36. Choo-toomph, his x mark.
37. At-chee, his x mark.
38. Commission, his x mark.
39. Ty-quan, his x mark.
40. Satch-nip-we-gut, his x mark.
41. Tsoo-chitz, his x mark.
42. T-soe-choor, his x mark.
43. So-a-not-che-cut, his x mark.
44. Wee-tom, his x mark.

*August* 31.

45. Te-ag-wa, his x mark.
46. At-cha-qua, his x mark.
47. Sow-wa-se-now-acut, his x mark.
48. Ta-ro-roas his x mark.
49. Nan-nah-po-ah, his x mark.
50. Sow-wah-nach-acut, his x mark.
51. Washington, his x mark.
52. Tir-me-moo-goo, his x mark.
53. Com-maash, his x mark.
54. Sah-re-oov, his x mark.
55. Pah-git, his x mark.
56. Pis-too-goo-nare, his x mark.
57. Kaw-pitz, his x mark.

*September* 7.

58. Koo-up-wa-pwa, his x mark.
59. Pow-way, his x mark.
60. Sit-choomp, his x mark.

*September* 18.

61. Tut-pi-as, his x mark.

I hereby certify on honor that the above signatures of male adult White River Ute Indians to the foregoing instrument of ratification of the agreement submitted to said Indians by the Ute Commission were obtained under and in conformity to the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880; that they are genuine, and that every name was written and signed under my personal supervision and in my presence, beginning at No. 35, on the 14th day of August, 1880, to No. 61, inclusive, ending on the 18th day of September, 1880, and that each Indian voluntarily signed and executed the same with a full knowledge of the intent and meaning of the act.

Dated and signed at the Los Pinos Indian Agency, Colorado, September 18, A. D. 1880.

A. B. MEACHAM,
*Commissioner.*

We hereby certify that the White River Ute Indians, whose names are attached to the foregoing instrument of ratification, from No. 35 to No. 61, inclusive, voluntarily signed and executed the same in our presence.

Dated and signed at the Los Pinos Indian Agency, Colorado, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1880.

W. H. BERRY,
*United States Indian Agent.*
AARON BRADSHAW, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and other adult male Indians of the bands of the confederated tribe of Ute Indians in Colorado who receive their rations and annuities at the Southern Ute Agency, having had the foregoing instruments of ratification of the agreement submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by certain chiefs and headmen of said Ute tribe on the 6th day of March, 1880, together with said agreement and the amendments thereto contained in the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, as well as the provisions of said act of Congress, fully interpreted and explained to us in open council, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations contained in said instrument of ratification and in said agreement as amended, and bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to accept of and carry out the several provisions of the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Dated and signed at the Southern Ute Agency in Colorado, in duplicates, August 27 and 28, A. D. 1880.

1. Ignacio, his x mark.
2. Cogwhat, his x mark.
3. Toopache, his x mark.
4. Buckskin Charley, his x mark.
5. Nancese, his x mark.
6. Seraro, his x mark.
7. Chanis, his x mark.
8. Padra, his x mark.
9. Chinma, his x mark.
10. Soosoone, his x mark.
11. Truchee, his x mark.
12. Quartro, his x mark.
13. Dick, his x mark.
14. Wanneka, his x mark.
15. Taliane, his x mark.
16. Chimecho, his x mark.
17. Toraco, his x mark.
18. Washington, his x mark.
19. Cherits Ignacio, his x mark.
20. Quinche, his x mark.
21. Pawinche, his x mark.
22. Carisnepo, his x mark.
23. Camerowich, his x mark.
24. Comecu, his x mark.
25. Pedrogaleas, his x mark.
26. Tonachaquin, his x mark.
27. Cimaron, his x mark.
28. Ojo Blanco, his x mark.
29. Porats, his x mark.
30. Manole, his x mark.
31. Carnagarito, his x mark.
32. Cochabimoch, his x mark.
33. Doctor, his x mark.
34. Samoso, his x mark.
35. Tisbawat, his x mark.
36. Cocsachnut, his x mark.
37. Juan Costra, his x mark.
38. Padra Mancho, his x mark.
39. Jim, his x mark.
40. Repis, his x mark.
41. Cow Jim, his x mark.
42. Paverone, his x mark.
43. Arroch, his x mark.
44. Anacigano, his x mark.
45. Sapariche, his x mark.
46. Pachegutse, his x mark.
47. Chowak, his x mark.
48. Towabacient, his x mark.
49. Tarahuach, his x mark.
50. Cunapaw, his x mark.
51. Martin, his x mark.
52. Little Colorow, his x mark.
53. Manuel, his x mark.
54. Spuviuts, his x mark.
55. Quinanch, his x mark.
56. Monochinoch, his x mark.
57. Abiqui, his x mark.
58. Showababut (Blue), his x mark.
59. Punche, his x mark.
60. Powcach, his x mark.
61. Eroads, his x mark.
62. Pere, his x mark.
63. Wancheap, his x mark.
64. Alhandra, his x mark.
65. Munche, his x mark.
66. Quasiche, his x mark.
67. Tasuchacome, his x mark.
68. Fillepe, his x mark.
69. Juan Martin, his x mark.
70. Couchatow, his x mark.
71. Peah, his x mark.
72. Antelope, his x mark.
73. Juan Dios, his x mark.
74. Aconca, his x mark.
75. Casodor, his x mark.
76. Captain Juan, his x mark.
77. Gangino Blanco, his x mark.
78. Burnt Boot, his x mark.
79. To-match, his x mark.
80. Buffalo John, his x mark.
81. Magil, his x mark.
82. Corvasier, his x mark.
83. Cordeva, his x mark.
84. Pavaschi, his x mark.
85. App, his x mark.
86. Ungowent, his x mark.
87. Apanu, his x mark.
88. Komorats, his x mark.
89. Oaroswats, his x mark.
90. Tawosh, his x mark.
91. Blackwater, his x mark.
92. Awnee, his x mark.
93. George Bent, his x mark.
94. Attore, his x mark.
95. Iagula Colo, his x mark.
96. Ungipogerrocent, his x mark.

97. Mavino, his x mark.
98. Carats, his x mark.
99. Ungamo, his x mark.
100. Peadro, his x mark.
101. Nurope, his x mark.
102. Yawtannee, his x mark.
103. Cooruway, his x mark.
104. Greeno, his x mark.
105. Nannab, his x mark.
106. Totower, his x mark.
107. Bill, his x mark.
108. Ungapoor, his x mark.
109. Canenup, his x mark.
110. Macisko Aropuletto, his x mark.
111. Ungayough, his x mark.
112. Quinanchee, his x mark.
113. Missouri, his x mark.
114. Sowwochent, his x mark.
115. Oorawis, his x mark.
116. Moquits, his x mark.
117. Nannouch, his x mark.
118. Shannockoo, his x mark.
119. Tow-we-ah, his x mark.
120. Pennereach, his x mark.
121. Quarroah, his x mark.
122. Wauch, his x mark.
123. Francisco, his x mark.
124. Orociano, his x mark.
125. Lieutenant, his x mark.
126. Arney, his x mark.
127. Tupary, his x mark.
128. Suyupp, his x mark.
129. Puhnecavat, his x mark.
130. Pekittigun, his x mark.
131. Maoup, his x mark.
132. Tapooche, his x mark.
133. Navis, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, sworn interpreters, do hereby certify that the agreement submitted by certain chiefs and headmen of the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, then in Washington, to the Secretary of the Interior, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1880, with the amendments made thereto by the act of Congress approved June 15, A. D. 1880, together with the provisions of said act of Congress and the foregoing instrument of ratification of the same, which was signed by the Uncompahgre bands and certain White River Indians on the 29th, 30th, and 31st days of July, A. D. 1880, were each and all submitted in open council to the several bands of Ute Indians in Colorado who receive their rations and annuities at the Southern Ute Agency on the 20th day of August, 1880, by George W. Manypenny, John B. Bowman, John J. Russell, and Otto Mears, members of the Ute Commission, and were fully interpreted and explained by us to said bands of Indians; that the several provisions of said agreement and said act of Congress were discussed by said commissioners and said Indians in open council on the 23d and 26th days of August, A. D. 1880, the subject-matter of the discussion being interpreted by us.

We further certify that the said Indians fully understood the provisions of said agreement and act of Congress, as well as the provisions of said instrument of ratification, before they signed the same.

Dated at the Southern Ute Agency, in Colorado, this 28th, day of August, A. D. 1880.

W. F. BURNS,
*Spanish Interpreter.*
U. M. CURTIS,
*Ute Interpreter.*

We, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and other adult male Indians of the bands of the confederated Ute tribe of Indians in Colorado who receive their rations and annuities at the Southern Ute Agency, having had the foregoing instrument of ratification of the agreement submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by certain chiefs and headmen of said Ute tribe on the 6th day of March, 1880, together with said agreement and the amendments thereto contained in the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, as well as the provisions of said act of Congress, fully interpreted and explained to us in open council, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations contained in said instrument of ratification and in said agreement as amended, and bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to accept of and carry out the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Signed and dated at the Southern Ute Agency, &c., in duplicate, September 6, 1880.

134. Mari-an-o, his x mark.
135. Ce-wer-itch, his x mark.
136. Cal-a-bas-a, his x mark.
137. Pa-at-um, his x mark.
138. Ah-ca-witch, his x mark.
139. To-mas, his x mark.
140. Red Jacket, his x mark.
141. Die-go-nar-an-go, his x mark.
142. Onie-ca-ritch, his x mark.
143. Wapp, his x mark.
144. Pe-ka-ots, his x mark.
145. Wa-ra, his x mark.
146. Cie-go, his x mark.
147. Antonio José, his x mark.
148. Witch-a-poke-te-quer-up, his x mark.
149. Nat-ta-pe-ta-re, his x mark.
150. Medicine Man, his x mark.
151. Sin-nap, his x mark.
152. Phil-lip-pe, his x mark.
153. Ta-we-ah, his x mark.
154. A-pah-witch, his x mark.
155. You-ca-cho, his x mark.
156. Che-va-to, his x mark.

*Dated and signed* in duplicate, at the Big Bend of the Deloris River, Colorado, *September 11, 1880.*

157. Ah-carvitch, his x mark.
158. Co-chop-pa-wan, his x mark.
159. Pah-mi-chach, his x mark.
160. Pah-na-qui-tu, his x mark.
161. Pah-wash, his x mark.
162. Coo-yu-ba, his x mark.
163. Narraguinnip, his x mark.
164. Co-mo-witch, his x mark.
165. Sa-kitch, his x mark.
166. O-pa-ciss, his x mark.
167. Te-ca-re, his x mark.
168. Ah-ca-pintch, his x mark.
169. Qui-chu-ni, his x mark.
170. Ah-ca-quit, his x mark.
171. Quich, his x mark.
172. Me-ru-pis, his x mark.
173. Swope, his x mark.
174. Dor-mi-low, his x mark.
175. Quir, his x mark.
176. Ah-van-bing, his x mark.
177. Gamoose, his x mark.
178. Tierra Amarilla, his x mark.
179. Te-mup, his x mark.
180. Ta-gin-upe, his x mark.
181. Ce-a-gat, his x mark.
182. Qua-ach, his x mark.
183. Pah-na-ker-e-pu-nese, his x mark.
184. Tu-pah, his x mark.
185. Tah-wi-cha, his x mark.
186. Pu-yohe, his x mark.
187. Ah-chu-che-a, his x mark.
188. Pah-ba-can-it, his x mark.
189. U-caten, his x mark.
190. Pa-ha-sa, his x mark.
191. Qua-chitis, his x mark.
192. Mu-che-gu-ta, his x mark.
193. Na-te-an-va, his x mark.
194. Ta-van-ch, his x mark.
195. Qua-ja, his x mark.
196. To-ca, his x mark.
197. Pin-nee, his x mark.
198. Me-he-ah, his x mark.
199. Ma-tur-atch, his x mark.
200. Cha-po, his x mark.
201. Pe-ta-go, his x mark.
202. Ne-ca-ro, his x mark.
203. Man-uel, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, Henry Page, United States Indian Agent at the Southern Ute Agency, in Colorado, and William F. Burns, interpreter, do hereby certify that we were present at the Southern Ute Agency on the 6th, and at the Big Bend of the Deloris River, in Colorado, on the 11th day of September, 1880, and witnessed the signing of the foregoing instrument by the Weeminuchee Ute Indians, whose names appear above; that Ignacio, the head chief of said Indians, was present on both occasions, and the Indians who signed the instrument fully understood the intent and meaning of the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands officially, this 13th day of September, 1880.

HENRY PAGE,
*United States Indian Agent.*
W. F. BURNS,
*Interpreter.*

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the Indians of the confederated bands of the Ute tribe, in Colorado, known as the Southern Ute Indians, whose names are attached to the foregoing instrument of ratification from No. 1 to No. 164, inclusive, and who signed and executed the same at the Southern Ute Indian Agency, in Colorado, on the 27th and 28th days of August and the 6th day of September, A. D. 1880, did so voluntarily in our presence, each one of them understanding at the time the provisions of the agreement embodied in the act of Congress approved June 15, A. D. 1880, as well as the substance of said act of Congress and the said instrument of ratification, before signing the same.

Dated and signed at Alamosa this 25th day of September, A. D. 1880.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
*Chairman Ute Commission.*
JOHN R. FRENCH,
*Clerk Ute Commission.*

We, the undersigned, members of the commission appointed in pursuance of the pro-provisions of an act of Congress approved June 15, A. D. 1880, and entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," do hereby certify that said act of Congress and the agreement therein referred to, and the foregoing instrument of ratification were read, submitted, and fully explained to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians and the White River Ute Indians, of the State of Colorado, at Los Pinos Indian Agency, in said State, in full and open council, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 28th days of July, 1880, by all of the members of said commission. And that said act of Congress, and agreement, and instrument of ratification were read, submitted, and fully explained to the Southern Ute Indians of the State of Colorado, in full and open council, on the 20th, 23d, and 26th days of August, A. D. 1880, by George W. Manypenny, J. B. Bowman, J. J. Russell, and Otto Mears, members of said Commission, at the Southern Ute Agency in said State. That the several persons whose names are attached to the foregoing instrument of ratification are adult males of the

confederated bands of the Ute tribe of Indians in the State of Colorado, and that they respectively signed the same, as shown by the several certificates thereto attached, after said acts of Congress, agreement, and instrument of ratification had been fully read and explained to them as aforesaid, and after having been fully interpreted to them by the persons whose names are attached to and who signed the foregoing certificates as interpreters. And that said instrument of ratification is signed and executed by three-fourths, and more, of the adult males of the confederated bands of the Ute tribe of Indians, in the State of Colorado.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 25th day of September, A. D. 1880, at Alamosa, State of Colorado.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
JOHN J. RUSSELL,
OTTO MEARS,
*Commissioners.*

## REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION TO THE PONCAS.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 25, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the following letter of appointment and instructions, the undersigned have the honor to report:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
*Washington, D. C., December* 18, 1880.

I request the following gentlemen to proceed to the Indian Territory as soon as may be, and, after conference with the Ponca tribe of Indians. to ascertain the facts in regard to their recent removal and present condition, so far as is necessary to determine the question what justice and humanity require should be done by the Government of the United States, and report their conclusions and recommendations in the premises: Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; William Stickney, Washington, D. C.; Walter Allen, Newton, Mass.

It is the purpose of the foregoing request to authorize the commission to take whatever steps may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to accomplish the purpose set forth.

General Crook is authorized to take with him two aides-de-camp to do clerical work.

R. B. HAYES.

They have made a careful investigation of the subject referred to them, and respectfully submit the following conclusions and recommendations:

1st. That the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation in Dakota and Nebraska, where they were living by virtue of treaties with the United States of 1858 and 1867, was not only most unfortunate for the Indians, resulting in great hardships and serious loss of life and property, but was injudicious and without sufficient cause. It was also without lawful authority, inasmuch as the law requiring the consent of the Indians as a condition precedent to their removal was overlooked or wholly disregarded.

2d. That the lands from which the Poncas were removed had been "ceded and relinquished" to them by the United States for ample consideration specified in the treaties. That the government solemnly covenanted not only to warrant and defend their title to these lands, but also to protect their persons and property thereon. That the Indians had violated no condition of the treaty by which their title to the lands or claim to protection had been forfeited, and that this rightful claim still exists in full force and effect, notwithstanding all acts done by the Government of the United States.

3d. That up to within a few months of the present time they have manifested the strongest desire to return to their reservation in Dakota, and a portion of the tribe succeeded in getting back to their native country. The remainder of the tribe were greatly discouraged in their efforts to return, and they finally despaired of regaining their rights. Under the belief that the government would not regard their title to the land in Dakota as valid, and that they could obtain a stronger title to the land in the Indian Territory, as well as other promised considerations, they decided to accept the best terms they could obtain. Their chiefs and headmen agreed to remain in that Territory. Having once committed themselves in writing to that course, they, with commendable integrity, regarded their action as sacred so far as they were concerned, and the majority of their people acquiesced and indorsed the action of their headmen.

4th. That the Indians who have returned to their reservation in Dakota have the strongest possible attachment to their lands and a resolute purpose to retain them. They have received no assistance from the government, and, except the limited aid furnished by benevolent people, they have been entirely self-sustaining. With few agricultural implements they have cultivated a considerable tract of land for their support. They are on friendly terms with all other Indian tribes, including the Sioux, as well as with the white settlers in their vicinity. They pray that they may not again be disturbed, and ask for a teacher to aid and instruct them in the arts of industry, and for a missionary to teach them the principles of morality and religion.

In the settlement of the problem presented by this state of affairs, the commission believe that the government should be controlled by the principles that would be applicable to any peaceable and law-abiding people in the same circumstances, and that

*Proceedings of councils held with the Poncas by this commission are published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30, 46th Cong., 3rd Sess.

not only the welfare of the Ponca Indians, but the future influence and authority of the government over other Indian tribes (who are better informed than is generally supposed concerning the circumstances of the Poncas), demand that there should be an ample and speedy redress of wrongs, thus exhibiting a conspicuous example of the government's purpose to do justice to all. It is therefore recommended—

That an allotment of 160 acres of land be made to each man, woman, and child of the Ponca tribe of Indians, said lands to be selected by them on their old reservation in Dakota, or on the land now occupied by the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory, within one year from the passage of an act of Congress granting such tracts of land. That until the expiration of this period free communication be permitted between the two branches of the tribe. Said land to be secured to them by patent; that the title to the same shall not be subject to lien, alienation, or incumbrance either by voluntary conveyance, or by judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character for a period of thirty years from the date of the patent, and until such time thereafter as the President may remove the restriction. That any conveyance made by any of these Indians before the expiration of the time above mentioned shall be void, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to institute suit to set aside such deed or conveyance, that their title to the lands may be intact, and that they shall be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, including the laws of alienation and descent in force in the State or Territory where such lands are selected.

That the United States take immediate action to extinguish all claims that would be an incumbrance upon the title to any lands which it is proposed shall be allotted to all members of the Ponca tribe of Indians.

That the government continue its appropriations the same as at present, not less than $53,000 per year during the period of five years from the passage of the act making the allotments as aforesaid, the same to be for the benefit of the members of the tribe *pro rata.*

That the additional sum of $25,000 be immediately appropriated and expended in agricultural implements, stock, and seed, $5,000 of which shall be for the exclusive benefit of the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota, the remaining $20,000 to be divided among the families of the whole tribe according to the number in each family, to be in full satisfaction for all Sioux depredations and losses of property sustained by these Indians in consequence of their removal. That the further sum of not less that $5,000 be appropriated for the construction of comfortable dwellings, and not more than $5,000 for the erection of a school-house for the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota, and that suitable persons be employed by the government for their instruction in religious, educational, and industrial development, and to superintend, care for, and protect all their interests. We respectfully suggest that the welfare of these Indians requires us to emphasize the necessity of prompt action in settling their affairs, to the end that this long pending controversy may be determined according to the dictates of humanity and justice.

In conclusion we desire to give expression to the conviction forced upon us by our investigation of this case, that it is of the utmost importance to white and red men alike that all Indians should have the opportunity of appealing to the courts for the protection and vindication of their rights of person and property. Indians cannot be expected to understand the duties of men living under the forms of civilization until they know by being subject to it the authority of stable law as administered by courts, and are relieved from the uncertainties and oppression frequently attending subjections to arbitrary personal authority.

The evidence taken by the commission, together with documents pertaining to the inquiry, accompany this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CROOK,
*Brigadier-General, U. S. A.*
NELSON A. MILES,
*Brigadier-General, U. S. A.*
WILLIAM STICKNEY.

The PRESIDENT.

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MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned agrees with and subscribes to the conclusions and recommendations of his colleagues in the inquiry as far as they go; but, differing with them in his view of the duty of the commission to report the facts and reasons upon which the conclusions and recommendations are based, instead of unsupported conclusions and recommendations which may appear to be uncalled for, he, with their consent, submits what follows as forming a proper connection with what the rest have substituted to his complete report.

*With regard to* the removal of the Ponca tribe of Indians from their reservation in

Nebraska and Dakota to the Indian Territory, the commission have acquired but little new information and no new important particulars. The thorough investigation of this matter by a select committee of the United States Senate during the last session of Congress made it unnecessary for us to institute an original inquiry. That committee had more powers and more time for prosecuting such an investigation than in the nature of the case this commission could use. The witnesses who came before it were examined under oath, and it may be presumed that all the facts necessary for forming a full and just opinion concerning the circumstances of the removal and the lawfulness or unlawfulness of it are contained in the volume of five hundred printed pages of testimony taken by the Senate committee upon which is based the elaborate report made to the Senate on the 31st May, 1880. Whatever new evidence has been received by this commission is confirmatory and not contradictory of the facts that appear to be clearly established by that inquiry, and these facts it is necessary to consider in determining what justice and humanity require the United States to do in respect of the Ponca tribe of Indians.

In 1858 the Ponca tribe of Indians, by a formal treaty with the United States, did "cede and relinquish" to the United States a portion of the lands owned and claimed by them, reserving another portion for their future homes. By the same treaty the United States, "in consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment," agreed and stipulated "to protect the Poncas in the possession of the tract of land reserved for their future homes and their persons and property thereon during good behavior on their part."

In 1867, by another treaty, the Ponca tribe of Indians did "cede and relinquish" to the United States 30,000 acres of the land reserved for themselves by the treaty of 1858, and in the possession and enjoyment of which the government had pledged itself to protect them. By the same treaty of 1867 the Government of the United States, "in consideration of the cession or release of" such portion of their reservation, and "by way of rewarding them for their constant fidelity to the government and citizens thereof, and with a view of returning to said tribe of Ponca Indians their own burying-ground, and cornfields," did "cede and relinquish" to the tribe of Ponca Indians certain lands definitely described in the treaty itself. The lands which the Poncas held under these two absolute grants and quitclaims from the United States constituted the reservation of 96,000 acres occupied by the Ponca Indians after 1867.

In 1868 a commission, acting in behalf of the Government of the United States, negotiated a treaty with some Sioux Indians, by the terms of which the lands which had been "ceded and relinquished" to the Ponca Indians in 1858 and 1867, and in the possession and occupation of which the government had solemnly pledged itself to protect them, were included in a grant for a reservation for these Sioux. Ten years afterwards a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the present administration, in his annual report characterized this feature of the Sioux treaty as "a blunder," and declared that "the negotiators had no right whatever to make the cession"; an opinion not likely to be contradicted.

For several years after the Sioux took possession of their new reservation their marauding parties troubled the Poncas, who still occupied their own land, by stealing their ponies, and occassionally murdering a member of the tribe.

The United States Government made no adequate effort to protect the Poncas against these incursions of roaming parties of Sioux, although frequently and strongly appealed to on the subject. Neither did the government, so far as appears, ever notify the Sioux that it had included in their reseesrvation land which belonged to the Poncas, or make any proposition to the Sioux to give them money or land, or other consideration, in lieu of the Ponca lands which had been wrongfully included in their reservation. Nor did the government, before the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, make any proposition to them to purchase their lands for the Sioux, or offer them any indemnity for the wrong done them in presuming to cede away their lands. But the right of the Poncas to their lands, and the obligation of the government to protect them thereon, was recognized by appropriation of money to indemnify the tribe for losses by thefts and murders committed by the Sioux. This unfortunate and sorry condition of affairs continued eight years without correction, the government seeming to consent to the sacrifice of the rights and the peace of a tribe which had never made war upon it, and never broken faith with it, rather than seek a just settlement with a more powerful tribe that had defied it.

The depredations referred to created among the Poncas a feeling of insecurity, which was increased by the negligence of the government, and at one time they seriously considered a plan to remove to the lands of the Omahas, a kindred and friendly tribe, who were then willing to receive them and share with them their ample reservation in Nebraska. But the plan, although approved by the Indian Bureau as an easy and practicable solution of an embarrassing difficulty, was never consummated. Congress, instead of adopting the recommendation, inserted in the Indian appropriation bill of 1876 the following provision:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may use of the foregoing amounts the sum of

twenty-five thousand dollars for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, and providing them a home therein, *with the consent of said band.*"

This was done without previous consultation with the Poncas, and without their knowledge, nor were they informed of what was in contemplation until an agent of the Indian Bureau appeared among them, in January, 1877. The details of this man's negotiations with, and intimidation of, these Indians, in the effort to obtain their consent to remove to the Indian Territory, make a voluminous and scandalous record. This record need not be rehearsed here, for his conduct is no longer defended by anybody.

At the date when this administration came into power the consent sought had not been obtained. It appears that the new Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were fully and repeatedly informed, by dispatches, by letters, and by personal interviews, on the authority of many persons of established, honorable reputation, and clearly entitled to have their earnest representations heeded, that the Poncas did not consent to the removal, but were opposed to it; and they were informed in good time to enable them to prevent the removal and its lamentable consequences. Humane and creditable as these efforts to prevent the doing of an unlawful injury were, the surprising thing is that they were ever necessary. How any responsible official, not bound to force the Indians to go whether they desired to or not, could avoid being convinced that the removal would be a violation of the spirit and authority of the law, it is not easy to comprehend, in view of the character of the reports made to the Commissoner of Indian Affairs by the agent sent out to do the work. But an order, "Press the removal," was given April 12, 1877.

The necessity of employing a sheriff to eject a tenant is not commonly considered a proof of the tenant's desire to quit the premises. But in this case the Army was called in to turn a community out of the homes they owned, and push them off the land ceded and relinquished to them by the government for a consideration, and with warranty of protection in the occupation of it. And this was done when the law under which the action was taken was not imperative but permissive, the permission being expressly conditioned upon their willingness to go.

The removal was effected, the first party starting on the 15th of April, but it was the 16th of May before, in the words of the agent, "the last Ponca turned his face southward." They arrived in the Indian Territory the latter part of June and early part of July, having endured much hardship, lost much property on the way, besides what they were compelled to abandon when they started, and suffered severely from sickness, resulting in many cases in death. Adequate provision had not been made for them in the Quapaw country, to which they were taken and where they lived for several months. They were afterwards removed to a location at the junction of the Arkansas and Salt Fork Rivers, where those who are now in the Territory live. For more than two years they suffered terribly on account of the climate, the want of proper shelter and food, and the homesickness and despair caused by their cruel exile. The number of those removed was a few more than seven hundred, as reported. More than two hundred have died there. More than a hundred have escaped as fugitives and made their way back to their old home in Dakota, or to the vicinity of it.

The Secretary of the Interior has recognized that "a grievous wrong" was committed in the removal of the Poncas from their home in Dakota to the Indian Territory without compensation for their losses of land and other property, and he has proposed that the government give them a large sum of money as redress of the injustice and indemnity for the spoliation. It *was* a grievous wrong, and it would have been a grievous wrong if done in obedience to law, although the responsibility would then have rested elsewhere. But the removal of the Poncas "with their consent," as provided for by Congress, would have been no wrong, unless the consent was unfairly obtained. Under the conditions set forth, the act was something more than, and different from, a hurt to the Poncas to be healed with the salve of an appropriation. It was a grievous error of administration, compromising the good faith of the nation in its relations with all the Indian tribes, and, unless rebuked, disowned, and atoned for, standing as a pernicious example.

The Secretary of the Interior has absolutely said that if he had been aware of the circumstances of the case as they became known to him afterwards he should have opposed the removal. It is in evidence, as already stated, that all the essential and relevant facts were brought to his attention in good time. Unfortunately for all concerned, he gave credence to false reports and misleading advice.

Justice required that the Government of the United States should promptly restore the Poncas to their old homes if they had any wish to return, and restore to them in generous measure all they had lost by the unjust removal. Humanity required that the Government of the United States should do this with such consideration and kindness as would somewhat atone for the cruelty of its former course. The officials in charge of Indians affairs have proposed no such action, for reasons the sufficiency of which it is pertinent to consider, since they affect the decision of the question of what

ought to be done now, and because this natural remedy has been urged often and strongly by the Indians themselves and by those interested in them.

One reason is that Congress had appropriated no money to do it. To this there are two obvious replies. The first is that the department has never asked for such an appropriation, and, therefore, as appropriations are based upon department estimates, it is not justified in pleading the want of what possibly it might have had for the asking. The second is, that it need not cost much to move Indians where they are eager to go. A tithe of the money spent to force the Poncas to the Indian Territory without their consent would have sufficed to return them. Indeed, they would have gone without other assistance than their regular rations and supplies at any time within three years of their removal, when traveling was practicable, if they had not been restrained.

Another reason alleged is, that if they were returned to Dakota they would again suffer from the Sioux, and a war between the whites and the Sioux would be imminent. The Poncas themselves might have been considered capable of judging what they had to fear from the Sioux. Before they were removed they had established relations and made a treaty with the most troublesome band, which promised security from future molestation. There was no war between the tribes—no ineradicable feud. As they became better acquainted, and the Sioux better understood the circumstances and disposition of the Poncas, they were less disposed to fret them. The government could have done nothing more likely to give all Indians living on reservations confidence in its disposition to be just, and therefore nothing more apt to prevent discontent and strife, than the restoration of the Poncas, as no recent act has more alarmed and discouraged them with regard to the security of their tenure of their homes than the removal of this tribe. The original pretext for the removal—that the Sioux were to be brought to live in the immediate neighborhood of the Poncas—long ago ceased to be a pretext for keeping the Poncas away, for the Sioux did not stay there.

Another reason given is, that the removal of one tribe of northern Indians from the Indian Territory would have aroused among all the rest located there a desire to be restored to their old homes. If this is true, it indicates that no northern Indians, not even those who have been there longest and know the country best, are really contented. But if there are any other Indians who have been forced there by such violation of their rights, and of this nation's obligations to them, as was committed in the Ponca case, justice and humanity would require the government to give them their old or a new and satisfactory reservation, if they still desire it. If there are no cases of similar wrong, there can be no similar claims and no similar duty.

Still another reason put forth is, that the retention of this tribe in the Indian Territory was necessary, because if they were removed the government would be weakened in its power to hold the Territory as an Indian reservation against the eager desire of white men to enter into and possess it. That enterprising frontiersmen and calculating capitalists are covetous of the fertile land of the Territory which is in the path and neighborhood of civilization is indisputable; but as yet these forces seek only rights of way to regions beyond, or rights of settlement on lands of which the government has recovered possession, and which are not in that part of the Territory occupied by the Poncas. When their demand shall become more powerful and more impatient, the precedent of the unlawful removal of the Poncas from their reservation in Dakota will weaken the government in maintaining the rights of any Indians in the Indian Territory to reservations there, or in holding the unoccupied lands of the Territory as a reservation for the settlement of Indians who may hereafter wish to go there. But such assertion and vindication of the government's intention to maintain the rights of Indians as the restoration of the Poncas to their own home would be, would strengthen the government. The nation cannot enhance the public appreciation of and respect for its purpose to be just by refusing to correct an arbitrary act of injustice. If the government at any time during three years after the removal of the Poncas, instead of persecuting them to submission, had restored their rights, all men who want it to do another wrong to Indians would have less confidence of success than now they reasonably have. If the government had violated no obligations to the Indians, none would challenge its good faith as to the Indian Territory.

All the facts thus far considered, and all the conditions and circumstances of the removal of the Poncas from their reservation in Dakota to the Indian Territory, show that they were removed in violation of the nation's treaty covenants with them, by an exercise of force not warranted by any law, and that the redress which justice and humanity dictated was long refused for reasons which would not have stood in the way of a resolute purpose to repair the wrong in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

The present condition of these Indians could not be properly considered, with regard to doing justice, without a thorough understanding of the way they came to be in it. Their present condition, so far as their rights and the present duty of the government are involved, differs from their past condition only in the circumstance that those who are yet in the Indian Territory have recently indicated a willingness to dispose of

their title to their old lands and remain permanently where the government has placed them.

It is proper to inquire, first, how far this decision is to be regarded as a free determination. Had they a fair chance to make a choice? Did they have an uncompelled option in the matter? Had the government ever informed them that they could return to their old homes if they wished to do so? It had done no such thing. Constantly, persistently, directly and indirectly, without qualification and without indecision, the government had told them that they had no option in the matter; that it was impossible for them to return. The only choice the government had ever allowed them to imagine they could make was that between continuing to cherish a vain hope of regaining their rights on the one hand, and on the other submitting to an irresistible and implacable power that had fixed their lot and would not change it. For three years and a half this wronged tribe appealed to God, to the government, and to the people, wherever they could get a hearing, to be released from their cruel exile, and allowed to repossess the lands which belonged to them and were never forfeited, and to which they were strongly attached. God seemed not to hear them except as He endowed them with heroic patience. The American people, too much engrossed in trade and politics to investigate the merits of an Indian's appeal, were content to accept the verdict of department officials on their own conduct, and trust them to do "about right" in the matter. The few who listened to and heeded their cry seemed unable to make their interest effective against the indifference of the majority and the taunts of men in high places. The question of their rights had been submitted to the courts; but judgment was slow, nor is it presumable that they understood how a relinquishment of their claims to their old reservation might affect suits already brought in which the rights under the law of other Indians as well as their own were involved. They heard that some of their numbers escaping from the Indian Territory had been arrested and imprisoned, and that all who got back to the old reservation found the homes they had abandoned destroyed, and were treated by the government as outcasts, who had forfeited their share of the common annuities of the tribe and their right to any consideration or help. One of their chiefs had been killed under circumstances which made them fearful of their fate if they put themselves in position to be charged with insubordination. The chiefs who came to see the Great Fathers in Washington, to whom they reported fully the wrongs they had endured, their dissatisfaction and their earnest desire to go back, returned without encouragement. Time wore on without relief, and finally, last summer, they saw one, who on account of his appreciation of their sufferings and their hopes and his vigilant service, they considered their best friend, arrested when he came to visit and confer with them, and forced to leave the Territory under guard of the agent's police. Then their resolution gave way; they said to themselves, "We are a weak people and the government is strong. Whatever our rights and whatever our hopes, it is useless to attempt to realize them, for it is impossible to do it. In this land we must live. It is wise to make our situation as comfortable as possible, and get what we can for the land on which we are not allowed to live. Let us cease to contend against the purpose we cannot change; the power which ignores our rights, despises our wishes, is angered by our complaints, and will be appeased only by our submission."

There could hardly be a more perverse mockery of right sentiment than to hail such a consent, given, as it were, under duress and extorted by despair, as confirmation of the lawfulness and indication of the wisdom of the government's course toward these Poncas, or as a conclusive demonstration that all those who for two years past have desired and urged the restoration of the Poncas to their old homes, as being the duty of a just and humane government, have been all the time ignorantly misrepresenting the Indians and needlessly vexing the responsible powers.

There are circumstances in which the courts in the administration of justice will not allow a party to jeopardize his rights and his interests, or even to create a presumption against them, by declarations made under conditions when he might not be fair to himself. All such declarations are rightly gauged, as to the weight that ought to be given to them, by consideration of what the party would have been likely to say under more favorable conditions.

Suppose that before the Poncas in the Indian Territory had sent the letter of October last, in which they expressed their desire to remain where they are and to sell the old reservation, the government had restored them to their rights, re-established them in their native country with houses and furniture and ponies and cattle and tools, with a school and a mission, all in as good condition and as great abundance as when they were removed; suppose that they had all the knowledge of the Indian Territory that they had when they wrote the letter, would they have chosen to go to the Indian Territory instead of remaining in Dakota? Probably there is not a person anywhere who believes they would. Those who are on the old reservation, poorly sheltered, scantily clothed, meagerly fed, and hard working, as they are, prefer to want the government's bounty there than to share it in the Indian Territory. None of them intimated a desire to go to the latter place on any terms, and it is not believed that any of them

would consent to go unless possibly for the sake of being with their families, who could not come to them. In view of these considerations, the reason why no great significance should attach to that letter as a solution of the Ponca question, and an indication of what justice and humanity require the United States to do in their case, will be apparent.

The next fact of the present situation that requires consideration is the "agreement" made in pursuance of the letter and signed at Washington by representative chiefs and headmen of the Poncas on the 28th (?) December, 1880.

It was after the letter referred to above was sent to the Secretary of the Interior and given to the public that a commission of inquiry was determined upon, and it was after the commission was appointed that a delegation of Poncas from the Indian Territory came to Washington to conclude the negotiation which their letter said they desired to make. It was a question whether, pending the investigation to be made, it was just to these Indians whose rights and welfare were at stake that they should be induced or permitted to commit themselves by any new declaration of their wishes, especially one so formal as the execution of a written agreement with the government to sell their lands in Nebraska and Dakota for a stipulated price; and this question was the more serious because a portion of the tribe, unrepresented in the negotiation but equally interested in the land to be sold, had not been consulted. In fact, those unrepresented were more deeply interested than the others, because they were living on the land and presumably desired to remain there, while those in the Indian Territory had given up hope of occupying the land. To one portion of the tribe it was a question of obtaining a large sum of money and other valuable considerations for an otherwise useless property. To the other portion it was a question of being again driven without their consent from the homes and fields that were dear to them, and forced to go to the land that to them was accursed, or become wanderers among tribes that might fear to receive them, however strong their sympathy.

The commission had your assurance that whatever agreement might be negotiated between this delegation of Indians and the Interior Department, it should not be consummated before our report was made, and that there should be no final settlement of their location and rights until the results of our inquiry were known to you. Of this we everywhere informed the Indians interested.

The conclusions and recommendations now unanimously submitted by the commission are wholly incompatible with the terms of that agreement, the ratification of which in the form proposed would work great injustice and be far from making that humane reparation for the grievous wrong done that the government, in satisfaction of its own honor as well as of the righteous claims of the Poncas, ought to make. The land is worth much more money than the Indians, who are not in a position to insist upon terms, have consented to accept for it. The tract consists of 96,000 acres at the confluence of the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. Much of it is rich bottom land; the bluffs on the confines of the bottoms are excellent grazing country; there is a large proportion of good prairie, and for that section of country a good supply of timber. The land approaches within four miles of the rapidly growing town of Niobrara, in Nebraska, on the Missouri River, and within six miles of the terminus at Running Water, in Dakota, of a railroad which when continued, either up the Missouri or across it and up the Niobrara, will run a long distance near this reservation. Land so situated is worth much more than a dollar and a quarter an acre. But this objection to the conditions of the agreement is not so grave as another. A large number of the tribe which owns it do not consent to sell out their rights, but wish to stay on the land and take farms upon it to be owned in severalty by a sure title, and there to make progress in the ways of civilization under Christian teachers.

With regard to the condition of the Ponca Indians who are in the Indian Territory, it is to be said that the tract of land on which they are now living appears to be a good one. Their cabins are perhaps as good as Indian cabins on most reservations. The agency buildings are commodious and numerous. To carry on the business of this agency there are employed and paid by the government about twenty-five persons, not counting the Indian police and other Indians who are employed in various capacities for regular or job wages. The building of a large school-house, for which a special appropriation of $10,000 was made and for which the brick and the lime are made on the land, accounts for two or three of the force of white men. Much of the unskilled labor is done by the Indians. The annual appropriation for this agency is $53,000, which would not be too large if all the tribe shared its benefits. The present school-building is comfortable and well furnished, but the attendance is small and irregular. According to the reports upon which rations are issued, the number of Indians is about 520. Although the request was made that all the Indians should come to the council, not 250 appeared, and the number of men was less than 60; but it was a cold day. As an illustration of the difficulty of finding out precisely the number of Indians at an agency where families get rations in proportion to their size, the report of births and deaths among the Poncas in the Territory, which is among the documents accompanying this report, represents that the period of greatest mortality was also the period of

most births; so that there was apparently no decrease, but rather an increase of the tribe.

The past season has been an unusually dry and healthy one in all that region, and the Indians, who are now in the fourth year there, are better acclimated than formerly. The health of the tribe is now good. They can hardly be said to have made much progress in agriculture since their removal, whatever they may have learned about freighting with teams, wheeling earth, and making brick. Before 1870, according to the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they cultivated in more than one season, and cultivated well, between 500 and 600 acres of corn and vegetables, and, except when drought or grasshoppers destroyed the crops, they were nearly self-supporting. Last year, in the Indian Territory, they cultivated about 50 acres, and are almost entirely supported by the government. Those who are in Dakota did much better than these. With a few cattle and implements given them by private charity, they cultivated about four times as much land as four times their number did in the Indian Territory, and they have now corn in their cribs.

The council was held on the second day after the arrival home of the chiefs and headmen who had been to Washington. The object of the commission was explained to the Indians, and they were informed that what the chiefs had agreed to was not necessarily final. The terms of the agreement were interpreted to them, and it appeared to be approved by all. The council was a long one, and was resumed the following day. To all inquiries about their desire to remain in the Territory, they made but one response. The final words of White Eagle, the head chief, on the subject were, "We have put our hands to the pen, and when the Indian puts his hand to the pen, he considers that he has done a precious thing"—a plain intimation that, so far as they were concerned, the question of their staying or going back was no longer an open one.

Careful questioning discovered that they understood that the agreement they had made would give to them in the Indian Territory all the proceeds of the sale of the old reservation, and that the Poncas in Dakota would not share the proceeds unless they came to live in the Indian Territory. In many forms they reiterated their understanding that it would not be in accordance with the agreement if Standing Bear's party were allowed to keep and occupy a part of the old reservation as satisfaction of their interest in it, those in the Indian Territory receiving only a proportionate part of the price they had agreed to sell it for. Notwithstanding the declaration of some, that, having become "used to the land" where they were, they preferred it to the old land, it was evident that the amount of money expected was a strong motive in their preference: and it is by no means certain, if they do not receive that amount for themselves, that they will be long content to stay on the southern land. Because of this doubt it would seem to be wise to afford them reasonable time for developing their final judgment, and to give them freedom to first visit the Dakota land if they shall desire to do so.

Recognizing that it was a thing to be wished for, if it could be brought about without forcing, that the whole tribe should be reunited in one place or the other, and believing that it would be advantageous to that end for representatives of those in the Indian Territory to meet those on the old reservation in council and state to them in their own way the considerations that had influenced their change of mind, the commission asked and received from the Secretary of the Interior permission to take with them to Dakota a delegation of Indians. There was an evident disinclination among some of the leading chiefs to go, they excusing themselves on one pretext or another. No doubt some of them were too tired to go with any comfort. Hairy Bear, Cheyenne, a Sioux who has a Ponca wife and lives with the Poncas, and Pete Primaux, a half-breed, who is chief of police, were selected by the Indians.

The speech which Hairy Bear made to Standing Bear's band when they came together revealed something of the cause of the unwillingness of the others to go. He said that in the first council at which the question of consenting to stay in the south and sell the old reservation was considered, he had told them that they ought not to proceed without consulting with those living in Dakota; but White Eagle and the rest would not heed him, and they were now rather afraid to meet Standing Bear. It is not supposed that he meant they were afraid of violence, but were unwilling to encounter the reproaches they were, perhaps, conscious of deserving for proceeding in such a matter, not only without hearing him, but without notifying him of their intention.

These Indians who accompanied the commission had the fullest opportunity to take counsel with their brethren of the tribe. Two of them made speeches in the presence of the commission, to which Smokemaker replied in terms of superb scorn, and Standing Bear more contemptuously refused to reply at all. They were allowed to spend the night in the Indian camp, where another long council was had, no white man being present; but it was of no avail. The Indians on the old lands, so far as could be ascertained, were not affected by their arguments or their persuasions. It is very doubtful, if the agreement signed by the other portion of the tribe should be consummated,

whether these Indians could be induced to go again to the Indian Territory without the compulsion of military force. The probability is that they would scatter and attach themselves to other tribes dwelling in that part of the country, as many did before the last removal. An attempt was made to ascertain the number of persons properly belonging to the Ponca tribe who were now living with other tribes and might be expected to return if they could occupy their old lands in security. Between 70 and 80 were definitely counted and it was thought there were more. It is clear that there are about 200 Poncas not now in the Indian Territory.

At the councils held at Niobrara an important and significant fact, not heretofore sufficiently emphasized, was prominent. Not only have the Sioux entirely ceased troubling the Poncas, but those living on the old reservation have been on quite friendly terms with the bands of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, who now understand better than ever before the grounds of the Poncas' claim, and acknowledge its rightfulness. The Ponca and Sioux chiefs have had many conferences, and the Poncas were one of the twelve tribes represented at a great council held at Spotted Tail's camp at the time of the sun-dance last summer. The question of the occupation by the Poncas of their old reservation was considered at this council. The Indians report, and doubtless truly, that all desire that the Poncas shall continue to keep what Spotted Tail calls "the end of the land," meaning the extremity of the reservation granted to the Sioux by the treaty of 1868. He is reported as saying that it was the Poncas' own land, which had always been theirs, and they ought to live on it. Whether he said so or not, the report does no discredit to the most knowing politician of the plains.

Having thus submitted, with the fullness and candor which the nature and long standing of this grievous error of administration and grievous wrong to a weak and guiltless people seemed to make necessary, "the facts regarding the recent removal and present condition of the Ponca tribe of Indians," with careful consideration of their significance in a determination of "what justice and humanity require the Government of the United States to do," it only remains to be said, in justice to the other members of the commission, that the portion of this report not signed by them does not presume to represent either their understanding of the facts in the case or the reasoning by which they have arrived at the conclusions and recommendations subscribed to by them, which conclusions and recommendations the undersigned adopts and includes as a part of the report to which he here subscribes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER ALLEN.

To the PRESIDENT.

## INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 23.—An act for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. [January 18, 1881.]

Whereas a large number of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin have selected and settled in good faith upon homestead claims, under section fifteen of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and prior years, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and all said Indians having signified their desire and purpose to abandon their tribal relations and adopt the habits and customs of civilized people, and avail themselves of the benefits of the aforesaid act, but in many instances are unable to do so on account of their extreme poverty; and

Whereas a portion of the funds belonging to said Winnabago Indians of Wisconsin, and accruing under the act of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "providing for deficiencies in subsistence and expenses of removal and support of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians of Minnesota," amounting to the sum of ninety thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents, is now in the Treasury of the United States to their credit; and

Whereas the major portion of the fund belonging to said Indians under said act of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, together with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the principal fund of the tribe, has since said date been expended for the benefit of that portion of the Winnebago Indians residing in Nebraska; and

Whereas the location of said Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin has, under the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, become permanent: Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a census of the tribe of Winnebago Indians, now residing in Nebraska and Wisconsin to be taken; said enrollment to be made upon separate lists; the first to include all of said tribe now residing upon or who draw their annuities at the tribal reservation in Nebraska, and the second to embrace all of said tribe now residing in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. That upon the completion of the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to expend for their benefit the proportion of the tribal annuities due to and set apart for said Indians under the act of June twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, of the appropriations for the tribe of Winnebago Indians for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and eighteen hundred and eighty, amounting to ninety thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents; and the Secretary of the Interior shall also expend for the benefit of said Indians, out of the sum of forty-one thousand and twelve dollars and seventy-four cents now in the Treasury to the credit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, and accruing under treaty appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, such sum as may upon the completion of said census, be found necessary to equalize the payments between the two bands on account of the payment of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two from the principal funds of the tribe to the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. And all of the said sums shall be paid pro rata to those persons whose names appear upon the census-roll of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, heads of families being permitted to receive the full amount to which all the members of the family are entitled: *Provided,* That before any person shall be entitled to the benefits accruing under this act, it shall be made to appear that the person claiming its benefits, or the head of the family to which such person belongs, has taken up a homestead in accordance with the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy five, or that, being unable to fully comply with the said act by reason of poverty, he or she has made a selection of land as a homestead, with a bona fide intention to comply with said act, and that the money applied for will be used to enter the land so selected, and for the improvement of the same.

SEC. 3. That in the future distribution of the annuities of the said tribe of Winnebago Indians, a pro rata division, according to the number of each band as shown by said census, shall be made between that portion of said tribe in Nebraska and that por-

tion in Wisconsin; and the moneys belonging to each shall be annually distributed to the members of said bands respectively, in the manner provided by the fifth section of the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit."

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of equitably adjusting the amount due to the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, under the act of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, from that portion of the tribe residing in Nebraska, and arising from the failure of the Department of the Interior to set aside from year to year the proportion of the tribal fund belonging to said Wisconsin Winnebagoes, as provided in said act, from the date of the passage of the same to the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and the payment of the full amount of the same to the Winnebagoes of Nebraska for such period, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to have an account between said portions of the Winnebago tribe of Indians stated, basing the same upon the census herein provided for, charging the Winnebagoes in Nebraska with the full amount found to be due to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes under said act for the period named, and crediting them with the amount actually expended in the removal and subsistence of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes at the date of their removal to Nebraska in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and the balance found in favor of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, whatever the amount may be, shall hereafter be held and considered as a debt due to them from that portion of the tribe residing in Nebraska; and until said debt shall have been extinguished the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be deducted annually from the proportion of annuity moneys due to the Winnebagoes in Nebraska, and to be paid to the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, such proportion of the share of annuities belonging to the said Winnebagoes of Nebraska as he may deem right and proper: *Provided, however,* That such sum shall not be less than seven thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. That the titles acquired by said Winnebagoes of Wisconsin in and to the lands heretofore or hereafter entered by them under the provisions of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or by the judgment, decree, or order of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty years from the date of the patent issued therefor. And this section shall be inserted in each and every patent issued under the provisions of said act or of this act.

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CHAP. 97.—An act for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, and for other purposes. [March 1, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the joint resolution approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the relief of the settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, be, and they hereby are, extended so as to allow any bona fide settler now occupying said lands, and having made improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such according to the naturalization laws, to purchase for cash the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, at any time within one year after the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that any lands not claimed by such settlers at the expiration of that period shall be offered at public sale at the minimum rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, notice of such sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than thirty days; and, further, that any tracts not then sold shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the same minimum: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of such sales shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the said Shawnee Indians, proclaimed November second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

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CHAP. 128.—An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That with the consent of the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause to be surveyed and sold the remainder of the reservation of said Indians lying in the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

SEC. 2. That the lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three commissioners, one of

whom shall be designated by said Indians in open council, and the other two by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale through the United States public land office at Beatrice, Nebraska, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, for cash, to actual settlers, or persons who shall make oath before the register or the receiver of the land office at Beatrice, Nebraska, that they intend to occupy the land for authority to purchase which they make application, and who shall within three months from the date of such application make a permanent settlement upon the same, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each purchaser: *Provided*, That, if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be more advantageous to sell said lands upon deferred payments, he may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say: One-quarter in cash, to become due and payable at the expiration of three months from the date of the filing of an application as hereinbefore required, one-quarter in one year, one-quarter in two years, and one-quarter in three years from the date of sale, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; but in case of default in the cash payment as hereinbefore required, the person thus defaulting shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract for the purchase of which he has applied: *And provided further*, That whenever any person shall apply under the provisions of this act to purchase a tract containing a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres, if the excess is less than forty acres, is contiguous, and results from inability in the survey to make township and section lines conform to the boundary lines of the reservation, his application shall not be rejected on account of such excess; but if no other objection exists the purchase shall be allowed as in other cases: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior may, with the consent of the Indians, expressed in open council, secure other reservation lands upon which to locate said Indians, cause their removal thereto, and expend such sum as may be necessary for their comfort and advancement in civilization, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, including cost of surveys and expense of removal, the same to be drawn from the fund arising from the sale of their reservation lands under the act approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

CHAP. 132.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. [March 3, 1881.]

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

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INDIAN OFFICE.

For this amount, for the care and support of the destitute Hualapai Apache Indians in Arizona, for the current fiscal year, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

That the sum of twenty-eight thousand one hundred and nine dollars and fifty-one cents be paid to the members of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, per capita, to be in full payment of their claim under treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be sold an amount of the stocks or securities now held by the government in trust for the Shawnee Indians, which, together with the accumulated interest thereon, will aggregate a sum not exceeding four thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, sufficient to reimburse Daniel S. McDougal, or his legal heirs, and Charles S. Wilder, for the money by them paid for certain tracts of land belonging to said Shawnee Indians erroneously conveyed to them, and to which tracts of land the government has given and can give no valid title.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay balance due Daniel G. Major, out of an unexpended balance now on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Indians for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and ninety-six cents is hereby reappropriated.

Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, eighteen hundred and eighty-one: This amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the support and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas for the balance of the fiscal year, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, thirty thousand dollars.

Support of Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes, eighteen hundred and eighty-one: This amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the support of Ute Indians of Colorado for the balance of the fiscal year, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify the Ponca tribe of Indians for losses sustained by them in consequence of their removal to the Indian Territory, to secure to them lands in severalty on either the old or new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, and to settle all matters of difference with these Indians, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

For the purchase of one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres of land in the Indian Territory, where most of these Indians are now located, fifty thousand dollars.

To be distributed per capita among the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of stock cattle and draught animals for Poncas in the Indian Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of dwelling-houses for Poncas now in Dakota, five thousand dollars; for agricultural implements, stock, and seed, five thousand dollars; for school purposes, five thousand dollars; for general distribution among them per capita, ten thousand dollars.

To be held as a permanent fund in the Treasury of the United States, at five per centum interest, the interest to be distributed annually among all the Ponca Indians, in cash, seventy thousand dollars.

For the purpose of reimbursing the United States Treasury for a certain sum of money appropriated by this Congress for depredations committed by the Kiowa and Comanche and Sioux tribes of Indians, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to withhold from the annuities payable to said Indians an amount equal to said sum so appropriated; and he may withhold all of said sum out of the annuities due on or to become due to said Indians in any one year, or otherwise, as between him and the Secretary of the Interior may be agreed upon, due reference being had to the care and welfare of said Indians.

To pay Arthur J. Carrier, late Indian agent at the Ponca Agency, Dakota, the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty cents, being the amount advanced by him for the use of said agency during the first quarter of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six in excess of the official funds sent him, for the use of said agency; and the further sums of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for salary as such agent for the first quarter of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-five cents, for expenses incurred from January twenty-fourth to March twenty-eighth in traveling upon official business; in all, two thousand eight hundred and five dollars and fifteen cents; the same to be in full settlement and satisfaction of said claimant's account as Indian agent.

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of Isaac L. Mahan, Indian agent, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of equity and justice, and to award him credit for disbursements as appear to have been honestly made in good faith, and have inured to the benefit of the Indians or United States.

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For fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years: To pay claim numbered twelve hundred and sixty-nine, Donald Carmichael, detention of teams transporting Indian supplies, one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

* * * * * * *

For payment to William Mathewson, of Kansas, of the balance of amount due him for flour delivered to the Indian Service at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, as passed and allowed by the Indian Bureau, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Miami Indians of Indiana the principal sum that became due them on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, in accordance with the amended fourth article of the treaty concluded with said Indians on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and ratified on the fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a competent and proper person to take a census and make a list of the Miami Indians residing in Indiana, or elsewhere, who are entitled to participate in the distribution of said principal sum, as provided by article four of the treaty that was made between the United States and the Miami Indians on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as amended in the Senate. Before taking such census, publication shall be made requiring all persons claiming under said treaty to make known their claim to such person so appointed, within a time specified in the notice, and failing so to do, they shall be forever barred. When said census shall be so made, it shall be the duty of the person so appointed to make such enumeration and list to report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, distinguishing in his report between males and females, and between those over twenty-one years of age and those under twenty-one years, which list so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall stand as the true list of the persons entitled to share in the payments provided for in this act; and each person named in said list shall be entitled to receive the same amount, irrespective of age or sex, payments for minors to be paid to the guardians legally appointed, as hereinfter provided, under the laws of the State or Territory in which said minors reside: *Provided, however*, That any minor who may be a resident of the Indian Territory and a beneficiary of said fund may receive his or her share thereof, as the case may be, through a guardian appointed by any court having probate jurisdiction in the State of Kansas. The person appointed to make such enumeration and list shall, before entering on such duty, take and subscribe an oath that he will make a true and correct enumeration and report of said Indians according to the best information he can obtain, said oath to be administered and certified to by a United States commissioner or a clerk of a court of record; and he shall receive as his compensation therefor the sum of five dollars per day and his actual and necessary traveling and other expenses while engaged in said duty, not to exceed four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no persons other than those embraced in the corrected list agreed upon by the Miami Indians of Indiana, in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, comprising three hundred and two names as Miami Indians of Indiana, and the increase of families of persons indicated in said corrected list, shall be recipients of the money hereby appropriated.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint some suitable person as an agent of the United States to make payment to each of said Miami Indians who shall be more than twenty-one years of age whose name shall be borne on the list prepared as aforesaid the amount that he or she, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive; and he, in like manner, shall pay to the guardian of each minor whose name shall appear on said list the amount that said minor shall be entitled to receive: *Provided, however*, That no payment shall be made to any guardian as such until he produce and deliver to the agent from whom he shall receive such payment the certificate of the judge of the court, attested by the seal of the same, certifying that such guardian has been duly appointed and qualified as such, and given bond, secured by unincumbered freehold surety, in the penalty of not less than three times the amount he shall receive from the United States on account of the payment so to be made for the benefit of said ward, which certificate shall be filed by said agent at the time of making of his report and final settlement. A copy of said list so prepared as aforesaid shall be furnished to said agent, for his guidance in the performance of the duties aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Interior. Said agent shall take the receipt of the persons so paid, attested in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, which receipt shall be a voucher for said agent in the final settlement of his accounts. Said agent shall receive, in full compensation for the services required by the provisions of this act, a sum equal to three-fourths of one per centum on the amount that he shall receive. The agent so appointed to make said payments shall, before entering on such duty, take and subscribe an oath, before some United States commissioners or clerk of some court of record, for the faithful performance of the duties imposed by the provisions of this act, and make and execute a bond, payable to the United States, in such penalty and with such security as the Secretary of the Interior shall require and approve. And the receipt of the sum due under this act shall be a final discharge by each party so receiving of all claims whatsoever under said treaty against the United States Government.

SEC. 6. That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to pay the agents whom the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint for the services and expenses required by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the claim of Isaac Vandeventer and James F. McDowell, attorneys at law, partners under the name of Vandeventer and McDowell, for services rendered in the defense of certain suits in the courts of the State of Indiana, in relation to the taxation and partition of the lands of the band of Meshingomesia in said State, and for alleged ser-

vices rendered said band in and about legislation by Congress affecting their said lands and the partition of their lands pursuant thereto, and allow and pay to said attorneys such reasonable compensation as he may find legally or equitably due them for said services, out of the moneys due to said band, or out of the money due to any of said band, as he may deem just. And to enable the Secretary to properly examine said accounts, he may cause or permit testimony to be taken by said claimants and by said band, or by any individual or individuals of said band, under such rules as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That in making any such payment no part of the same shall be deducted from the share of any member of said band who received no part of the land so partitioned, nor shall any part of any such payment be deducted from the share of any member of said band whose membership was contested, and who was required by proof to establish such membership to entitle him or her to share in the partition of said land.

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CHAP. 133.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for other purposes. [March 3, 1881.]

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Expenses of the Ute Commission: To meet necessary expenses of the Ute Commissioners appointed by the President under section two of the act approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the expenses of the Miami Indian delegation from the Indian Territory now or recently in Washington, to be immediately available, to be deducted from the funds of said Miami Indians held in trust by the United States, one thousand five hundred dollars.

That from the funds on hand and belonging to the Peoria, Wea, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians there is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be immediately available; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same over to the delegation of Indians now or recently in Washington, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said delegation.

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CHAP. 137.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the yer ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for other purposes. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely: * * * *

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For support of a school, per fifth article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and seventy dollars. And the money hereby appropriated, and all money heretofore appropriated to said Indians, being the Sacs and Foxes at the Iowa Agency, and which has not been drawn by them, shall be paid to them when they shall sign a pay-roll by the head of each family, the correctness of which pay-roll shall be certified by the agent in charge of said Indians.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

For support of industrial schools and for other educational purposes for the Indian tribes, eighty-five thousand dollars. And out of this sum the Secretary of the Interior may make and pay such allowance, not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars a year, as he shall think just, to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of the school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from and after the passage of this act.

For this amount, to assist the Creek Nation of Indians in rebuilding the "Tallahassee Mission School building," destroyed by fire December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, five thousand dollars.

CHAP. 139.—An act for the ascertainment of the amount due the Choctaw Nation. [March 3, 1881.]

Whereas, the Choctaw Nation, for itself and in behalf of the individual members thereof, makes claim against the United States on account of various treaty provisions which it is alleged have not been complied with: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to take jurisdiction of and try all questions of difference arising out of treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Nation, and to render judgment thereon; power is hereby granted the said court to review the entire question of differences de novo, and it shall not be estopped by any action had or award made by the Senate of the United States in pursuance of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the government; and if said court shall decide against the United States the Attorney-General shall, within thirty days from the rendition of judgment, appeal the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States; and from any judgment that may be rendered, the said Choctaw Nation may also appeal to said Supreme Court: *Provided*, The appeal of said Choctaw Nation shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of said judgment, and the said courts shall give such cause precedence.

SEC. 2. Said action shall be commenced by a petition stating the facts on which said nation claims to recover and the amount of its claim; and said petition may be verified by either of the authorized delegates of said nation as to the existence of such facts, and no other statements need be contained in said petition or verification.

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CHAP. 149.—An act to graduate the price and dispose of the residue of the Osage Indian trust and diminished-reserve lands, lying east of the sixth principal meridian, in Kansas. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all of the lands known as the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands, lying east of the sixth principal meridian, in the State of Kansas, remaining unsold on the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at not less than seventy-five cents per acre; and all of said lands remaining unsold on the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than fifty cents per acre; and all of said lands remaining unsold on the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than twenty-five cents per acre; and all of said lands remaining unsold after the last said public offering shall be subject to be disposed of by cash entry at twenty-five cents per acre, and the Secretary of the Interior may offer the same as aforesaid, in such quantities as may seem to him best; and may make all needful regulations, including the publication of notice of sale, as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That no proceeding shall be taken under this act until at least two-thirds of the adult males of said Osage Indian tribes shall assent to the foregoing provisions.

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CHAP. 155.—An act to confirm the title to certain lands in the State of Ohio. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States relinquish, to whom it may concern, all title, interest, and control in and to that certain parcel of land in the State of Ohio ceded to the children of Captain Logan, a chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, by the eighth article of the treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and more fully described in the patent issued therefor by the President and bearing date the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and the United States waive and relinquish, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the provision of article three of the treaty of September seventeenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa tribes of Indians, so far only as it concerns the lands granted in the eighth article of the treaty referred to in said article three, to the children of Captain Logan.

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## PRIVATE ACTS.

CHAP. 161.—An act for the relief of Dodd, Brown and Company of Saint Louis, Missouri. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of fifty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-nine

dollars and forty-six cents be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of Dodd, Brown and Company, of Saint Louis, Missouri, as assignees of E. H. Durfee and Company, Durfee and Peck, John Shirley, Durfee and Peck, William Shirley, and Lemuel Spooner, respectively, said claims having been severally approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by him reported to the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to Congress for allowance.

To reimburse said sums there shall be withheld from the moneys due or to become due to the Comanche Indians, seven thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, under the treaty with that tribe; and from the moneys due or to become due to the Sioux Indians, three thousand and eighty-five dollars and twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-two cents, respectively; and from the moneys due or to become due to the Kiowa Indians, five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; and from the moneys due or to become due to the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, three thousand nine hundred dollars and thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and nine cents, respectively, the proportion of the two last-named sums to be charged against the said Kiowa and Comanche tribes as may be ascertained by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be justly chargeable against them respectively.

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CHAP. 196.—An act for the relief of William Redus. [March 3, 1881.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to William Redus the sum of three thousand and six hundred dollars, out of any money belonging to the nation of Osage Indians not otherwise appropriated, in payment in full for one hundred and forty-four beeves taken from him by said Indians on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: *Provided,* That said sum shall be taken in full satisfaction of all claims on said Indians on account of the beeves so taken.

*STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.*

| Names of treaties. | Description of annuities, &c. | Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c. | Reference to laws, Statutes at Large. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. | Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867. | Sixteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each. | Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10 | | $480,000 00 | | |
| Do | Purchase of clothing | Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867. | ...do | $15,000 00 | | | |
| Do | Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer. | Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867. | Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14 | 5,200 00 | | | |
| Do | Pay of physician and teacher | ...do | ...do | 2,500 00 | | | |
| Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. | Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine. | Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866. | Treaty not published. | 50,000 00 | | | |
| Assinaboines | ...do | ...do | ...do | 30,000 00 | | | |
| Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. | ...do | Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868. | ...do | 40,000 00 | | | |
| Cheyennes and Arapahoes. | Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867. | Sixteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each. | Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10 | | 320,000 00 | | |
| Do | Purchase of clothing, same article | | ...do | 14,000 00 | | | |
| Do | Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher. | | Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13 | 7,700 00 | | | |
| Chickasaws | Permanent annuity in goods | | Vol. 1, p. 619 | | | $3,000 00 | |
| Chippewas, Boise Forte band. | Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c. | Four installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated. | Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3 | | 6,000 00 | | |
| Do | Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c. | Four installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated. | ...do | | 6,400 00 | | |
| Do | Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco. | Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; four installments, unappropriated. | ...do | | 44,000 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior. | Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President. | Estimated at | Vol. 10, p. 1112 | 1,800 00 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chippewas of the Mississippi.** | Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864. | Three installments, of $20,000 each, due. | Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3. | ............ | 60,000 00 | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians. | Eleven installments, of $1,000 each, due. | Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3. | ............ | 11,000 00 | ............ | ............ |
| **Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.** | Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000. | Thirteen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due. | Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3. | ............ | 294,666 58 | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864. | Three installments, of $3,000 each, due. | Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3. | ............ | 9,000 00 | ............ | ............ |
| Choctaws | Permanent annuities | Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000. | Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2. | ............ | ............ | 9,600 00 | ............ |
| Do. | Provisions for smiths, &c. | Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825. | Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13. | ............ | ............ | 920 00 | ............ |
| Do. | Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855. | ............ | Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13 | ............ | ............ | 19,512 89 | $390,257 92 |
| Creeks | Permanent annuities | Treaty of August 7, 1790 | Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4. | ............ | ............ | 1,500 00 | ............ |
| Do. | ......do | Treaty of June 16, 1802 | Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2. | ............ | ............ | 3,000 00 | ............ |
| Do. | ......do | Treaty of January 24, 1826 | Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4. | ............ | ............ | 20,000 00 | 490,000 00 |
| Do. | Smiths, shops, &c | ......do | Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8. | ............ | ............ | 1,110 00 | 22,200 00 |
| Do. | Wheelwright, permanent | Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856. | Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5. | ............ | ............ | 600 00 | 12,000 00 |
| Do. | Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c. | Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856. | Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5. | 840 00<br>270 00<br>600 00<br>1,000 00<br>2,000 00 | ............ | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856. | Treaty of August 7, 1856 | Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6. | ............ | ............ | 10,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Do. | Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. | Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. | Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3. | ............ | ............ | 33,758 40 | 675,168 00 |
| Crows | For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require. | Treaty of May 7, 1868; seventeen installments, of $19,000 each, due, estimated. | Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9. | ............ | 323,000 00 | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Treaty of May 7, 1868 | Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9. | 4,500 00 | ............ | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery. | Eight installments, of $1,500 each, due. | Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7. | ............ | 12,000 00 | ............ | ............ |
| Do. | Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements. | Estimated at | Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8. | 2,000 00 | ............ | ............ | ............ |

*STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS*—Continued.

| Names of treaties. | Description of annuities, &c. | Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c. | Reference to laws, Statutes at Large. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gros Ventres | Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary. | Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868). | | $35,000 00 | | | |
| Iowas | Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500. | | Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9 | | | $2,875 00 | $57,500 00 |
| Kansas | Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent | | Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2 | | | 10,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Kickapoos | Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent | | Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2 | | | 4,679 05 | 93,581 09 |
| Klamaths and Modocs. | Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital. | Five installments, of $1,000 each, due. | Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2 | | $5,000 00 | | |
| Do | For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school. | Four installments, of $1,500 each, due. | ....do | | 6,000 00 | | |
| Do | Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years. | Four installments, of $3,600 each, due. | Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5 | | 14,400 00 | | |
| Miamies of Kansas. | Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c. | Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller. | Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5 | | | 674 05 | 13,481 00 |
| Do | Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854. | | Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3 | | | 1,094 24 | 21,884 81 |
| Miamies of Eel River. | Permanent annuities | Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809. | Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116. | | | 1,100 00 | 22,000 00 |
| Molels | Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c. | Treaty of December 21, 1855 | Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2 | 3,000 00 | | | |
| Nez Percés | Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers. | Treaty of June 9, 1863 | Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5 | 3,500 00 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. | Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868. | Seventeen installments, of $12,000 each, due. | Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6. | | 204, 000 00 | | |
| Do | Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture. | Seven installments, of $37,500 each, due. | ....do | | 262, 500 00 | | |
| Do | Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician. | Estimated at | Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7. | 6, 000 00 | | | |
| Omahas | Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise. | One installment, of $20,000, due | Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4 | | 20, 000 00 | | |
| Do | Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise. | Twelve installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due. | ....do | | 120, 000 00 | | |
| Osages | Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes. | Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825. | Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6. | | | 3, 456 00 | 69, 120 00 |
| Do | Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. | Treaty of September 29, 1865 | Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1. | | | 15, 000 00 | 300 000 00 |
| Otoes and Missourias. | Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise. | One installment, of $9,000, due | Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4 | | 9, 000 00 | | |
| Do | Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise. | Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due. | ....do | | 60, 000 00 | | |
| Pawnees | Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary. | Treaty of September 24, 1857 | Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2. | | | 30, 000 00 | |
| Do | Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers. | ..... do | Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3. | 10, 000 00 | | | |
| Do | For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices. | Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480. | Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4. | 2, 180 00 | | | |
| Do | Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill. | Estimated | Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4. | 4, 400 00 | | | |
| Poncas | Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit. | Seven installments, of $8,000 each, due. | Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2. | | 56, 000 00 | | |
| Do | Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization. | Treaty of March 12, 1868 | Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2. | 10, 000 00 | | | |
| Pottawatomies | Permanent annuity in money | August 3, 1795 | Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4 | | | 357 80 | 7, 156 00 |
| Do | ......do | September 30, 1809 | Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3 | | | 178 90 | 3, 578 00 |
| Do | ......do | October 2, 1818 | Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3 | | | 894 50 | 17, 890 00 |
| Pottawatomies | Permanent annuity in money | September 20, 1828 | Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2 | | | 715 60 | 14, 312 00 |
| Do | ......do | July 29, 1829 | Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2 | | | 5, 724 77 | 114, 495 40 |
| Do | For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President. | September 20, 1828 | Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2 | 5, 000 00 | | | |
| Do | Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel. | October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829. | Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2. | | | 1, 008 99 | 20, 179 80 |
| Do | Permanent provision for furnishing salt | July 29, 1829. | Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2 | | | 156 54 | 3, 130 80 |
| Do | Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel. | September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846. | Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10. | | | 107 34 | 2, 146 80 |
| Do | For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent | June 5 and 17, 1846 | Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7 | | | 11, 503 21 | 230, 064 20 |

*STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS*—Continued.

| Names of treaties. | Description of annuities, &c. | Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c. | Reference to laws, Statutes at Large. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pottawatomies of Huron. | Permanent annuities | November 17, 1808 | Vol. 7, p. 106, §2 | | | $400 00 | $8,000 00 |
| Quapaws | For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President. | $1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c. | Vol. 7, p. 425, §3 | $2,060 00 | | | |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. | Permanent annuity | Treaty of November 3, 1804 | Vol. 7, p. 85, §3 | | | 1,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent | Treaty of October 21, 1837 | Vol. 7, p. 541, §2 | | | 10,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent | Treaty of October 21, 1842 | Vol. 7, p. 596, §2 | | | 40,000 00 | 800,000 00 |
| Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. | Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent | Treaty of October 21, 1837 | Vol. 7, p. 543, §2 | | | 7,870 00 | 157,400 00 |
| Do | For support of school | Treaty of March 6, 1861 | Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5 | | $200 00 | | |
| Seminoles | Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856. | $25,000 annual annuity | Vol. 11, p. 702, §8 | | | 25,000 00 | 500,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent | Support of schools, &c | Vol. 14, p. 757, §3 | | | 3,500 00 | 70,000 00 |
| Senecas | Permanent annuity | September 9 and 17, 1817 | Vol. 7, p. 161, §4; vol. 7, p. 179, §4. | | | 1,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Do | Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent | February 28, 1831 | Vol. 7, p. 349, §4 | | | 1,660 00 | 33,200 00 |
| Senecas of New York. | Permanent annuities | February 19, 1841 | Vol. 4, p. 442 | | | 6,000 00 | 120,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent | Act of June 27, 1846 | Vol. 9, p. 35, §2 | | | 3,750 00 | 75,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury. | do | Vol. 9, p. 35, §3 | | | 2,152 50 | 43,050 00 |
| Senecas and Shawnees. | Permanent annuity | Treaty of September 17, 1818 | Vol. 7, p. 179, §4 | | | 1,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Do | Support of smith and smiths' shops | Treaty of July 20, 1831 | Vol. 7, p. 352, §4 | 1,060 00 | | | |
| Shawnees | Permanent annuity for education | August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817 | Vol. 7, p. 51, §4 | | | 3,000 00 | 60,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent | August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854 | Vol. 10, p. 1056, §3 | | | 2,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| Shoshones, western band. | Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President. | Two installments to be appropriated. | Vol. 18, p. 690, §7 | | 10,000 00 | | |
| Shoshones, northwestern band. | do | do | Vol. 13, p. 663, §3 | | 10,000 00 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shoshones, Goship band. | Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President. | ......do | Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7. | | 2,000 00 | | |
| Shoshones and Bannacks: | | | | | | | |
| Shoshones | For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments. | Eighteen installments due, estimated at $11,500 each. | Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9. | | 207,000 00 | | |
| Do | For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Estimated | Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10 | 5,000 00 | | | |
| Do | Blacksmith and for iron and steel for shops | ......do | Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| Bannacks | For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments. | Eighteen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each. | Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9. | | 124,866 00 | | |
| Do | Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Estimated | Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10 | 5,000 00 | | | |
| Six Nations of New York. | Permanent annuities in clothing, &c | Treaty, November 11, 1794 | Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6 | | | 4,500 00 | 90,000 00 |
| Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. | Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000 in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867. | One installment of $80,000, due | Revised Treaties, p. 1051, § 2. | | 80,000 00 | | |
| Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. | Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children. | Eighteen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated. | Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10 | | 2,340,000 00 | | |
| Do | Blacksmith, and for iron and steel | Estimated | ....do | 2,000 00 | | | |
| Do | For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming. | Eighteen installments of $200,000 each, due; estimated. | ....do | | 3,600,000 00 | | |
| Do | Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Estimated | Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13 | 10,400 00 | | | |
| Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. | Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876. | ......do | Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5. | 1,100,000 00 | | | |
| Tabequache band of Utes. | Pay of blacksmith | ......do | Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10 | 720 00 | | | |
| Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes. | For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop. | ......do | Vol. 15, p. 622, § 9. | 220 00 | | | |
| Do | Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers. | Estimated | Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15 | 7,800 00 | | | |
| Do | Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c. | Seventeen installments, each $30,000, due. | Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11 | | 510,000 00 | | |
| Do | Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c. | | Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12 | 30,000 00 | | | |
| Winnebagoes | Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum. | November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862. | Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4. | | | 40,245 45 | 804,909 17 |

*STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS*—Continued.

| Names of treaties. | Description of annuities, &c. | Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c. | Reference to laws, Statutes at Large. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnebagoes | Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. | July 15, 1870. | Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1 | | | $3, 917 02 | $78, 340 41 |
| Yankton tribe of Sioux. | Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit. | Seven installments due, of $25,000 each. | Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4 | | $175, 000 00 | | |
| Do | Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit. | Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due. | ....do | | 300, 000 00 | | |
| Total | | | | $1,421,750 00 | 9, 682, 032 58 | 349, 432 27 | 6, 120, 045 40 |

## TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1881:

United States 5s, funded loan (1881), amounting to $2,185,050, have been sold for various Indian tribes, and United States 6s (1861), amounting to $500, and Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6s., amounting to $391,000, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, have been redeemed, the proceeds of which have been deposited in the Treasury, in lieu of investment, to draw interest at 5 per centum per annum, under act of Congress approved April 1, 1880, as shown in statement No. 1 and statement D.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show, in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

### BONDS SOLD AND REDEEMED.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the sale and redemption of bonds since November* 1, 1880, *and amounts deposited in the Treasury, in lieu of investment, under act approved April* 1, 1880, *at* 5 *per centum per annum.*

| Kind of bonds. | Fund or tribe. | Date of sale and redemption. | Amount sold and redeemed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, funded loan, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | Cherokee national fund ........ sold | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | $241, 052 47 |
| Do | Cherokee school fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 283, 262 25 |
| Do | Cherokee orphan fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 162, 032 02 |
| Do | Cherokee asylum fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 64, 147 17 |
| Do | Chickasaw national fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 347, 147 98 |
| Do | Chippewa and Christian Indians ........ do | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 15, 997 98 |
| Do | Choctaw general fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 3, 689 00 |
| Do | Choctaw school fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 48, 045 50 |
| Do | Creek orphan fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 2, 693 66 |
| Do | Delaware general fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 267, 217 72 |
| Do | Delaware school fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 11, 000 00 |
| Do | Iowas ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 42, 780 07 |
| Do | Kansas school fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 12, 744 25 |
| Do | Kaskaskias, &c ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 2, 739 01 |
| Do | Kaskaskias, &c., school fund ........ do | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 20, 711 97 |
| Do | Kickapoo general fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 128, 569 91 |
| Do | Menomonees ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 134, 039 38 |
| Do | Osage school fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 39, 911 53 |
| Do | Ottawas and Chippewas ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 14, 745 00 |
| Do | Pottawatomie educational fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 72, 947 12 |
| Do | Pottawatomie general fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 89, 618 57 |
| Do | Pottawatomie mill fund ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 17, 066 44 |
| Do | Sac and Fox of the Mississippi ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 858 21 |
| Do | Sac and Fox of the Missouri ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 14, 659 12 |

No. 1.—*Statement showing the sale and redemption of bonds, &c.*—Continued.

| Kind of bonds. | Fund or tribe. | Date of sale and redemption. | Amount sold and redeemed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, funded loan, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | Senecas ........ sold | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | $40,979 60 |
| Do ........ | Senecas and Shawnees ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 7,379 30 |
| Do ........ | Senecas (Tonawanda band) ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 86,950 00 |
| Do ........ | Shawnees ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 1,985 65 |
| Do ........ | ......do ........ do. | Mar. 21, 1881 | *2,850 00 |
| Do ........ | Eastern Shawnees ........ do. | July 15, 1881; Aug. 11, 1881 | 11,079 12 |
| U. S. registered 6s, 1861 ..... | Chickasaw national fund ........ redeemed.. | July 9, 1881 | 500 00 |
| Tenn. (N. & C. R. R.) 6s .... | ......do ........ do. | July 2, 1881 | 391,000 00 |
| Total ........ | ........ | ........ | 2,580,400 00 |

* Sold to meet claims, per act March 3, 1881.

*Recapitulation showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1881.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount of bonds on hand, November 1, 1880 ........ | $4,580,216 83⅜ |
| Amount of bonds sold and redeemed (as per statement No. 1) ........ | 2,580,400 00 |
| Total on hand November 1, 1881 ........ | 1,999,816 83⅜ |

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

| Tribe. | Treaty or act. | Statutes at Large. | | Amount of stock. | Annual interest. | Amount of abstracted bonds. | Annual interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vol. | Page. | | | | |
| Cherokee national fund ..... | Dec. 29, 1835 | 7 | 478 | $541,638 56 | $31,378 31 | $68,000 00 | $4,080 00 |
| Cherokee school fund ..... | Feb. 27, 1819; Dec. 29, 1835 | 7; 7 | 195; 478 | 75,854 28 | 4,621 26 | 15,000 00 | 900 00 |
| Cherokee orphan fund ..... | Dec. 29, 1835; Feb. 14, 1873 | 7; 17 | 478; 462 | 22,223 26 | 1,333 40 | ........ | ........ |
| Chickasaw national fund . | Oct. 20, 1872; May 24, 1834; June 20, 1878 | 7; 7 | 381; 450 | 468,016 83⅜ | 27,581 01 | ........ | ........ |
| Chickasaw incompetents ... | May 24, 1834 | 7 | 450 | 2,000 00 | 100 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Choctaw general fund ..... | Jan. 17, 1837 | 7 | 605 | 450,000 00 | 27,000 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Creek orphans ..... | May 24, 1832 | 7 | 366 | 70,800 00 | 4,048 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Delaware general fund ..... | May 6, 1854 | 10 | 1048 | 189,283 90 | 11,887 03 | ........ | ........ |
| Iowas ..... | May 17, 1854; Mar. 6, 1861 | 10; 12 | 1069; 1171 | 55,000 00 | 3,520 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c .. | May 30, 1854; Feb. 23, 1867 | 10; 15 | 1082; 519 | 77,300 00 | 4,801 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Kaskaskias, &c., school fund | Feb. 23, 1867 | 15 | 519 | 20,700 00 | 1,449 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Menomonees ..... | Sept. 3, 1836 | 7 | 506 | 19,000 00 | 950 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Ottawas and Chippewas ..... | Mar. 28, 1836 | 7 | 491 | 4,000 00 | 230 00 | ........ | ........ |
| Pottawatomies, education .. | Sept. 26, 1833 | 7 | 431 | 4,000 00 | 200 00 | *1,000 00 | ........ |
| Total ..... | ........ | .... | ...... | 1,999,816 83⅜ | 119,099 01 | 84,000 00 | 4,980 00 |

* No interest appropriated on a $1,000 abstracted bond.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

| Stocks. | Per cent. | Original amount. | Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress. | Amount on hand. | Annual interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | $13,000 00 | | $13,000 00 | $910 00 |
| State of Louisiana | 6 | 11,000 00 | | 11,000 00 | 660 00 |
| State of Missouri | 6 | 50,000 00 | $50,000 00 | | |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | 41,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 28,000 00 | 1,680 00 |
| State of South Carolina | 6 | 118,000 00 | | 118,000 00 | 7,080 00 |
| State of Tennessee | 6 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | | |
| State of Tennessee | 5 | 125,000 00 | | 125,000 00 | 6,250 00 |
| State of Virginia | 6 | 90,000 00 | | 90,000 00 | 5,400 00 |
| United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division | 6 | 156,638 56 | | 156,638 56 | 9,398 31 |
| Total | | 609,638 56 | 68,000 00 | 541,638 56 | 31,378 31 |
| CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | 7,000 00 | | 7,000 00 | 490 00 |
| State of Louisiana | 6 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 | 120 00 |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | 21,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 780 00 |
| State of South Carolina | 6 | 1,000 00 | | 1,000 00 | 60 00 |
| State of Tennessee | 6 | 7,000 00 | 7,000 00 | | |
| State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) | 6 | 1,000 00 | | 1,000 00 | 60 00 |
| United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division | 6 | 51,854 28 | | 51,854 28 | 3,111 26 |
| Total | | 90,854 28 | 15,000 00 | 75,854 28 | 4,621 26 |
| CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND. | | | | | |
| United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division | 6 | | | 22,223 26 | 1,333 40 |
| CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Arkansas | 6 | | | 168,000 00 | 10,080 00 |
| State of Maryland | 6 | | | 8,350 17 | 501 01 |
| State of Tennessee | 6 | | | 225,000 00 | 13,500 00 |
| State of Tennessee | 5¼ | | | 66,666 66⅔ | 3,500 00 |
| Total | | | | 468,016 83⅔ | 27,581 01 |
| CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS. | | | | | |
| State of Indiana | 5 | | | 2,000 00 | 100 00 |
| CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Virginia, registered | 6 | | | 450 000 00 | 27,000 00 |
| CREEK ORPHANS. | | | | | |
| State of Tennessee | 5 | | | 20,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) | 6 | | | 9,000 00 | 540 00 |
| State of Virginia, registered, certificates | 6 | | | 41,800 00 | 2,508 00 |
| Total | | | | 70,800 00 | 4,048 00 |
| DELAWARE GENERAL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | | | 53,000 00 | 3,710 00 |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | | | 87,000 00 | 5,220 00 |
| United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division | 6 | | | 49,283 90 | 2,957 03 |
| Total | | | | 189,283 90 | 11,887 03 |

B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

| Stocks. | Per cent. | Original amount. | Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress. | Amount on hand. | Annual interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IOWAS. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | | | $22,000 00 | $1,540 00 |
| State of Louisiana | 6 | | | 9,000 00 | 540 00 |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | | | 21,000 00 | 1,260 00 |
| State of South Carolina | 6 | | | 3,000 00 | 180 00 |
| Total | | | | 55,000 00 | 3,520 00 |
| KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | | | 16,300 00 | 1,141 00 |
| State of Louisiana | 6 | | | 15,000 00 | 900 00 |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | | | 43,000 00 | 2,580 00 |
| State of South Carolina | 6 | | | 3,000 00 | 180 00 |
| Total | | | | 77,300 00 | 4,801 00 |
| KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND. | | | | | |
| State of Florida | 7 | | | 20,700 00 | 1,449 00 |
| MENOMONEES. | | | | | |
| State of Tennessee | 5 | | | 19,000 00 | 950 00 |
| OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS. | | | | | |
| State of Tennessee | 5 | | | 1,000 00 | 50 00 |
| State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) | 6 | | | 3,000 00 | 180 00 |
| Total | | | | 4,000 00 | 230 00 |
| POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION. | | | | | |
| State of Indiana | 5 | | | 4,000 00 | 200 00 |

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

| Stocks. | Per cent. | Amount on hand. | Amount of abstracted bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of Arkansas | 6 | $168,000 00 | |
| State of Florida | 7 | 132,000 00 | |
| State of Indiana | 5 | 6,000 00 | $1,000 00 |
| State of Louisiana | 6 | 37,000 00 | |
| State of Maryland | 6 | 8,350 17 | |
| State of Missouri | 6 | | 50,000 00 |
| State of North Carolina | 6 | 192,000 00 | 21,000 00 |
| State of South Carolina | 6 | 125,000 00 | |
| State of Tennessee | 6 | 225,000 00 | 12,000 00 |
| State of Tennessee | 5 | 165,000 00 | |
| State of Tennessee | 5¼ | 66,666 66⅔ | |
| State of Virginia | 6 | 594,800 00 | |
| United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division | 6 | 280,000 00 | |
| Total | | 1,999,816 83⅔ | 84,000 00 |

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.*

| Tribes and fund. | Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties. | Statutes at Large. | | | Amount in the United States Treasury. | Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vol. | Page. | Sec. | | |
| Choctaws | Jan. 20, 1825<br>June 22, 1855 | 7<br>11 | 236<br>614 | 9<br>3 | $390, 257 92 | $19, 512 89 |
| Choctaw school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 49, 472 70 | 2, 473 63 |
| Choctaw general fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 3, 689 00 | 184 45 |
| Creeks | Aug. 7, 1856<br>June 14, 1866 | 11<br>14 | 701<br>786 | 6<br>3 | 200, 000 00<br>675, 168 00 | 10, 000 00<br>33, 758 40 |
| Creek orphan fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 6, 193 66 | 309 68 |
| Cherokees | July 15, 1870<br>June 5, 1872 | 16<br>17 | 362<br>228 | ......<br>...... | 724, 137 41 | 36, 206 87 |
| Cherokee asylum fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 64, 147 17 | 3, 207 36 |
| Cherokee national fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 427, 242 20 | 21, 362 10 |
| Cherokee orphan fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 228, 835 43 | 11, 441 77 |
| Cherokee school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 457, 304 07 | 22, 865 20 |
| Chickasaw national fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 838, 678 82 | 41, 933 94 |
| Chippewa and Christian Indians fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 42, 560 36 | 2, 128 01 |
| Delaware general fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 267, 323 36 | 13, 366 16 |
| Delaware school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 11, 000 00 | 550 00 |
| Iowas | May 7, 1854 | 10 | 1071 | 9 | 57, 500 00 | 2, 875 00 |
| Iowa fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 49, 808 37 | 2, 490 41 |
| Kansas | June 14, 1846 | 9 | 842 | 2 | 200, 000 00 | 10, 000 00 |
| Kansas school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 27, 174 41 | 1, 358 72 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 2, 839 64 | 141 98 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 20, 711 97 | 1, 035 59 |
| Kickapoos | May 18, 1854 | 10 | 1079 | 2 | 93, 581 09 | 4, 679 05 |
| Kickapoo general fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 128, 571 78 | 6, 428 58 |
| L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 20, 000 00 | 1, 000 00 |
| Menomonee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 134, 039 38 | 6, 701 97 |
| Miamies of Kansas | June 5, 1854 | 10 | 1094 | 3 | 21, 884 81 | 1, 094 24 |
| Osages | June 2, 1825<br>Sept. 29, 1865 | 7<br>14 | 242<br>687 | 6<br>1 | 69, 120 00<br>300, 000 00 | 3, 456 00<br>15, 000 00 |
| | July 15, 1870<br>May 9, 1872<br>June 16, 1880 | 16<br>17<br>21 | 362<br>91<br>291 | 12<br>2<br>...... | 2, 933, 488 90 | 146, 674 44 |
| Osage school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 39, 911 53 | 1, 995 57 |
| Ottawa and Chippewa fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 16, 956 25 | 847 81 |
| Otoes and Missourias | Aug. 15, 1876 | 19 | 208 | ...... | 87, 095 64 | 4. 354 78 |
| Ponca fund | Mch. 3, 1881 | 21 | 422 | ...... | 70, 000 00 | 3, 500 00 |
| Pottawatomies | June 5, 1846<br>June 17, 1846 | 9 | 854 | 7 | 230, 064 20 | 11, 503 21 |
| Pottawatomies general fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 89, 618 57 | 4, 480 93 |
| Pottawatomies educational fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 72, 993 93 | 3, 649 70 |
| Pottawatomies mill fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 17, 482 07 | 874 10 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi | Oct. 2, 1837<br>Oct. 11, 1842 | 7<br>7 | 541<br>596 | 2<br>2 | 200, 000 00<br>800, 000 00 | 10, 000 00<br>40, 000 00 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 55, 058 21 | 2, 752 91 |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri | Oct. 21, 1837 | 7 | 543 | 2 | 157, 400 00 | 7, 870 00 |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 21, 659 12 | 1, 082 96 |
| Seminoles | Aug. 7, 1856<br>May 21, 1866 | 11<br>14 | 702<br>757 | 8<br>3 | 500, 000 00<br>70, 000 00 | 25, 000 00<br>3, 500 00 |
| Senecas of New York | June 27, 1846 | 9 | 35 | 2–3 | 118, 050 00 | 5, 902 50 |
| Seneca fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 40, 979 60 | 2, 048 98 |
| Seneca and Shawnee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 15, 140 42 | 757 02 |
| Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 86, 950 00 | 4, 347 50 |
| Shawnees | May 10, 1854 | 10 | 1056 | 3 | 40, 000 00 | 2, 000 00 |
| Shawnee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 1, 985 65 | 99 28 |
| Eastern Shawnee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 11, 079 12 | 553 95 |
| Stockbridge consolidated fund | Feb. 6, 1871 | 16 | 405 | ...... | 75, 886 04 | 3, 794 30 |
| Ute five per cent. fund | Apr. 29, 1874 | 18 | 41 | 2 | 500, 000 00 | 25, 000 00 |
| Ute *four* per cent. fund | June 15, 1880 | 21 | 204 | 5 | 1, 250, 000 00 | 50, 000 00 |
| Winnebagoes | Nov. 1, 1837<br>July 15, 1870 | 7<br>16 | 546<br>355 | 4<br>...... | 804, 909 17<br>78, 340 41 | 40, 245 45<br>3, 917 02 |
| Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment | | | | | 13, 896, 290 38 | ............ |
| Amount of annual interest | | | | | | 682, 314 41 |

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

| Tribes. | Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties. | Statutes at Large. | | | Amount in the United States Treasury. | Annual interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vol. | Page. | Sec. | | |
| Amounts brought down from statement D | | | | | $13,896,290 38 | $682,314 41 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c | July 12, 1862 | 12 | 539 | | 14,861 28 | 743 06 |
| Delawares | July 12, 1862 | 12 | 539 | | 406,571 28 | 20,328 56 |
| Iowas | July 12, 1862 | 12 | 539 | | 66,735 00 | 3,336 75 |
| Total amount in lieu of investment | | | | | 14,384,457 94 | |
| Total annual interest on same | | | | | | 706,722 78 |

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The proceeds of sale of $2,186,050 U. S. fives, continued at 3½ per cent., funded loan (1881) | | $2,186,050 00 |
| The redemption of $391,000 Tenn. (N. & C. R. R. Co.'s) sixes, and $500 U. S. sixes (1861) belonging to the Chickasaw national fund | | 391,500 00 |
| The sum of $48,389.46, paid by the Ponca Indians to the Cherokee Nation for land | | 48,389 46 |
| The sum of $70,000 set aside for the Ponca Indians, to draw interest at 5 per cent., per act approved, March 3, 1881 | | 70,000 00 |
| The proceeds of sale of Osage lands | | 940,516 12 |
| The proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouria lands | | 57,399 74 |
| The proceeds of sale of Delaware lands | | 105 64 |
| The proceeds of sale of Stockbridge lands | | 81 58 |
| The proceeds of sale of Iowa lands | | 28 30 |
| The proceeds of sale of Cherokee school lands in Alabama | | 623 71 |
| The proceeds of sale of Kaskaskia, &c., lands | | 96 78 |
| The proceeds of sale of Kickapoo lands | | 1 08 |
| Total increase | | 3,694,792 41 |
| This fund has been decreased by— | | |
| The appropriation of the principal due the Miamies of Indiana | $221,257 86 | |
| And the sum of $100,000 from the land fund belonging to the Otoes and Missourias for their removal to the Indian Territory, per act approved March 3, 1881 | 100,000 00 | |
| | | 321,257 86 |
| Net increase | | 3,373,534 55 |
| Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1880 | | 11,010,923 39 |
| Total, as before stated | | 14,384,457 94 |

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest was collected. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee national fund | $241,052 47 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | $3,013 16 |
| | 156,638 56 | July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881 | 4,699 16 |
| | 241,052 47 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 3,013 16 |
| | 241,052 47 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 3,013 16 |
| | 156,638 56 | January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881 | 4,699 16 |
| | 241,052 47 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 3,376 37 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $241,052.47 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 4,958 88 |
| | | | 26,773 05 |

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest was collected. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee school fund | $283, 262 25 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | $3, 540 78 |
| | 51, 854 28 | July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881 | 1, 555 63 |
| | 283, 262 25 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 3, 540 78 |
| | 283, 262 25 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 3, 540 78 |
| | 51, 854 28 | January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881 | 1, 555 63 |
| | 283, 262 25 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 3, 967 60 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $283,262.25 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 5, 827 22 |
| | | | 23, 528 42 |
| Cherokee asylum fund | 64, 147 17 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 801 84 |
| | 64, 147 17 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 801 84 |
| | 64, 147 17 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 801 84 |
| | 64, 147 17 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 898 49 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $64,147.17 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 1, 319 62 |
| | | | 4, 623 63 |
| Cherokee orphan fund | 162, 032 02 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 2, 025 40 |
| | 22, 223 26 | July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881 | 666 70 |
| | 162, 032 02 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 2, 025 40 |
| | 162, 032 02 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 2, 025 40 |
| | 22, 223 26 | January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881 | 666 70 |
| | 162, 032 02 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 2, 269 55 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $162,032.02 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 3, 333 29 |
| | | | 13, 012 44 |
| Chickasaw national fund | 347, 147 98 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 4, 339 35 |
| | 500 00 | July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881 | 15 00 |
| | 347, 147 98 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 4, 339 35 |
| | 347, 147 98 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 4, 339 35 |
| | 500 00 | January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881 | 15 00 |
| | 347, 147 98 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 4, 862 43 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $347,147.98 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 7, 141 46 |
| | | | 25, 051 94 |
| Chippewa and Christian Indians. | 15, 997 98 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 199 98 |
| | 15, 997 98 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 199 98 |
| | 15, 997 98 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 199 98 |
| | 15, 997 98 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 224 08 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $15,997.98 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 329 11 |
| | | | 1, 153 13 |
| Choctaw general fund | 3, 689 00 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 46 11 |
| | 3, 689 00 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 46 11 |
| | 3, 689 00 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 46 11 |
| | 3, 689 00 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 51 67 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $3,689 United States fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 75 89 |
| | | | 265 89 |
| Choctaw school fund | 48, 045 50 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 600 57 |
| | 48, 045 50 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 600 57 |
| | 48, 045 50 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 600 57 |
| | 48, 045 50 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 672 96 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $48,045.50 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 988 39 |
| | | | 3, 463 06 |
| Creek orphans | 2, 693 66 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 33 67 |
| | 2, 693 66 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 33 67 |
| | 2, 693 66 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 33 67 |
| | 2, 693 66 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 37 73 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $2,693.66 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 55 41 |
| | | | 194 15 |

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest was collected. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware general fund | $267,217 72 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | $3,340 22 |
| | 49,283 90 | July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881 | 1,478 51 |
| | 267,217 72 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 3,340 22 |
| | 267,217 72 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 3,340 22 |
| | 49,283 90 | January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881 | 1,478 51 |
| | 267,217 72 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 3,742 86 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $267,217.72 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 5,497 16 |
| | | | 22,217 70 |
| Delaware school fund | 11,000 00 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 137 50 |
| | 11,000 00 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 137 50 |
| | 11,000 00 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 137 50 |
| | 11,000 00 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 154 07 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $11,000 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 226 30 |
| | | | 792 87 |
| Iowas | 42,780 07 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 534 75 |
| | 42,780 07 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 534 75 |
| | 42,780 07 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 534 75 |
| | 42,780 07 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 599 21 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $42,780.07 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 880 06 |
| | | | 3,083 52 |
| Kansas schools | 12,744 25 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 159 30 |
| | 12,744 25 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 159 30 |
| | 12,744 25 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 159 30 |
| | 12,744 25 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 178 50 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $12,744.25 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 262 18 |
| | | | 918 58 |
| Kickapoos | 128,569 91 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 1,607 12 |
| | 128,569 91 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 1,607 12 |
| | 128,569 91 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 1,607 12 |
| | 128,569 91 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 1,800 85 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $128,569.91 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 2,644 93 |
| | | | 9,267 14 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. | 2,739 01 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 34 24 |
| | 2,739 01 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 34 24 |
| | 2,739 01 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 34 24 |
| | 2,739 01 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 38 36 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $2,739.01 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 56 35 |
| | | | 197 43 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, school fund | 20,711 97 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 258 90 |
| | 20,711 97 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 258 90 |
| | 20,711 97 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 258 90 |
| | 20,711 97 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 290 11 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $20,711.97 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 426 09 |
| | | | 1,492 90 |
| Menomonees | 134,039 38 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 1,675 49 |
| | 134,039 38 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 1,675 49 |
| | 134,039 38 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 1,675 49 |
| | 134,039 38 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 1,877 46 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $134,039.38 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 2,757 43 |
| | | | 9,661 36 |

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest was collected. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osage schools | $39,911 53 | August, 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | $498 89 |
| | 39,911 53 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 498 89 |
| | 39,911 53 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 498 89 |
| | 39,911 53 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 559 02 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $39,911.53 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 821 06 |
| | | | 2,876 75 |
| Ottawas and Chippewas | 14,745 00 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 184 31 |
| | 14,745 00 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 184 31 |
| | 14,745 00 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 184 31 |
| | 14,745 00 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 206 52 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $14,745 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 303 33 |
| | | | 1,062 78 |
| Pottawatomies, education | 72,947 12 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 911 84 |
| | 72,947 12 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 911 84 |
| | 72,947 12 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 911 84 |
| | 72,947 12 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 1,021 75 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $72,947.12 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 1,500 66 |
| | | | 5,257 93 |
| Pottawatomies, mills | 17,066 44 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 213 33 |
| | 17,066 44 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 213 33 |
| | 17,066 44 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 213 33 |
| | 17,066 44 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 239 04 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $17,066.44 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 351 09 |
| | | | 1,230 12 |
| Pottawatomies, general fund | 89,618 57 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 1,120 23 |
| | 89,618 57 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 1,120 23 |
| | 89,618 57 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 1,120 23 |
| | 89,618 57 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 1,255 26 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $89,618.57 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 1,843 61 |
| | | | 6,459 56 |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri | 14,659 12 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 183 24 |
| | 14,659 12 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 183 24 |
| | 14,659 12 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 183 24 |
| | 14,659 12 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 205 34 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $14,659.12 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 301 51 |
| | | | 1,056 57 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi. | 858 21 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 10 73 |
| | 858 21 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 10 73 |
| | 858 21 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 10 73 |
| | 858 21 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 12 02 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $858.21 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 17 66 |
| | | | 61 87 |
| Senecas | 40,979 60 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 512 25 |
| | 40,979 60 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 512 25 |
| | 40,979 60 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 512 25 |
| | 40,979 60 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 573 99 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $40,979.60 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 843 01 |
| | | | 2,953 75 |

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest was collected. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Senecas, Tonawanda band | $86,950 00 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | $1,086 88 |
| | 86,950 00 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 1,086 88 |
| | 86,950 00 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 1,086 88 |
| | 86,950 00 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 1,217 98 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $86.950 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 1,788 73 |
| | | | 6,267 35 |
| Senecas and Shawnees | 7,379 30 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 92 24 |
| | 7,379 30 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 92 24 |
| | 7,379 30 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 92 24 |
| | 7,379 30 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 103 36 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $7,379.30 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 151 81 |
| | | | 531 89 |
| Shawnees | 4,835 65 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 60 44 |
| | 4,835 65 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 60 44 |
| | 1,985 65 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 24 81 |
| | 1,985 65 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 27 80 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $1,985.65 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 40 84 |
| | | | 214 33 |
| Eastern Shawnees | 11,079 12 | August 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880 | 138 49 |
| | 11,079 12 | November 1, 1880, to February 1, 1881 | 138 49 |
| | 11,079 12 | February 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881 | 138 49 |
| | 11,079 12 | May 1, 1881, to August 12, 1881 | 155 18 |
| | | Premium realized on sale of $11,079.12 United States registered fives, 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. | 227 92 |
| | | | 798 57 |

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

| Fund or tribe. | Face of bonds. | Period for which interest is regularly paid. | Amount collected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.* | | | |
| Chickasaw national fund | $8,350 17 | July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881 | *$485 34 |

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1880, *falling due since July* 1, 1880.

| Fund or tribe. | Amount collected. | Period. From— | Period. To— | On what amount of bonds. | Kind of bonds. | Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chickasaw national fund | $30,720 00 | July 1, 1880 | July 1, 1881 | $512,000 | Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. | $30,720 00 |
| Chickasaw incompetents | 100 00 | July 1, 1880 | July 1, 1881 | 2,000 | Indiana | 100 00 |
| Pottawatomies, education | 200 00 | July 1, 1880 | July 1, 1881 | 4,000 | Indiana | 200 00 |
| Total | 31,020 00 | | | 518,000 | | 31,020 00 |

*Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest and premium on United States bonds (Table E) | $174,468 68 |
| Interest on paying State stocks (Table F) | 485 34 |
| Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1880 (Table G) | 31,020 00 |
| Total interest collected during the time specified and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes | 205,974 02 |

*Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1881, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.*

| Bonds. | Per cent. | Principal. | Annual interest appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 6 | $168,000 00 | $10,080 00 |
| Florida | 7 | 132,000 00 | 9,240 00 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 192,000 00 | 11,520 00 |
| South Carolina | 6 | 125,000 00 | 7,500 00 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 104,000 00 | 6,240 00 |
| Tennessee | 5¼ | 66,666 66⅔ | 3,500 00 |
| Tennessee | 5 | 165,000 00 | 8,250 00 |
| Virginia | 6 | 594,800 00 | 35,688 00 |
| Louisiana | 6 | 37,000 00 | 2,220 00 |
| Total amount appropriated | | | 94,238 00 |

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1880, as shown by the books o this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

| Appropriations. | Acts and treaties. | On hand November 1, 1880. | Amount received during year. | Disbursed during the year. | On hand November 1, 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota. | 12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863. | $117,417 94 | $100,525 80 | $11,307 58 | $206,636 16 |
| Proceeds of Winnebago Reservations in Minnesota. | Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863. | 1,779 25 | ............ | 1,779 25 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands. | Cherokee strip.... | ............ | 32,548 34 | 32,548 34 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands. | Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835. | 623 71 | 300 72 | 623 71 | 300 72 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands. | Royalty on coal... | 28 30 | ............ | 28 30 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands. | Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112. | 55,851 27 | 107,314 32 | 70,742 78 | 92,422 81 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands. | Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections). | 96 78 | ............ | 96 78 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands. | Act of March 3, 1872. | 9,215 98 | 302 70 | 101 50 | 9,417 18 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands. | Act of July 31, 1872. | 712 26 | ............ | ............ | 712 26 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands. | 2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870. | 2,299,943 23 | 633,545 67 | ............ | 2,933,488 90 |
| Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas. | Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874. | 4,058 06 | ............ | ............ | 4,058 06 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands. | Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532. | 32,767 63 | ............ | ............ | 32,767 63 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands. | Treaty Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404. | 81 58 | ............ | 81 58 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands. | 2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863. | 20,621 61 | ............ | ............ | 20,621 61 |
| On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, restored to public lands. | Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633. | 594 37 | ............ | ............ | 594 37 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas. | Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.) | 724,137 41 | ............ | ............ | 724,137 41 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.) | 2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794. | 105 64 | ............ | 105 64 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands. | Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623. | 1 08 | ............ | 1 08 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of Missouri, proceeds of lands. | Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876. | 17,008 37 | 5,487 15 | 3,016 97 | 19,478 55 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands. | Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875. | 41 26 | 729 30 | ............ | 770 56 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proceeds of lands. | Refundment...... | 43 49 | ............ | ............ | 43 49 |
| Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, proceeds of lands. | ....do ............ | 400 00 | ............ | 400 00 | ............ |
| Fulfilling treaty with Ottoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands. | Act Aug. 15, 1876.. | 126,860 42 | 60,235 22 | 100,000 00 | 87,095 64 |
| Total.................. | .................. | 3,412,389 64 | 940,989 22 | 220,833 51 | 4,132,545 35 |

*STATEMENT OF THE SALARIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES PAID AT INDIAN AGENCIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881, SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAID AND THE NUMBER OF INDIANS AT EACH AGENCY.*

| Names of agencies. | Number of Indians at each agency. | Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid. | Incidental expenses. | | | | Total of incidental expenses. | Pay of employés. | | Total pay of employés. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Traveling expenses of agents. | Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery. | Forage and stable expenses. | Miscellaneous. | | Regular. | Temporary. | |
| Aggregate | 246,496 | | $12,494 22 | $1,644 72 | $1,492 53 | $255 71 | $15,887 18 | $319,167 91 | $14,705 66 | $333,873 57 |
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River | 1,012 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 128 92 | | | | | 17 60 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1881 | | | 372 80 | | | 4,115 40 | | |
| | | Support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1881. | | | 125 00 | | 626 72 | 1,080 00 | | 5,213 00 |
| Pima and Maricopa and Papago. | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 369 00 | | | | | | | |
| | 11,000 | Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1881 | | | 171 33 | 4 45 | 544 78 | 3,946 84 | 208 00 | 4,154 84 |
| Moquis Pueblo | 2,100 | do | | | 50 00 | | | 1,154 56 | 453 75 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 150 00 | | | | 200 00 | | | 1,608 31 |
| San Carlos | 4,578 | do | 228 05 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1881. | | 45 00 | | | | 8,910 21 | 491 67 | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1881 | | | | 4 70 | 277 75 | | | 9,401 88 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley | 479 | Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1881. | | | 52 30 | 51 73 | 104 03 | 3,815 11 | | 3,815 11 |
| Round Valley | 569 | do | | | | | | 2,484 67 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 40 50 | | | | 40 50 | | | 2,484 67 |
| Mission | 3,010 | do | 135 98 | | | | | 250 00 | | |
| | | Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1881 | | 225 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1881. | | | 26 75 | | 387 73 | 2,356 00 | | 2,606 00 |
| Tule River | 703 | do | | | | | | 1,080 00 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 91 00 | | | | 91 00 | | | 1,080 00 |
| COLORADO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Pinos | 1,500 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 415 50 | 30 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Utahs, Tabequache bands, 1881 | | | | | | 720 00 | | |

*STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.*—Continued.

| Names of agencies. | Number of Indians at each agency. | Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid. | Incidental expenses. | | | | Total of incidental expenses. | Pay of employés. | | Total pay of employés. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Traveling expenses of agents. | Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery. | Forage and stable expenses. | Miscellaneous. | | Regular. | Temporary. | |
| Los Pinos—Continued. | | Support of Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes, 1881. | | | | | $445 00 | $4,447 55 | | $5,167 55 |
| Southern Ute | 1,100 | do | | | | | | 3,906 51 | $82 12 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | $231 60 | $2 75 | | | 234 35 | | | 3,988 63 |
| DAKOTA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River | 1,901 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 209 05 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881. | | | | | 209 05 | 6,439 49 | 22 00 | 6,461 49 |
| Crow Creek | 1,061 | do | | | | | | 9,594 93 | 392 50 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 318 95 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1881 | | 14 50 | | | 333 45 | | | 9,987 43 |
| Devil's Lake* | 1,066 | do | | 29 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. | | | | | | 1,230 00 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 150 00 | | | | 179 00 | | | 2,230 00 |
| Fort Berthold | 1,346 | do | 47 01 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1881. | | | | | | 6,346 13 | 232 00 | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1881 | | 45 71 | | | 92 72 | | | 6,578 13 |
| Lower Brulé | 1,509 | Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881. | | | | | | 7,644 49 | 322 35 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 206 00 | | | | 206 00 | | | 7,966 84 |
| Pine Ridge | 7,202 | do | 125 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881. | | | | | | 9,841 81 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1881 | | 78 00 | $82 39 | | 285 39 | | | 9,841 81 |
| **Rosebud** | **7,698** | **Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881.** | | | | | | **7,545 54** | | |
| | | **Contingencies Indian Department, 1881** | | | | | 172 35 | | | **7,545 54** |
| **Sisseton** | **1,500** | **do** | 211 37 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. | | | | | | 5,030 26 | 37 50 | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1881. | | 17 00 | | | 228 37 | | | 5,067 76 |
| Standing Rock | 5,450 | Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881. | | | | | | 8,677 16 | 1,008 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 226 25 | | | | 226 25 | | | 9,685 16 |
| Yankton | 1,998 | ......do | 183 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Sioux, Yankton tribe | | | | | | 3,057 74 | | |
| | | Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1881 | | | | | | 2,692 79 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1881 | | | | | 183 75 | 900 00 | | 6,750 53 |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Hall | 1,630 | Support of Indians in Idaho, 1881 | | 46 60 | | | | 200 00 | | |
| | | Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1881 | | | | | | 4,370 45 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 210 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1881 | 38 25 | | | | 294 85 | | | 4,570 45 |
| Lemhi | 717 | ......do | | | | | | | 32 00 | |
| | | Support of mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-eaters, 1881. | | | | | | 2,454 46 | 103 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 167 90 | | | | 167 90 | | | 2,589 46 |
| Nez Percé * | 1,236 | ......do | 96 25 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Nez Percés, 1881 | | | | | | 2,924 13 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1881 | | 29 50 | | | 125 75 | | 107 50 | 3,031 63 |
| INDIAN TERRITORY. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 6,455 | Fulfilling treaty with Cheyennes and Arapahoes | | 65 00 | | | | 718 57 | 57 50 | |
| | | Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1881 | | | | | | 6,495 00 | | |
| | | Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1881. | | | | | | 1,896 43 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 131 27 | | | | 196 27 | | | 9,167 50 |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | 4,157 | ......do | 46 00 | 15 20 | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1881 | | 27 50 | | | | 4,945 16 | | |
| | | Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1881 | | | | | | 4,830 00 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. | | | | | 88 70 | 170 00 | | 9,945 16 |
| Kaw | 397 | Support of Kansas Indians, 1881 | | | | | | 1,966 92 | 102 50 | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians | | 19 50 | | | 19 50 | 953 08 | | 3,022 50 |
| Oakland | 344 | Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1881 | | | | | | 1,050 00 | 158 00 | 1,208 00 |
| Osage | 2,002 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 361 90 | | | | 361 90 | | | |
| Ponca | 499 | ......do | 374 27 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Poncas, 1881 | | | | | | 3,456 07 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Poncas | | 40 47 | | | 414 74 | | | 3,456 07 |
| Pawnee | 1,306 | Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees | | | | | | 913 22 | | |
| | | Support of Pawnees, 1881 | | | | | | 5,203 88 | 262 50 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 14 25 | 56 75 | | | 71 00 | | | 6,379 60 |
| Quapaw | 1,066 | ......do | 341 50 | | | $151 93 | | | | |
| | | Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1881. | | | | | | 4,116 80 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Senecas | | | | | 493 43 | 470 35 | | 4,587 15 |

* Payments to employés made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations.

*STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of agencies. | Number of Indians at each agency. | Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid. | Incidental expenses. | | | | Total of incidental expenses. | Pay of employés. | | Total pay of employés. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Traveling expenses of agents. | Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery. | Forage and stable expenses. | Miscellaneous. | | Regular. | Temporary. | |
| Sac and Fox | 2,234 | Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi. | | $39 00 | $21 24 | | | $3,193 10 | $200 51 | |
| | | Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1881. | | | | | | | 266 20 | |
| | | Support of Kickapoos, 1881 | | | | | | 1,669 44 | 137 09 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | $401 50 | | | | $461 74 | 515 61 | 306 89 | $6,288 84 |
| Union | 59,277 | do | 397 47 | 49 00 | | | 446 47 | 1,942 11 | 56 90 | 1,999 01 |
| IOWA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | 355 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | | 20 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi. | | | | | 20 00 | 687 50 | | 687 50 |
| KANSAS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pottawatomie | 732 | Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos | | | | | | 834 79 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies | | | | | | 800 05 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 198 80 | | | | 198 80 | | | 1,634 84 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mackinac | 9,795 | Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1881 | | 325 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1881 | | | | | | 525 00 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 501 14 | 35 20 | | | 861 34 | 360 00 | | 885 00 |
| MINNESOTA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Earth | 6,126 | Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1881 | | | | | | 500 00 | | |
| | | Support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation, 1881. | | | | | | 1,772 96 | 195 25 | |
| | | Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, 1881. | | | | | | 4,200 00 | 480 00 | |
| | | Support of Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1881. | | | | | | 232 16 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands. | | | | | | 1,310 54 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 559 50 | 37 20 | | | 596 70 | 636 34 | | 9,327 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTANA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Blackfeet** | 7,500 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 63 25 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1881 | | | | | 63 25 | 7,272 71 | | 7,272 71 |
| **Crow** | 3,500 | Support of Crows, 1881 | | | | | | 8,097 26 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana | | 15 00 | | | | | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 250 00 | | | | 265 00 | | | 8,097 26 |
| **Flathead** | 1,292 | ......do | 292 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1881. | | | | | 292 75 | 7,716 34 | | 7,716 34 |
| **Fort Belknap** | 2,000 | Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1881 | | | | | | 3,314 32 | 100 00 | |
| | | Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1881 | | | | | | 2,422 58 | 118 26 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 25 25 | | | | 25 25 | | | 5,955 16 |
| **Fort Peck** | 6,227 | Support of Indians at Fort Peck, 1881 | | | | | | 6,760 00 | 2,710 79 | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1881. | | | | | | | 89 34 | 9,560 13 |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Nemaha | 193 | Fulfilling treaty with Iowas | | | | | | 530 83 | 67 87 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 45 50 | 2 50 | | $24 50 | 72 50 | 132 22 | 230 13 | 961 05 |
| Otoe | 238 | ......do | 57 35 | | | | | | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias | | | | | 57 35 | 2,284 59 | | 2,284 59 |
| Santee | 1,248 | Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1881. | | | | | | 4,190 00 | 621 58 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 214 86 | | | | 214 86 | | | 4,811 58 |
| Winnebago and Omaha | 2,543 | ......do | 211 15 | | 100 00 | 18 40 | | | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Omahas | | | | | | 3,775 15 | 83 56 | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes | | | | | 329 55 | 6,141 29 | | 10,000 00 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 4,011 | Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1881 | | 63 00 | | | | 5,671 75 | 234 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 221 70 | | | | 284 70 | 120 61 | | 6,026 36 |
| Western Shoshone | 3,800 | Fulfilling treaty with Shoshones | | | | | | 4,025 00 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1881 | | 125 00 | | | | | 43 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 200 00 | | | | 325 00 | | | 4,068 00 |
| **NEW MEXICO.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abiquiu | 705 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 67 95 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1881. | | 23 50 | | | 91 45 | 2,216 59 | 8 00 | 2,224 59 |
| Mescalero | 900 | ......do | | 18 34 | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, 1881. | | | | | 18 34 | 4,928 40 | 374 50 | 5,302 90 |
| Navajo | 16,000 | ......do | | | | | | 2,632 25 | | |
| | | Support of Navajoes, 1881 | | | | | | 4,580 43 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 16 17 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1881. | | | 11 00 | | 27 17 | | | 7,212 68 |
| Pueblo | 9,060 | ......do | | 6 10 | 35 65 | | | 2,081 93 | 32 00 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 307 05 | | | | 348 80 | | | 2,113 93 |
| **NEW YORK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **New York** | 9 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 79 69 | 6 40 | | | 86 09 | 499 17 | | 499 17 |

*STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of agencies. | Number of Indians at each agency. | Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid. | Incidental expenses. | | | | Total of incidental expenses. | Pay of employés. | | Total pay of employés. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Traveling expenses of agents. | Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery. | Forage and stable expenses. | Miscellaneous. | | Regular. | Temporary. | |
| OREGON. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Ronde | 786 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | $16 50 | | | | $16 50 | $1,800 00 | | $1,800 00 |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1881 | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath | 1,023 | ......do | | | | | | 597 50 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Snakes, Wal-pah-pee tribe | | | | | | 500 00 | | |
| | | Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1881 | | | | | | 6,402 50 | $180 00 | 7,680 00 |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 40 58 | $4 00 | | | 44 58 | | | |
| Siletz | 998 | ......do | 407 40 | | | | 407 40 | 5,462 14 | 240 40 | 5,702 54 |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1881 | | | | | | | | |
| Umatilla | 751 | ......do | | 11 50 | | | | | | |
| | | Support Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1881. | | | | | | 6,166 86 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 9 50 | | | | 21 00 | | | 6,166 86 |
| Warm Springs | 561 | ......do | 107 37 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, 1881. | | | $342 00 | | | 2,387 50 | 305 00 | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1881 | 44 83 | | | | 494 20 | | | 2,692 50 |
| UTAH. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uintah Valley | 474 | Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah | | | | | | 3,000 00 | 140 00 | 3,140 00 |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 166 75 | | | | 166 75 | | | |
| WASHINGTON. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville | 3,558 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 161 25 | | | | 161 25 | 4,000 00 | 185 97 | 4,185 97 |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1881. | | | | | | | | |
| Neah Bay | 1,001 | Support of Makahs, 1881 | | | | | | 2,940 00 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 123 00 | | | | 123 00 | 600 00 | | 3,540 00 |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1881. | | | | | | | | |
| Nisqually | 1,088 | ......do | | 37 50 | 102 07 | | | 3,110 16 | 460 55 | 3,570 71 |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 66 50 | | | | 206 07 | | | |
| Quinaielt | 529 | ......do | 108 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1881 | | | | | 108 75 | 3,110 00 | | 3,110 00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S'Kokomish | 724 | Support of S'Klallams, 1881 | | | | | | 3,048 09 | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 87 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1881. | | 14 30 | | | 101 30 | 540 00 | | 3,588 09 |
| Tulalip | 2,817 | ......do | | | | | | 74 48 | | |
| | | Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1881 | | | | | | 5,869 99 | 522 25 | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 282 45 | | | | 282 45 | | | 6,466 72 |
| Yakama | 3,420 | ......do | 342 35 | | | | | | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1881. | | 14 20 | | | | | | |
| | | Support of Yakamas, 1881 | | | | | 356 55 | 6,748 18 | 463 73 | 7,211 91 |
| WISCONSIN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Bay* | 3,078 | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 195 35 | 10 50 | | | 205 85 | | | |
| La Pointe | 4,159 | ......do | 532 14 | | | | | | 179 00 | |
| | | Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1881 | | | | | | 2,888 74 | | |
| | | Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Boise Forte band | | | | | 532 14 | | 600 00 | 3,667 74 |
| WYOMING. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone | 2,063 | Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1881. | | | | | | 3,465 66 | | |
| | | Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1881 | | | | | | 3,463 78 | | |
| | | Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1881. | 119 55 | | | | | | | |
| | | Contingencies Indian Department, 1881 | 150 00 | | | | 269 55 | | | 6,929 44 |

*Payments to employés made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations.

## EXECUTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS FROM JULY 23, 1880, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

### ARIZONA.

*Suppai Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 23, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall, north of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated June 8, 1880, withdrawing from sale and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

R. B. HAYES.

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### CALIFORNIA.

*Mission Indians' Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 9, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

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### NEW MEXICO.

*Jicarilla Apache Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 21, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, lying within the following described boundaries, viz, beginning at the southwest corner of the Mexican grant known as the "Tierra Amarilla grant," as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876; and extending thence north with the western boundary of said survey of the Tierra Amarilla grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence west along said boundary line sixteen miles; thence south to a point due west from the aforesaid southwest corner of the Tierra Amarilla grant; and thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

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### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

*Colville Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 18, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of land, situated in Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians, namely:

Commencing at a point where Chemekane Creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the east bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane River; thence across said Spokane River westwardly along the southern bank thereof to a point where it enters the Columbia River; thence across the Columbia River northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.*

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Colorado River (a) | Colorado River | Reformed | Hwalapai (b), Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (b), Mohavi, and Yuma. | 470 | *300, 800 | Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. |
| Gila River | Pima, Maricopa, and Papago. | do | Marikopa and Pima | 243 | *155, 440 | Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, and June 14, 1879. |
| Moqui Pueblo | Navajo | | Moqui (Shinumo) | | | Executive order, October 29, 1878; included in addition to Navajo reserve. |
| Papago | Pima, Maricopa, and Papago. | Reformed | Papaho | 109½ | *70, 080 | Executive order, July 1, 1874. |
| White Mountain | San Carlos | do | Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache. | 3, 950 | 2, 528, 000 | Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877. |
| Suppai | | | Suppai | 60 | 38, 400 | Executive orders, June 8, and November 23, 1880. |
| Total | | | | 4, 832½ | 3, 092, 720 | |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley | Hoopa Valley | Methodist | Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan. | 140 | †89, 572 | Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876. |
| Mission | Mission | | Klamath River (b), Mission, and Temekula. | 234 | 150, 000 | Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, and March 9, 1881. |
| Round Valley | Round Valley | Methodist | Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki. | 159½ | 102, 118 | Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876. |
| Tule River | Tule River | do | Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. | 76 | †48, 551 | Executive orders, January 9, 1873, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878. |
| Klamath River | | | Klamath River | 40 | 25, 600 | Executive order, November 16, 1855. |
| Total | | | | 549½ | 415, 841 | |

(a) Partly in California. (b) Not on reservation. * Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| Ute | Los Pinos | Unitarian | Denver, Grand River, Uinta, and Yampa Ute, Kapoti, Muachi, Tabikwachi, and Wiminuchi Ute. | 19,480 | *†12,467,200 | Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, and February 7, 1879. |
| Do | Southern Ute | Ev. Lutheran | | | | |
| Total | | | | 19,480 | 12,467,200 | |
| DAKOTA TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Crow Creek | Crow Creek | Episcopal | Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux. | 318 | ‡203,397 | Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635. |
| Devil's Lake | Devil's Lake | Catholic | Cuthead, Sissiton, and Wahpeton Sioux. | 360 | *230,400 | Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. |
| Flandreau | Santee and Flandreau. | | Santee Sioux | | | Land selected by eighty-five Indian families as homesteads, under 6th article of treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637. |
| Fort Berthold | Fort Berthold | Congregational | Arikare, Gros Ventre, and Mandan | 4,550 | 2,912,000 | Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive orders April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880. |
| Lake Traverse | Sissiton | do | Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux | 1,435 | ‡918,780 | Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. |
| Old Winnebago | Crow Creek | Episcopal | Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux | 652 | 416,915 | Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635. |
| Ponca§ | | | | 150 | *96,000 | Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675. |
| Sioux | Cheyenne River. | Episcopal | Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux. | 49,076 | *31,408,551 | Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254; Executive order, August 9, 1879. |
| Do | Lower Brulé | do | Lower Brulé Sioux | | | |
| Do | Red Cloud (Pine Ridge). | do | Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux. | | | |
| Do | Spotted Tail (Rose Bud). | do | Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, and Upper Brulé Sioux. | | | |
| Do | Standing Rock | Catholic | Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux. | | | |
| **Yankton** | Yankton | Episcopal | Yankton Sioux | 672¼ | ‡430,405 | Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635. |
| **Total** | | | | 57,213¼ | 36,616,448 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDAHO TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Cœur d'Alène | | | Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane. | 1,150 | *736,000 | Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873. |
| Fort Hall | Fort Hall | Methodist | Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni. | 1,878 | *†1,202,330 | Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869. |
| Lapwai | Nez Percé | Presbyterian | Nez Percé | 1,167 | *†746,651 | Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. |
| Lemhi | Lemhi | Methodist | Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni. | 100 | 64,000 | Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875. |
| Total | | | | 4,295 | 2,748,981 | |
| INDIAN TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | Cheyenne and Arapaho. | Friends (Orthodox) | Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne. | 6,715 | ‡4,297,771 | Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) |
| Cherokee | Union | Baptist | Cherokee | 7,861 | †5,031,351 | Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. |
| Chickasaw | do | do | Chickasaw | 7,267 | ‡4,650,935 | Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. |
| Choctaw | do | do | Choctaw (Chahta) | 10,450 | †6,688,000 | Do. |
| Creek | do | do | Creek | 5,024 | †3,215,495 | Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785. |
| Kansas | Osage | Friends (Orthodox) | Kansas or Kaw | 156½ | 100,137 | Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. |
| Kiowa and Comanche | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | do | Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa. | 4,639 | ‡2,968,893 | Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589. |
| Modoc | Quapaw | do | Modok | 6 | ‡4,040 | Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. |
| Oakland ** | Ponca | | | 142 | ‡90,735 | |
| Osage | Osage | Friends (Orthodox) | Great and Little Osage | 2,297 | 1,470,059 | Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. |
| Ottawa | Quapaw | do | Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf. | 23¼ | †14,860 | Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. |
| Pawnee | Pawnee | Friends | Pawnee (Pâni) | 442 | ‡283,026 | Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee, and 53,012 acres are Creek lands.) |
| Peoria | Quapaw | Friends (Orthodox) | Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea. | 78½ | ‡50,301 | Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. |
| Ponca ‖ | Ponca | | | 175 | †101,894 | |
| Pottawatomie | Sac and Fox | Friends (Orthodox) | Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi. | 900 | †575,877 | Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. |
| Quapaw | Quapaw | do | Kwapa | 88½ | ‡56,685 | Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. |

* Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § Indians removed to Indian Territory.

‖ By purchase from Cherokees under article 16, treaty of July 19, 1866, Stat. 14, page 804, and act of Congress of May 27, 1878, United States Statutes, vol. 20, pages 74 and 76.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | do | Mexican Kickapoo, Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. (a) | 750 | ‡479, 667 | Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495. |
| Seminole | Union | Baptist | Seminole | 312½ | †200, 000 | Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. |
| Seneca | Quapaw | Friends(Orthodox) | Seneca | 81 | *51, 958 | Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p, 513. |
| Shawnee | do | do | Eastern Shawnee (Shawano) | 21 | ‡13, 048 | Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. |
| Wichita | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | do | Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita. | 1, 162 | ‡743, 610 | Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) |
| Wyandotte | Quapaw | do | Wyandotte | 33½ | ‡21, 406 | Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. |
| | | | | 3, 562 | ‡2, 279, 618 | Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian. |
| | | | | 165 | ‡105, 456 | Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation. |
| | | | | 5, 883¼ | ‡3, 765, 488 | Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation. |
| | | | | 1, 067 | ‡683, 139 | Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation. |
| | | | | 2, 571½ | ‡1, 645, 890 | Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian. |
| | | | | 2, 362 | ‡1, 511, 576 | Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River. |
| Total | | | | 64, 236 | 41, 100, 915 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IOWA.** | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | | Pottawatomi Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago. | 1 | ‡692 | By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876. |
| Total | | | | 1 | 692 | |
| **KANSAS.** | | | | | | |
| Black Bob | None | Friends (Orthodox) | Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi. | 52 | ‡33.393 | Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053. |
| Chippewa and Munsee | | | Chippewa and Munsi | 6¼ | ‡4, 395 | Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. |
| Kickapoo | Pottawatomie | Friends (Orthodox) | Kickapoo | 32 | ‡20, 273 | Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. |
| Miami | | | Miami (a) | 3½ | ‡2, 328 | Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093, act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631. |
| Pottawatomie | Pottawatomie | Friends (Orthodox) | Prairie band of Pottawatomi | 121 | ‡77, 358 | Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. |
| Total | | | | 215 | 137, 747 | |
| **MICHIGAN.** | | | | | | |
| Isabella | Mackinac | Methodist | Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River. | 17½ | †11, 097 | Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. |
| L'Anse | ...do | ...do | L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 82½ | ‡52, 684 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. |
| Ontonagon | ...do | ...do | Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 4 | ‡2, 551 | Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855. |
| Total | | | | 104 | 66, 332 | |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | | | | | |
| Bois Forte | La Pointe § | Congregational | Boisé Fort band of Chippewas | 168 | 107, 509 | Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765. |
| Fon du lac | ...do | ...do | Fon du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 156 | ‡100, 121 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. |
| Grand Portage (Pigeon River). | ...do | ...do | Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 81 | †51, 840 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. |
| Leech Lake | White Earth (consolidated). | Free-Will Baptist. | Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa. | 148 | ‡94, 440 | Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874. |
| Mille Lac | ...do | Episcopal | Mille Lac and Snake River (a) bands of Chippewa. | 95 | ‡61, 014 | Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695. |
| Red Lake | ...do | Congregational | Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas. | 5, 000 | †3,[illegible]00, 000 | Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667. |

* Partly surveyed. †Outboundaries surveyed. ‡Surveyed. (a) Not on reservation.
§ In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MINNESOTA—Continued. | | | | | | |
| White Earth | White-Earth (consolidated). | Episcopal | Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, and Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewas. | 1,705 | §1,091,523 | Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 18, 1879. |
| Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point). | ....do | Free-Will Baptist. | Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas. | 500 | §320,000 | Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 20, 1874. |
| Total | | | | 7,853 | 5,026,447 | |
| MONTANA TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet | Blackfeet | Methodist | Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan | 33,830 | 21,651,200 | Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880. |
| Do | Fort Peck | ....do | Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux. | | | |
| Do | Fort Belknap | | Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow. | | | |
| Crow | Crow | Methodist | Mountain and River Crow | 9,800 | 6,272,000 | Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649. |
| Jocko | Flathead | Catholic | Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille. | 2,240 | 1,433,600 | Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. |
| Total | | | | 45,870 | 29,356,800 | |
| NEBRASKA | | | | | | |
| Iowa¶ | Great Nemaha | Friends | Iowa | 25 | (b)‡16,000 | Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. |
| Niobrara | Santee and Flandreau. | ....do | Santee Sioux | 180 | *115,076 | Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, sec. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, 1866; July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873. |
| Omaha | Winnebago and Omaha. | ....do | Omaha | 224 | *143,225 | Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874. |
| Otoe¶ | Otoe | ....do | Otoe and Missouria | 69 | (d)*44,093 | Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. |

| Sac and Fox¶ | Great Nemaha | do | Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri | 13 | (d)*8,014 | Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnebago | Winnebago and Omaha. | do | Winnebago | 171 | *109,844 | Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. |
| Total |  |  |  | 682 | 436,252 |  |
| **NEVADA.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duck Valley (a) | Western Shoshone |  | Western Shoshone | 380 | 243,200 | Executive order, April 16, 1877. |
| Moapa River | Nevada | Baptist | Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits. | 2 | *1,000 | Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. |
| Pyramid Lake | do | do | Pah-Ute (Paviotso) | 503 | *322,000 | Executive order, March 23, 1874. |
| Walker River | do | do | do | 498 | *318,815 | Executive order, March 19, 1874. |
| Total |  |  |  | 1,383 | 885,015 |  |
| **NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jicarilla Apache | Jicarilla | Presbyterian | Jicarilla Apache (b) | 480 | 307,200 | Executive order, September 21, 1880. |
| Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton). | Mescalero | do | Mescalero and Mimbre Apache | 891 | *570,240 | Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875. |
| Navajo (c) | Navajo | do | Navajo | 8,544 | †5,468,160 | Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880. |
| Pueblos: Jemez | Pueblo | do | Pueblo | 1,044 | *17,510 | Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71; and Executive order March 16, 1877. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242.) |
| Acoma |  |  |  |  | *95,792 |  |
| San Juan |  |  |  |  | *17,545 |  |
| Picuris |  |  |  |  | *17,461 |  |
| San Felipe |  |  |  |  | *34,767 |  |
| Pecos |  |  |  |  | *18,763 |  |
| Cochiti |  |  |  |  | *24,256 |  |
| Santo Domingo. |  |  |  |  | *74,743 |  |
| Taos |  |  |  |  | *17,361 |  |
| Santa Clara |  |  |  |  | *17,369 |  |
| Tesuque |  |  |  |  | *17,471 |  |
| San Ildefonso |  |  |  |  | *17,293 |  |
| Pojoaque |  |  |  |  | *13,520 |  |
| Zia |  |  |  |  | *17,515 |  |
| Sandia |  |  |  |  | *24,187 |  |
| Isleta |  |  |  |  | *110,080 |  |
| Nambe |  |  |  |  | *13,586 |  |
| Laguna |  |  |  |  | *101,511 |  |
| Santa Ana |  |  |  |  | *17,361 |  |

* Surveyed. † In Minnesota and Wisconsin. ‡ Out boundaries surveyed. § Partly surveyed. ¶ In Kansas and Nebraska.
(a) Not on reservation. (b) Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. (c) Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas. (d) Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Zuni | Pueblo | | Pueblo | 336 | 215, 040 | Executive order March 6, 1879. |
| Total | | | | 11, 295 | 7, 228, 731 | |
| NEW YORK. | | | | | | |
| Allegany | New York | | Onondaga and Seneca | 47½ | *30, 469 | Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. |
| Cattaraugus | do | | Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca | 34 | *21, 680 | Treaties of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. |
| Oil Spring | do | | Seneca | 1 | 640 | By arrangement with the State of New York. |
| Oneida | do | | Oneida | ½ | 288 | Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7 p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. |
| Onondaga | do | | Oneida and Onondaga | 9½ | 6, 100 | Do. |
| Saint Regis | do | | Saint Regis | 23 | 14, 640 | Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. |
| Tonawanda | do | | Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas. | 11¾ | ‡7, 549 | Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. |
| Tuscarora | do | | Onondaga and Tuscarora | 7¾ | 5, 000 | Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York. |
| Total | | | | 135 | 86, 366 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | | | |
| Qualla boundary and other lands. | | | Eastern band of North Carolina Cherkees. | 102 | 65, 211 | Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deed to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876. |
| Total | | | | 102 | 65, 211 | |
| OREGON. | | | | | | |
| Grand Ronde | Grand Ronde | Catholic | Kalapuya, Klakama, Molele, Rogue River, Tumwater, and Umqua. | 96 | †61, 440 | Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Klamath | Klamath | Methodist | Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni). | 1,650 | †1,056,000 | Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. |
| Malheur | Malheur | Christian Union | Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) | 2,779 | *†1,778,560 | Executive orders March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876. |
| Siletz | Siletz | Methodist | Alsiya, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Umqua, and thirteen others. | 352 | †225,000 | Unratified treaty August 11, 1855; Executive orders November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. |
| Umatilla | Umatilla | Catholic | Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla | 420 | †268,800 | Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945. |
| Warm Springs | Warm Springs | United Presbyterian. | Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasko | 725 | 464,000 | Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. |
| Total | | | | 6,022 | 3,853,800 | |
| UTAH TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Uinta Valley | Uinta | Presbyterian | Gosi Ute, Pavant, and Uinta Ute | 3,186 | *†2,039,040 | Executive order October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63. |
| Total | | | | 3,186 | 2,039,040 | |
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Chehalis | Nisqually | | Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk | 6½ | ‡4,225 | Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864. |
| Colville | Colville | Catholic | Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Orielle, San Poel, and Spokane. | 4,615 | 2,953,600 | Executive orders April 9, 1872, July 2, 1872, and January 18, 1881. |
| Makah | Neah Bay | Methodist | Makah | 36 | 23,040 | Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873. |
| Nisqually | Nisqually | | Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others. | 7 | ‡4,717 | Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857. |
| Puyallup | do | | do | 28 | ‡18,062 | Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873. |
| Shoalwater | do | | Shoalwater and Tsihalis | ½ | ‡335 | Executive order, September 22, 1866. |
| Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min). | do | | Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others. | 2 | ‡1,494 | Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132. |
| Lummi (Chah choo-sen) | Tulalip | Catholic | Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish. | 20 | ‡12,312 | Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873. |
| Muckleshoot | do | do | Muckleshoot | 5 | ‡3,367 | Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874. |

(a) Partly in Idaho.
* Outboundaries surveyed

(b) Removed thither from Abiquiu in November, 1881.
† Partly surveyed.

(c) Partly in Arizona.
‡ Surveyed.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.*—Continued.

| Name of reservation. | Agency. | Denomination. | Name of tribe occupying reservation. | Square miles. | Area in acres. | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Port Madison | Tulalip | Catholic | Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish. | 11 | ‡7, 284 | Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864. |
| Snohomish or Tulalip | do | do | do | 35 | ‡22, 490 | Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873. |
| Swinomish (Perry's Island). | do | do | do | 12 | ‡7, 195 | Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873. |
| Quinaielt | Quinaielt | Methodist | Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl | 350 | 224, 000 | Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873. |
| Skokomish | S'Kokomish | Congregational | Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana | 8 | ‡4, 987 | Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874. |
| Yakama | Yakama | Methodist | Yakama | 1, 250 | *800, 000 | Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. |
| Columbia | Columbia | | Chief Moses and his people | 4, 675 | 2, 992, 240 | Executive orders, April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880. |
| Total | | | | 11, 061 | 7, 079, 348 | |
| WISCONSIN. | | | | | | |
| Lac Court Oreilles | La Pointe§ | Congregational | Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 108 | ‡69, 136 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. |
| Lac de Flambeau | do | do | Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 109 | ‡69, 824 | Do. |
| La Pointe (Bad River) | do | do | La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 194½ | ‡124, 333 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. |
| Red Cliff | do | do | La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior. | 22 | ‡13, 993 | Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856 (lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863). |
| Menomonee | Green Bay | do | Menomonee | 362 | *231, 680 | Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679. |
| Oneida | do | do | Oneida | 102¼ | ‡65, 540 | Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. |
| Stockbridge | do | do | Stockbridge | 18 | ‡11, 520 | Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. |
| Total | | | | 916 | 586, 026 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WYOMING TERRITORY. | | | | | | |
| Wind River | Shoshone | Episcopal | Eastern band of Shoshoni | 3, 660 | 2, 342, 400 | Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291. |
| Total | | | | 3, 660 | 2, 342, 400 | |
| Grand total | | | | 243, 091½ | 155, 632, 312 | |

* Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. | | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wholly. | In part. | | | | | |
| **ARIZONA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Colorado River Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Mohave | 802 | ....... | 8 | 196 | 200 | ...... | ..... | ...... |
| Chimehuevis | 210 | 206 | ...... | 47 | 61 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Moquis Pueblo Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Moquis Pueblo | 2,100 | ....... | 75 | 450 | *a*450 | ...... | 223 | 5 |
| *Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pima | 4,500 | 4,500 | 6,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Maricopa | 500 | | | | | | | |
| Papago | 6,000 | | | | | | | |
| *San Carlos Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| White Mountain Apache | 596 | 10 | 2,002 | *c*300 | 100 | 4 | ...... | ...... |
| San Carlos Apache | 795 | | | | | | | |
| Warm Spring Apache | 275 | | | | | | | |
| Coyotero Apache | 819 | | | | | | | |
| Tonto Apache | 586 | | | | | | | |
| Mixed Apache | 119 | | | | | | | |
| Southern Apache | 171 | | | | | | | |
| Chiricahua Apache | 246 | | | | | | | |
| Apache Yuma | 309 | | | | | | | |
| Apache Mohave | 662 | | | | | | | |
| *Indians in Arizona not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Hualapai | *d*620 | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Yuma | *d*930 | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mohave | *d*700 | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Suppai | *d*75 | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Hoopa Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa | 479 | 472 | 7 | 25 | 249 | 3 | 52 | 2 |
| *Mission Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Serranos | 381 | 3,010 | ...... | 275 | 901 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Diegenes | 731 | | | | | | | |
| Coahuila | 778 | | | | | | | |
| San Luis Rey | 1,120 | | | | | | | |
| *Round Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Concow | 143 | 569 | ...... | 104 | 150 | 10 | 85 | 18 |
| Little Lake | 158 | | | | | | | |
| Redwood | 37 | | | | | | | |
| Ukie | 183 | | | | | | | |
| Wylackie | | | | | | | | |
| Potter Valley | 28 | | | | | | | |
| Pit River | 20 | | | | | | | |
| *Tule River Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Tule and Tejon | 163 | 160 | ...... | 38 | 61 | 2 | 40 | ...... |
| Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River | *c* 540 | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*a* From report of 1878. *b* Clothing and presents for children. *c* From report of 1879. *d* From report of 1880.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.*

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 229 / 56 | 40 | ..... | 1 | .... | 33 | ..... | 25 | 5 | $1,208 | ..... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | ..... | 8 | 4 |
| 450 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 7 |
| 2,200 | 16 | 60 | 1 | .... | 16 | 59 | 48 | 8½ | 2,260 | ..... | 45 | 20 | .... | 1 | (b) | ..... | .... |
| 800 | 80 | 20 | 1 | .... | 85 | ..... | 38 | 9 | 1,829 | ..... | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | ..... | 9 | 26 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 120 | ..... | 60 | .... | 1 | ..... | 50 | 42 | 12 | 913 | ..... | 11 | 9 | 1 | .... | ..... | 19 | 12 |
| 759 | ..... | 75 | .... | 2 | ..... | 64 | 59 | 9 | 1,353 | ..... | 36 | 23 | .... | .... | ..... | 46 | 12 |
| 55 | ..... | 55 | .... | 1 | ..... | 48 | 43 | 9⅓ | 3,081 | ..... | 76 | 7 | .... | 1 | e$697 | 16 | 16 |
| 26 | 26 | ..... | 1 | .... | 23 | 3 | 20 | 10⅓ | 1,110 | f$9 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 7 | 6 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |

e Of this $297 was contributed by agency employés and Indians.

f By agent for papers.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA—Continued** | | | | | | | | |
| *Indians in California not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| **Indians in—** | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra County | 12 | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado County | 193 | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino County | 1,240 | | | | | | | |
| Shasta County | 1,037 | | | | | | | |
| Yolo County | 47 | | | | | | | |
| Tehama County | 157 | | | | | | | |
| Solano County | 21 | | | | | | | |
| Lassen County | 330 | | | | | | | |
| Colusa County | 353 | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt County | 224 | | | | | | | |
| Marin County | 162 | | | | | | | |
| Sonoma County | 339 | | | | | | | |
| Butte County | 522 | | | | | | | |
| Plumas County | 508 | | | | | | | |
| Placer County | 91 | | | | | | | |
| Napa County | 64 | | | | | | | |
| Sutter County | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Amador County | 272 | | | | | | | |
| Nevada County | 98 | | | | | | | |
| Lake County | 774 | | | | | | | |
| **Klamaths—** | | | | | | | | |
| Regua ranche | 64 | | | | | | | |
| Wirks wah ranche | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Hoppa ranche | 22 | | | | | | | |
| Wakel ranche | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Too rup ranche | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Sah sil ranche | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Ai yolch ranche | 32 | | | | | | | |
| Surper ranche | 39 | | | | | | | |
| COLORADO. | | | | | | | | |
| *Los Pinos Agency. a* | | | | | | | | |
| Ute | 1,500 | 350 | 500 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| *Southern Ute Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Ute | 1,100 | | 200 | | | | | |
| DAKOTA. | | | | | | | | |
| *Cheyenne River Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet Sioux | 259 | 680 | 500 | 295 | 550 | 5 | 300 | 20 |
| Sans Arc Sioux | 346 | | | | | | | |
| Minneconjou Sioux | 537 | | | | | | | |
| Two Kettle Sioux | 759 | | | | | | | |
| *Crow Creek Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Yanktonnais Sioux | 1,061 | 560 | 106 | 95 | 270 | 6 | 200 | 48 |
| *Devil's Lake Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sisseton Sioux | 422 | 1,016 | 50 | 253 | 281 | 7 | 182 | c11 |
| Wahpeton Sioux | 403 | | | | | | | |
| Cut Head Sioux | 241 | | | | | | | |

*a* Removed to Utah in September. To be known hereafter as Ouray Agency. *c* Besides 19 rebuilt.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
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| 290 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | 91 | 63 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 12 |
| 335 | 50 | 180 | 2 | 3 | 60 | 110 | 89 | 10 | $1,220 | $4,620 | 400 | 80 | 6 | 2 | $8,250 | 87 | 44 |
| 172 | 48 | 80 | 1 | | 34 | 2 | 22 | 10 | 2,350 | | 162 | 50 | 3 | 1 | (*b*) | 45 | 38 |
| 189 | 100 | | 1 | | 96 | | 75 | 11 | 8,000 | 750 | 127 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 904 | 54 | 77 |

*b* Not reported.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAKOTA—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| *Fort Berthold Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Arickaree | 678 | 170 | 250 | 305 | 604 | ...... | 160 | 20 |
| Gros Ventre | 445 | | | | | | | |
| Mandan | 223 | | | | | | | |
| *Lower Brulé Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Brulé Sioux | 1,509 | 110 | 500 | 98 | 320 | 3 | 170 | 1 |
| *Pine Ridge Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Ogallala Sioux | 7,202 | 550 | 2,800 | 625 | 910 | 10 | 350 | 150 |
| *Rosebud Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Brulé Sioux | 3,566 | 516 | ...... | 450 | 650 | ...... | 500 | 300 |
| Loafer Sioux | 1,564 | | | | | | | |
| Wahzahzah Sioux | 1,164 | | | | | | | |
| Two Kettle Sioux | 384 | | | | | | | |
| Northern Sioux | 500 | | | | | | | |
| Mixed Sioux | 520 | | | | | | | |
| *Sisseton Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux | 1,377 | 1,377 | ...... | 300 | 240 | 16 | 256 | 18 |
| *Standing Rock Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Yanktonnais Sioux | 895 | 238 | 235 | 553 | 612 | 16 | 243 | 113 |
| Upper Yanktonnais Sioux | 493 | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet Sioux | 728 | | | | | | | |
| Uncapapa Sioux | 521 | | | | | | | |
| "*Hostile*" *Indians added July* 28, 1881. | | | | | | | | |
| Minneconjou Sioux | 753 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Brulé Sioux | 170 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sans Arc Sioux | 524 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Uncapapa Sioux | 703 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Ogallala Sioux | 556 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Blackfeet Sioux | 107 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Yankton Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton Sioux | 1,998 | 988 | 150 | 550 | 592 | 7 | 233 | 13 |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | | | |
| *Fort Hall Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone | 1,128 | 406 | ...... | 120 | 408 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Bannack | 502 | 98 | ...... | 20 | 90 | | | |
| *Lemhi Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater | 717 | 43 | 17 | 21 | 65 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Nez Percé Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Nez Percé | 1,236 | 950 | 286 | 271 | 271 | 2 | 186 | 12 |

*a* Partially reported. *b* Also one church building by Mrs. William B. Astor, of New York. *c* Not reported.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 150 | ...... | 90 | .... | 2 | ...... | 114 | 31 | 10 | $1,593 | $384 | 50 | 30 | 1 | 1 | a$384 | 26 | 82 |
| 350 | ...... | 150 | .... | 3 | ...... | 125 | 30 | 7 | ........ | 410 | 200 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 538 | 34 | 15 |
| d, 200 | ...... | 90 | .... | 3 | ...... | 54 | 27 | 6 | 1,612 | 80 | 60 | 10 | 1 | 2 | b80 | 85 | 20 |
| 1,200 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | 200 | ...... | 1 | 1 | (c) | .... | .... |
| 242 | 75 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 64 | 17 | 48 | 12 | 3,442 | 1,550 | 423 | 20 | 5 | 2 | e4,103 | 38 | 34 |
| 460 | 95 | ...... | 3 | .... | 92 | ...... | 90 | 12 | 6,310 | 1,650 | 95 | 35 | 1 | 13 | 1,650 | 108 | 111 |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| 423 | 40 | 170 | 1 | 5 | 45 | 197 | 120 | 10 | 1,212 | 5,440 | 390 | 48 | 6 | 6 | 6,817 | 87 | 62 |
| { 332 / 153 } | 35 | ...... | 1 | .... | 44 | ...... | 24 | 9½ | 1,671 | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| 175 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ | ...... | 1 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | 20 | 15 |
| 375 | d17 | 34 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 41 | 70 | 9 | 7,485 | 1,015 | 115 | 9 | 2 | 1· | 2,800 | 35 | 20 |

*d* With new school building, almost completed, 150 boarding pupils can be accommodated.
*e* Of this $365 is from native churches.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IDAHO—Continued.** | | | | | | | | |
| ***Indians in Idaho not under an agent.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais | 600 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| INDIAN TERRITORY. | | | | | | | | |
| ***Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 4,197 | 70 | 4,000 | 608 | 520 | 4 | 2 | ...... |
| Arapaho | 2,258 | | | | | | | |
| ***Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Kiowa | 1,145 | 430 | 300 | 790 | 559 | 6 | 148 | 9 |
| Comanche | 1,396 | | | | | | | |
| Apache | 337 | | | | | | | |
| Wichita | 206 | | | | | | | |
| Waco | 49 | | | | | | | |
| Towaconie | 151 | | | | | | | |
| Keechie | 77 | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 79 | | | | | | | |
| Penetheka Comanche | 165 | | | | | | | |
| Caddo | 552 | | | | | | | |
| ***Osage Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Osage | 1,896 | 297 | 55 | 423 | 620 | 4 | 236 | 64 |
| Kaw | 303 | 63 | 25 | 54 | 100 | 1 | 19 | 5 |
| Quapaw | 200 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ***Pawnee Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Pawnee | 1,241 | 37 | 250 | *c*400 | *e*35 | 8 | *d*42 | ...... |
| ***Ponca Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Ponca | 515 | 11 | 42 | 82 | 99 | 8 | 79 | ...... |
| Nez Percé | 328 | 62 | ...... | 107 | 51 | 4 | 18 | 14 |
| ***Quapaw Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Seneca | 243 | 243 | ...... | 48 | 86 | 4 | 153 | 12 |
| Wyandotte | 277 | 277 | ...... | 63 | 46 | 1 | 164 | 6 |
| Eastern Shawnee | 79 | 79 | ...... | 10 | 8 | 3 | 33 | 2 |
| Miami (Western) | 59 | 59 | ...... | 11 | 11 | ...... | 46 | 2 |
| Peoria, Pea, and Piankeshaw | 150 | 150 | ...... | 19 | 45 | ...... | 66 | 4 |
| Modoc | 98 | 98 | ...... | 27 | 34 | 3 | 50 | 12 |
| Quapaw | 51 | 51 | ...... | 11 | 10 | ...... | 26 | ...... |
| Ottawa | 109 | 109 | ...... | 20 | 26 | ...... | 57 | 4 |
| ***Sac and Fox Agency.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi | 440 | 26 | 8 | 110 | 80 | ...... | 30 | 2 |
| Absentee Shawnee | 675 | 208 | 467 | 203 | 155 | ...... | 37 | 5 |
| Pottawatomie (Citizen) | 300 | 300 | ...... | 50 | 60 | ...... | 60 | 10 |
| Mexican Kickapoo | 380 | 3 | 3 | 33 | ...... | ...... | 6 | 1 |
| Kansas, Pottawatomie, and Kickapoo | 60 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Black Bob band of Absentee Shawnee | 60 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri | 32 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Iowa | 46 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Otoe | 235 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Ottawa | 6 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox wandering in Kansas | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*a* Box Christmas presents for school. *b* From tribal funds. *c* From report of 1880.
*d* From report of 1879. *e* Contributed by Indians to build house for missionary.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,300 | 250 | ...... | 2 | .... | 250 | ...... | 222 | 10 | $16,362 | ...... | 335 | 56 | . | 4 | $50 | .... | .... |
| 800 | 320 | ...... | 2 | ... | 222 | ...... | 153 | 10 | 17,143 | ...... | 173 | 30 | 1 | 1 | (a) | 136 | 102 |
| 570 | 150 | ...... | 1 | . | 141 | ...... | 88 | 12 | b12,672 | ...... | 225 | .. | . | 1 | (a) | .... | .... |
| 68 | 70 | ...... | 1 | . | 68 | ...... | 53 | 12 | 7,632 | ...... | 75 | .. | . | 1 | (a) | .... | .... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 384 | 100 | ...... | 1 | . | 105 | ...... | c65 | 12 | 5,000 | ...... | d83 | ...... | . | . | ...... | .... | .... |
| 122 | ...... | 100 | . | 1 | ... | 70 | 20 | 7 | 500 | ...... | 31 | 3 | . | 1 | ... | 25 | 17 |
| 113 | ...... | 54 | . | 1 | ... | 86 | 55 | 8 | 880 | ...... | 40 | 34 | . | 1 | e45 | 6 | 13 |
| 62 | | | | . | 47 | ...... | 43 | | 3,753 | ...... | 78 | 7 | 1 | 1 | (f) | 16 | 8 |
| 65 | 150 | ...... | | . | 56 | ...... | 46 | 10 | 4,015 | ...... | 168 | 8 | 1 | 1 | (f) | 6 | 4 |
| 21 | | | | .. | 21 | ...... | 15 | | 1,309 | ...... | 28 | 3 | . | . | (f) | 2 | 8 |
| 21 | ...... | 35 | .... | 1 | ...... | 23 | 13 | 10 | g1,342 | ...... | 37 | 2 | . | 1 | (f) | 3 | 4 |
| 22 | ...... | 75 | .... | 1 | ...... | 39 | 27 | 10 | g1,784 | ...... | 54 | 3 | . | 1 | (f) | 7 | 4 |
| 21 | ...... | 30 | .... | 1 | ...... | 25 | 21 | 10 | 546 | ...... | 26 | 3 | . | 2 | (f) | 6 | 9 |
| 13 | 75 | ...... | 1 | .. | 15 | ...... | 12 | 10 | 1,219 | ...... | 16 | 3 | . | . | ...... | .... | 1 |
| 28 | | | | .. | 28 | ...... | 18 | 10 | 1,779 | ...... | 47 | 5 | 1 | 1 | (f) | 4 | 4 |
| 75 | 40 | ...... | 1 | .... | 30 | 2 | 26 | 8 | (i) | ...... | 150 | 18 | 1 | . | ... | 20 | 9 |
| 160 | 50 | ...... | 1 | .... | 56 | ...... | 50 | 8½ | (i) | ...... | 150 | 40 | . | 1 | ... | 18 | 5 |
| 40 | ...... | 30 | .... | 1 | ...... | 31 | 23 | 8½ | 350 | ...... | 200 | 20 | . | . | ... | .... | .... |
| 50 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | . | . | ...... | 6 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*f* Books and papers for sunday-school.
*g* By tribal funds.

*h* $1,167 from tribal funds.
*i* Not reported.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Great Nemaha Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | 63 | 50 | 10 | 14 | 14 | ...... | 10 | 1 |
| Iowa | 130 | 130 | ...... | 33 | 29 | ...... | 32 | 2 |
| *Otoe Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Otoe and Missouria | 238 | 40 | 100 | 2 | 18 | ...... | 8 | ...... |
| *Santee Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Santee Sioux | 767 | 767 | ...... | 150 | 225 | 13 | 140 | 8 |
| Ponca | 175 | 40 | 135 | 30 | 40 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dakota | 306 | 306 | ...... | 85 | 90 | ...... | 75 | ...... |
| *Winnebago Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Winnebago | 1,422 | 590 | 130 | 230 | 345 | 6 | 110 | 5 |
| Omaha | 1,121 | 190 | 60 | 205 | 310 | 4 | 116 | 5 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Nevada Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pah-Ute or Pavi ó tso | 600 | 4,011 | ...... | 76 | 801 | 2 | 6 | ...... |
| Pi-Ute | 3,411 | | | | | | | |
| *Western Shoshone Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Western Shoshone | 3,800 | 2,900 | 900 | 130 | 140 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **NEW MEXICO.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Jicarilla Subagency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Jicarilla Apache | 705 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Mescalero Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Mescalero Apache | 900 | 6 | ...... | 147 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Navajo Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo | 16,000 | 313 | 3,000 | 4,004 | 5,004 | ...... | 12 | 6 |
| *Pueblo Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pueblo | 9,060 | 1,000 | 500 | c1,900 | 2,000 | ...... | 1,900 | ...... |
| **NEW YORK.** | | | | | | | | |
| *New York Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Allegany reserve: Seneca | 845 | 962 | ...... | 170 | 250 | 7 | 195 | 6 |
| Allegany reserve: Onondaga | 110 | | | | | | | |
| Allegany reserve: Tonawanda | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve: Seneca | 1,495 | 1,711 | ...... | 232 | 450 | 15 | 277 | 5 |
| Cattaraugus reserve: Onondaga | 48 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve: Cayuga | 156 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve: Tonawanda | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve: Tuscarora | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Corn-planter reserve: Seneca | 92 | 46 | 46 | 30 | 25 | ...... | 19 | 1 |
| Oneida reserve: Oneida | 186 | 186 | ...... | 30 | 45 | ...... | 45 | 1 |
| Onondaga reserve: Onondaga | 333 | 415 | ...... | 81 | 115 | 2 | 89 | 2 |
| Onondaga reserve: Tonawanda | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Onondaga reserve: Oneida | 76 | | | | | | | |

*a* From tribal funds. *b* Schoo building just completed and school opened.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 16 | ...... | 1 | .... | 14 | ...... | 9 | 8 | $200; 1,205 | ...... | 20 | 3 | .... | .... | ...... | 3 | 6 |
| 34 | 50 | ...... | 1 | .... | 33 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 1,916 | ...... | 100 | 5 | .... | .... | ...... | 8 | 3 |
| 42 | 60 | ...... | 1 | .... | 40 | ...... | 24 | 9 | 2,100 | ...... | 42 | 8 | .... | .... | ...... | 12 | 11 |
| 250 | 163 | 187 | 4 | 3 | 147 | 58 | 124 | 11 | 4,500 | $11463 | 300 | 25 | 5 | 3 | $11575 | 32 | 34 |
| 25 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | 2,000 | 12 | 4 |
| 76 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 35 | 15 | 8 | 1,100 | ...... | 200 | 10 | 2 | .... | ...... | 30 | 14 |
| 249 | 100 | ...... | 1 | .... | 107 | ...... | 56 | 11 | 5,982 | ...... | 265 | 25 | .... | .... | ...... | 39 | 41 |
| 220 | 140 | 40 | 2 | .... | 140 | ...... | 112 | 11 | 6,600 | ...... | 150 | 20 | .... | .... | ...... | 33 | 40 |
| 800 | ...... | 80 | .... | 1 | ...... | 29 | 13 | 9 | 600 | ...... | 10 | 3 | .... | .... | ...... | 200 | 180 |
| 120 | *b*50 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 200 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 200 | ...... | 25 | .... | 1 | ...... | 15 | 10 | 5 | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 4,000 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 21 | 16 | 4 | 1,200 | ...... | 5 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 2,500 | 60 | 250 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 187 | 120 | 6; 12 | 5,187 | 1,925 | 225 | 30 | 22 | 1 | 1,925 | ...... | ...... |
| 269 | 40 | 269 | 1 | 7 | 40 | 155 | 143 | 8 | *d*2,010 | 5,160 | 348 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 5,160 | 17 | 43 |
| 530 | 100 | 530 | 1 | 9 | 100 | 408 | 345 | 8 | *d*11,242 | ...... | 789 | 20 | 3 | 4 | ...... | 47 | 62 |
| 34 | ...... | 34 | .... | 1 | ...... | 34 | 20 | 8½ | *e*325 | ...... | 50 | 6 | .... | .... | ...... | 4 | 3 |
| 37 | ...... | 37 | .... | 2 | ...... | 25 | 14 | 8 | *d*496 | ...... | 54 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ...... | 8 | 8 |
| 146 | ...... | 146 | .... | 2 | ...... | 108 | 40 | 9 | *d*527 | ...... | 99 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 25 | 21 |

*c* From report of 1880. *d* By State of New York. *e* By State of Pennsylvania.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. | | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wholly. | In part. | | | | | |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Great Nemaha Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | 63 | 50 | 10 | 14 | 14 | ...... | 10 | 1 |
| Iowa | 130 | 130 | ...... | 33 | 29 | ...... | 32 | 2 |
| *Otoe Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Otoe and Missouria | 238 | 40 | 100 | 2 | 18 | ...... | 8 | ...... |
| *Santee Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Santee Sioux | 767 | 767 | ...... | 150 | 225 | 13 | 140 | 8 |
| Ponca | 175 | 40 | 135 | 30 | 40 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dakota | 306 | 306 | ...... | 85 | 90 | ...... | 75 | ...... |
| *Winnebago Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Winnebago | 1,422 | 590 | 130 | 230 | 345 | 6 | 110 | 5 |
| Omaha | 1,121 | 190 | 60 | 205 | 310 | 4 | 116 | 5 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Nevada Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pah-Ute or Pavi ó tso | 600 | 4,011 | ...... | 76 | 801 | 2 | 6 | ...... |
| Pi-Ute | 3,411 | | | | | | | |
| *Western Shoshone Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Western Shoshone | 3,800 | 2,900 | 900 | 130 | 140 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **NEW MEXICO.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Jicarilla Subagency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Jicarilla Apache | 705 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Mescalero Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Mescalero Apache | 900 | 6 | ...... | 147 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Navajo Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo | 16,000 | 313 | 3,000 | 4,004 | 5,004 | ...... | 12 | 6 |
| *Pueblo Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pueblo | 9,060 | 1,000 | 500 | c1.900 | 2,000 | ...... | 1,900 | ...... |
| **NEW YORK.** | | | | | | | | |
| *New York Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Allegany reserve — Seneca | 845 | | | | | | | |
| Allegany reserve — Onondaga | 110 | 962 | ...... | 170 | 250 | 7 | 195 | 6 |
| Allegany reserve — Tonawanda | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve — Seneca | 1,495 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve — Onondaga | 48 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve — Cayuga | 156 | 1,711 | ...... | 232 | 450 | 15 | 277 | 5 |
| Cattaraugus reserve — Tonawanda | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Cattaraugus reserve — Tuscarora | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Corn-planter reserve — Seneca | 92 | 46 | 46 | 30 | 25 | ...... | 19 | 1 |
| Oneida reserve — Oneida | 186 | 186 | ...... | 30 | 45 | ...... | 45 | 1 |
| Onondaga reserve — Onondaga | 333 | | | | | | | |
| Onondaga reserve — Tonawanda | 6 | 415 | ...... | 81 | 115 | 2 | 89 | 2 |
| Onondaga reserve — Oneida | 76 | | | | | | | |

*a* From tribal funds. *b* Schoo building just completed and school opened.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 16 | ...... | 1 | .... | 14 | ...... | 9 | 8 | { $200<br>1,205 | ...... | 20 | 3 | .... | .... | ...... | 3 | 6 |
| 34 | 50 | ...... | 1 | .... | 33 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 1,916 | ...... | 100 | 5 | .... | .... | ...... | 8 | 3 |
| 42 | 60 | ...... | 1 | .... | 40 | ...... | 24 | 9 | 2,100 | ...... | 42 | 8 | .... | .... | ...... | 12 | 11 |
| 250 | 163 | 187 | 4 | 3 | 147 | 58 | 124 | 11 | 4,500 | $11463 | 300 | 25 | 5 | 3 | $11575 | 32 | 34 |
| 25 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | 2,000 | 12 | 4 |
| 76 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 35 | 15 | 8 | 1,100 | ...... | 200 | 10 | 2 | .... | ...... | 30 | 14 |
| 249 | 100 | ...... | 1 | .... | 107 | ...... | 56 | 11 | 5,982 | ...... | 265 | 25 | .... | .... | ...... | 39 | 41 |
| 220 | 140 | 40 | 2 | .... | 140 | ...... | 112 | 11 | 6,600 | ...... | 150 | 20 | .... | .... | ...... | 33 | 40 |
| 800 | ...... | 80 | .... | 1 | ...... | 29 | 13 | 9 | 600 | ...... | 10 | 3 | .... | .... | ...... | 200 | 180 |
| 120 | *b*50 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 200 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 200 | ...... | 25 | .... | 1 | ...... | 15 | 10 | 5 | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 4,000 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 21 | 16 | 4 | 1,200 | ...... | 5 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 2,500 | 60 | 250 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 187 | 120 | { 6<br>12 } | 5,187 | 1,925 | 225 | 30 | 22 | 1 | 1,925 | ...... | ...... |
| 269 | 40 | 269 | 1 | 7 | 40 | 155 | 143 | 8 | *d*2,010 | 5,160 | 348 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 5,160 | 17 | 43 |
| 530 | 100 | 530 | 1 | 9 | 100 | 408 | 345 | 8 | *d*11,242 | ...... | 789 | 20 | 3 | 4 | ...... | 47 | 62 |
| 34 | ...... | 34 | .... | 1 | ...... | 34 | 20 | 8½ | *e*325 | ...... | 50 | 6 | .... | .... | ...... | 4 | 3 |
| 37 | ...... | 37 | .... | 2 | ...... | 25 | 14 | 8 | *d*496 | ...... | 54 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ...... | 8 | 8 |
| 146 | ...... | 146 | .... | 2 | ...... | 108 | 40 | 9 | *d*527 | ...... | 99 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 25 | 21 |

*c* From report of 1880. *d* By State of New York. *e* By State of Pennsylvania.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New York—Continued.** | | | | | | | | |
| *New York Agency—Continued.* | | | | | | | | |
| St. Regis reserve........St. Regis........ | 785 | 392 | 393 | 129 | 200 | 2 | 126 | 2 |
| Tonawanda reserve........Tonawanda band of Seneca........ | 610 | 610 | ...... | 81 | 160 | 2 | 129 | 3 |
| Tuscarora reserve........Tuscarora........ | 423 | 474 | ...... | 80 | 120 | 2 | 95 | 1 |
| Tuscarora reserve........Onondaga........ | 51 | | | | | | | |
| **NORTH CAROLINA.** | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee........ | b2,200 | b2,200 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | b305 | ...... |
| **OREGON.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Grand Ronde Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Rogue River........ | 80 | | | | | | | |
| Calapooia........ | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Wappato Lake........ | 45 | | | | | | | |
| Oregon City........ | 50 | | | | | | | |
| Umpqua........ | 97 | | | | | | | |
| Molel........ | 47 | | | | | | | |
| Luckiamute........ | 51 | | | | | | | |
| Neztucca........ | 46 | | | | | | | |
| Salmon River........ | 36 | | | | | | | |
| Tillamook........ | 28 | 786 | ...... | 171 | 171 | 2 | 314 | 13 |
| Cascade........ | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Shasta........ | 52 | | | | | | | |
| Santiam........ | 57 | | | | | | | |
| Cow Creek........ | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Mary's River........ | 34 | | | | | | | |
| Clackama........ | 34 | | | | | | | |
| Yam Hill........ | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Alsea........ | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Coquille........ | 22 | | | | | | | |
| *Klamath Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath........ | 707 | | | | | | | |
| Modoc........ | 151 | 1,023 | ...... | 80 | b204 | 6 | 91 | 20 |
| Snake........ | 165 | | | | | | | |
| *Siletz Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Alsea........ | 98 | | | | | | | |
| Chasta Costa........ | 55 | | | | | | | |
| Chetco........ | 69 | | | | | | | |
| Coos........ | 73 | | | | | | | |
| Coquell........ | 114 | | | | | | | |
| Euchre........ | 40 | | | | | | | |
| Galise Creek........ | 37 | | | | | | | |
| Joshua........ | 44 | | | | | | | |
| Klamath........ | 46 | 998 | ...... | 121 | 382 | ...... | 218 | 18 |
| Macnootna........ | 40 | | | | | | | |
| Neztucca........ | 37 | | | | | | | |
| Nultonatna........ | 33 | | | | | | | |
| Rogue River........ | 53 | | | | | | | |
| Salmon River........ | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Siuslaw........ | 85 | | | | | | | |
| Sixes........ | 53 | | | | | | | |
| Tootootna........ | 83 | | | | | | | |
| Umpqua........ | 20 | | | | | | | |

a By State of New York. b From report of 1880.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 182 | ...... | 182 | .... | 3 | ...... | 74 | 25 | 8 | *a*$560 | ...... | 120 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 45 | 23 |
| 185 | ...... | 185 | .... | 3 | ...... | 128 | 70 | 10 | *a*870 | ...... | 204 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 18 | 27 |
| 148 | ...... | 148 | .... | 2 | ...... | 70 | 48 | 9 | *a*527 | ...... | 190 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 24 | 20 |
| *b*400 | ...... | ...... | .... | 2 | 36 | 55 | 27 | *c*12 | ...... | ...... | *b*700 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 173 | 70 | 35 | 1 | .... | 34 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 2,645 | ...... | 184 | 10 | 2 | 2 | $412 | 51 | 16 |
| 261 | 50 | 10 | 1 | .... | 49 | 3 | 48 | 10 | 5,400 | ...... | 67 | 19 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 26 | 24 |
| 175 | 56 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 56 | 19 | 52 | 12 | 2,707 | ...... | 65 | 11 | ...... | ...... | (*d*) | 41 | 25 |

*c* Boarding pupils in private boarding schools twelve months. Day schools were kept open but five months.
*d* Bibles and Sunday School papers.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OREGON—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| *Umatilla Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Walla Walla | 245 | | | | | | | |
| Cayuse | 348 | 504 | 123 | 252 | 162 | 4 | 6 | ...... |
| Umatilla | 158 | | | | | | | |
| *Warm Springs Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Warm Springs | 216 | | | | | | | |
| Tenino | 77 | | | | | | | |
| John Day | 18 | 479 | 90 | 126 | 203 | 6 | 92 | 5 |
| Pi-Ute | 27 | | | | | | | |
| Wasco | 223 | | | | | | | |
| *Indians in Oregon not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Indians roaming on Columbia River | 800 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| UTAH. | | | | | | | | |
| *Uintah Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Uintah Ute | 474 | 22 | 24 | 65 | 81 | ...... | 10 | ...... |
| *Indians in Utah not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pah-Vant *a* | 134 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Goship Ute *a* | 256 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY. | | | | | | | | |
| *Colville Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Colville | 670 | | | | | | | |
| Lake | 333 | | | | | | | |
| O'Kanagan | 330 | | | | | | | |
| San Poel | 400 | | | | | | | |
| Methow | 315 | 3,485 | 113 | 604 | 1,506 | ...... | 322 | 119 |
| Spokane | 685 | | | | | | | |
| Cœur d'Alêne | 425 | | | | | | | |
| Calispel | 400 | | | | | | | |
| *Neah Bay Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Makah | 691 | 1,001 | ...... | 18 | ...... | 4 | 26 | 9 |
| Quillehute | 310 | | | | | | | |
| *Puyallup Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Chehalis | 165 | 165 | ...... | 32 | 48 | 9 | 35 | 2 |
| Puyallup | 539 | 539 | ...... | 122 | 125 | 10 | 102 | 19 |
| Squaxin | 91 | 91 | ...... | 11 | 20 | ...... | 12 | 1 |
| Nisqually | 105 | 105 | ...... | 33 | 25 | 2 | 29 | 3 |
| Upper Cowlitz | 71 | 71 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Lower Cowlitz | 56 | 56 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Olympia | 12 | 12 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| South Bay | 15 | 15 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mud Bay | 26 | 26 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Gig Harbor | 8 | 8 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Quinault Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Quinault | 146 | | | | | | | |
| Queet | 84 | | | | | | | |
| Hoh | 64 | 400 | 129 | 80 | 177 | ...... | 48 | 5 |
| Chehalis and Gray's Harbor | 122 | | | | | | | |
| Shoalwater Bay | 113 | | | | | | | |

*a* Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 130 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 20 | 17 | 10 | $1,150 | ...... | 12 | 5 | .... | .... | ...... | 25 | 28 |
| 126 | 20 | 60 | .... | 1 | ...... | 75 | 36 | 9 | 1,585 | ...... | 45 | 5 | .... | .... | ...... | 20 | 13 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 80 | 40 | 10 | 1 | .... | 22 | ...... | 16 | 5 | 350 | $850 | 13 | 8 | .... | .... | $850 | 10 | 12 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 700 | 110 | 40 | 2 | .... | 86 | ...... | 72 | 10 | 7,000 | ...... | 195 | 51 | 8 | 6 | ...... | .... | .... |
| 251 | 75 | ...... | 1 | .... | 69 | ...... | 55 | 12 | 6,260 | ...... | 66 | 29 | .... | .... | ...... | 16 | 7 |
| 45 | 30 | ...... | 1 | .... | 36 | ...... | 23 | 12 | 6,067 | ...... | 29 | 14 | .... | 1 | ...... | 11 | 4 |
| 109 | 60 | ...... | 1 | .... | 74 | ...... | 57 | 11 | 11,928 | ...... | 67 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 2,100 | 13 | 12 |
| 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | *b*6 | ...... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 200 | 6 | 2 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 104 | 40 | 25 | 1 | .... | 37 | ...... | 34 | 11 | 3,096 | ...... | 34 | 4 | .... | .... | 22 | 8 | 8 |

*b* Attend boarding school at Puyallup.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.** | | | | | | | | |
| *S'Kokomish Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| S'Klallam | 481 | 481 | ...... | 30 | 125 | ...... | 60 | ...... |
| S'Kokomish or Twana | 243 | 243 | ...... | 35 | 61 | 9 | 40 | ...... |
| *Tulalip Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| D'Wamish and allied tribes | 2,817 | 2,817 | ...... | 240 | 658 | 3 | 245 | 8 |
| *Yakama Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Yakama, Bannack, and Pi-Ute | 3,420 | 1,320 | 1,000 | 407 | 1,380 | 30 | *b*200 | 1 |
| *Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Moses's band on Columbia Reservation | 150 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| WISCONSIN. | | | | | | | | |
| *Green Bay Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Oneida | 1,506 | 1,506 | ...... | 400 | 500 | ...... | 300 | 10 |
| Stockbridge | 135 | 135 | ...... | 35 | 59 | ...... | 30 | ...... |
| Menomonee | 1,450 | 725 | ...... | 350 | 400 | 4 | 250 | 20 |
| *La Pointe Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa at Red Cliff | 726 | 726 | ...... | 100 | 174 | 2 | 40 | 16 |
| Chippewa at Bad River | 463 | 443 | ...... | 71 | 200 | 2 | 85 | 2 |
| Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles | 1,093 | ...... | 294 | 43 | 87 | ...... | 36 | 9 |
| Chippewa at Fond du Lac | 404 | 404 | ...... | 13 | 166 | ...... | 10 | ...... |
| Chippewa at Grand Portage | 267 | 267 | ...... | 17 | 96 | ...... | 12 | ...... |
| Chippewa at Bois Forte | 664 | 36 | 360 | 90 | ...... | ...... | 18 | ...... |
| Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau | *c*542 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Winnebago | 930 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pottawatomie (Prairie band) | 280 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| WYOMING. | | | | | | | | |
| *Shoshone Agency.* | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone | 1,150 } | 1 | 300 | 410 | 310 | ...... | 14 | ...... |
| Northern Arapaho | 913 } | | | | | | | |
| INDIANS IN INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS. | | | | | | | | |
| Miama, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa | 1,000 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA. | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux, 37; Mandan, 1; Arickaree, 4; Gros Ventre, 4; Pima, 6; Papago, 3; Mohave, 3; Winnebago, 3; Menomonee, 4; Omaha, 2; Pawnee, 1; Cherokee, 1; Absentee Shawnee, 4; Apache, 3; Yuma, 1 | ...... | 81 | ...... | ...... | 60 | 51 | ...... | ...... |

*a* Less than last year, because a number of houses originally built for dwelling-houses are now used by
*b* $620 contributed by Indians and employés on reservation.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No of schools | | Number pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| 77 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 27 | 24 | 8 | $450 | ...... | 38 | 5 | 2 | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| 35 | 30 | 10 | 1 | .... | 30 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 2,500 | ...... | 47 | 4 | .... | 1 | $653 | 4 | 7 |
| 536 | 70 | 96 | 2 | 4 | 85 | 57 | 92 | 11 | 5,305 | ...... | 227 | 29 | 6 | 1 | ...... | 34 | 36 |
| 550 | 150 | 100 | 1 | .... | 104 | 6 | 75 | 10 | 2,952 | ...... | 360 | 40 | 4 | 2 | b820 | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| 320 | ...... | 250 | .... | 4 | ...... | 214 | 89 | 10 | 1,600 | ...... | 360 | 70 | 2 | .... | ...... | 42 | 27 |
| 15 | ...... | 25 | .... | 1 | ...... | 27 | 17 | 8 | 450 | ...... | 75 | 5 | 1 | .... | ...... | 8 | 5 |
| 300 | 60 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 111 | 104 | 68 | 8 | 3,933 | ...... | 300 | 50 | 2 | 3 | ...... | 45 | 47 |
| 73 | ...... | 100 | .... | 1 | ...... | 60 | 44 | 2 | ...... | ...... | 40 | 10 | 1 | .... | ...... | 21 | 10 |
| 112 | 25 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 51 | 27 | 9 | 1,190 | $1,865 | 230 | ...... | 2 | .... | 2,865 | 9 | 37 |
| 97 | ...... | 80 | .... | 1 | ...... | 34 | 29 | 11 | ...... | 250 | 45 | 34 | .... | .... | 250 | 25 | 19 |
| 83 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 43 | ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | .... | .... |
| 63 | ...... | 40 | .... | 1 | ...... | 34 | 15 | 12 | 480 | ...... | 105 | ...... | 1 | .... | ...... | 10 | 5 |
| 185 | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 37 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| 400 | ...... | ...... | .... | 1 | ...... | 40 | 40 | 1 | 1,045 | ...... | 26 | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | .... | ...... | .... | .... |
| .... | 80 | ...... | 1 | .... | 81 | ...... | 79 | 10 | 9,705 | 10,000 | 64 | 15 | .... | .... | ...... | .... | 1 |

Indians as stables and granaries.
c From Report 1879.

*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly. | In part. | Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture. | Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. | Number of Indian apprentices. | Number of houses occupied by Indians. | Number of Indian houses built during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARLISLE SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux, 72; Menomonee, 9; Nez Percé, 6; Ponca, 8; Lipan, 2; Cheyenne, 49; Arapaho, 27; Kiowa, 12; Comanches, 13; Wichita, 5; Seminole, 1; Keechie, 1; Towaconie, 1; Pawnee, 4; Sac and Fox, 1; Iowa, 5; Pueblo, 21; Apache, 1; Creek, 25; Northern Arapaho, 13; Shoshone, 2; Gros Ventre, 1 | ...... | 295 | ...... | ...... | 204 | 70 | ...... | ...... |
| FOREST GROVE SCHOOL, OREGON. | | | | | | | | |
| Chehalis, 4; Nisqually, 2; Oyster Bay, 2; Pitt River, 2; Pi-Ute, 1; Puyallup, 19; Spokan, 19; Warm Springs, 2; Wasco, 13; Alaska, 12 | ...... | 76 | ...... | ...... | 48 | 22 | ...... | ...... |

RECAPITU

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska ........ 261,851

*Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:*

Number of houses occupied by Indians ........ a16,250
Number of children of school age ........ 9,815
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding 1,150, day 7,450 ........ 8,600
Number of schools: boarding, 11; day, 198 ........ 209
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year ........ 6,183
Amount expended for education during the year from tribal funds, $148,450; from government, $3,500 ........ $151,950
Number who can read ........ 30,900
Number of church buildings ........ 156
Number of missionaries, not including under-teachers ........ 74

*Other Indian tribes:*

Number who wear citizens' dress: wholly, 70,001; in part, 30,849 ........ 100,850
Number of houses occupied by Indians ........ 12,893
Number of Indian houses built during the year ........ d1,409
Number of children of school age ........ b38,923
Number who can be accomodated in schools: boarding, 4,337; day, 5,579 ........ 9,916

*a* From report of 1879.
*b* An underestimate, many tribes not being reported.

*&c., by tribes, and their respective agencies*—Continued.

| Educational. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | Vital. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children of school age. | Number who can be accommodated in schools. | | No. of schools. | | Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year. | | Average attendance. | Number of months school was maintained. | Amount expended for education during the year. | | Number of Indians who can read. | Number who have learned to read during the year. | Number of church buildings. | Number of missionaries. | Amount contributed by religious societies. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. |
| | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | Boarding. | Day. | | | By government. | By religious societies. | | | | | | | |
| ..... | 300 | ...... | 1 | ... | 295 | ...... | 242 | 10 | $68,682 | $5,831 | 287 | 32 | .... | .... | $5,831 | .... | 10 |
| ..... | 150 | ...... | 1 | .... | 76 | ...... | 45 | 11 | 15,200 | ...... | 60 | ...... | ...... | .... | 250 | .... | ... |

LATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of schools: boarding, 68; day, 106 | 174 |
| Number of teachers: male, 143, female, 225 | 368 |
| Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year: boarding schools, 3,888; day schools, 4,221 | 8,109 |
| Average attendance | 4,976 |
| Number of Indians who can read | 13,578 |
| Number who have learned to read during the year | 1,508 |
| Amount expended for education during the year: by government, 326,515; by the State of Pennsylvania, $325; by State of New York, $16,232; by religious societies, $53,802 *c* | $396,874 |
| Number of church buildings | 141 |
| Number of missionaries, not included under teachers | 110 |
| Amount contributed by religious societies for educational and missionary work during the year | *c*$79,044 |
| Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground | 26,240 |
| Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits | 35,180 |
| Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year | 456 |
| Number of births | *c*2,339 |
| Number of deaths | *c*1,989 |

*c* Only partially reported.
*d* Many built to take the place of old houses which have been converted into barns, stables, &c.

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| **ARIZONA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colorado River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mohave | 300,800 | 80,000 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 900 | .... | .... | 800 | 1,000 |
| Chemehuevis | | | | | | | 80 | | | | 240 |
| *Pima and Maricopa and Papago Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Papago | 70,080 | 8,000 | *5 | *5 | 10 | ...... | 7,990 | 690 | .... | 50,000 | 150 |
| Pima and Maricopa | 155,440 | 11,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| *San Carlos Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pinal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Coyotero, Chiricahua, Southern and White Mountain Apaches, and Apache Mohave, and Apache Yuma | 2,528,000 | 1,600 | .... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .... | 300 | 13,300 |
| *Moquis Pueblo Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moquis Pueblo | ........... | 10,000 | .... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 10,000 | 100 | .... | ...... | 5,400 |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hoopa Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa | 89,572 | 900 | .... | ...... | 385 | ...... | 32½ | 10 | 27 | ...... | 50 |
| *Round Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potter Valley, Ukie, Pitt River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake | 102,118 | 2,000 | 10 | 8,000 | 1 200 | ...... | 450 | 50 | .... | 692 | 600 |
| *Tule River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tule, Tejon | 48,551 | 250 | .... | ...... | 25 | 2 | 200 | ...... | .... | 475 | 200 |
| *Mission Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coahuilla, Seranos, Owangos, San Louis Rey, Digenes | 150,000 | ........ | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,621 | ...... | .... | 200 | 300 |
| **COLORADO.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Los Pinos Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ute | 12,467,200 | 500,000 | .... | ...... | ‡1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... |
| *Southern Ute Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ute | | 8,000 | .... | ...... | ‡ | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... |
| **DAKOTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cheyenne River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux | ¶31,408,551 | 25,000 | 330 | 10,000 | 150 | 50 | 444 | 18 | 6 | ...... | 1,800 |

*Taken from last year's report. †375 asses. ‡Preparing for removal. §2,000 goats, 3,000 pounds wool sold.

***and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.***

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| ...... | 800 | 20 | ........ | 100 | ..... | ...... | 60 | ..... | 11 | ...... | ........ | 40 | .... | 60 | .... |
| ...... | 150 | ...... | ........ | 260 | ..... | ...... | 25 | ..... | ........ | ...... | ........ | 40 | .... | 60 | .... |
| 5,000 | 200 | 150 | ........ | ...... | 1,000 | ...... | 3,500 | 15 | 2,000 | ...... | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | .... |
| 6,000 | 100 | 50 | ........ | 87 | ..... | ...... | 1,400 | 200 | 1,500 | 2 | 1,300 | 12½ | .... | 87½ | 11 |
| ...... | 400 | 15 | ........ | ...... | 5 | ...... | 286 | †3 | 41 | 22 | 10,600 | 90 | .... | 10 | .... |
| ...... | 200 | ...... | 47,324 | 250 | 640 | $175 | 75 | 10 | 30 | 40 | ........ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 5 |
| 473 | 1,610 | 90 | 177,000 | 875 | 730 | ...... | 110 | 7 | 1 | 115 | 3 | 75 | .... | 25 | 452 |
| 50 | 90 | 30 | ........ | ...... | 300 | ...... | 67 | 4 | 10 | 60 | ........ | 50 | 25 | 25 | 41 |
| 500 | 320 | 25 | ........ | 350 | 50 | ...... | 1,624 | 2 | 756 | 91 | 995 | 80 | 20 | .... | .... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ..... | ...... | 6,100 | 35 | 160 | ...... | §9,000 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 2 |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ..... | 5 | 2,000 | 50 | 100 | ...... | ‖500 | .... | .... | 100 | .... |
| ...... | 600 | 2,500 | ........ | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,075 | 7 | 3,450 | 150 | ........ | 10 | 1 | 89 | 9 |

**‖1,000 goats. ¶ Including Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé Agencies.**

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| **DAKOTA—Continued.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Crow Creek Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Yanctonnais Sioux | 620, 312 | 400, 000 | ...... | ...... | 106 | ...... | 243½ | 4 | 173 | ...... | 6, 000 |
| *Devil's Lake Agency* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux | 230, 400 | 150, 000 | ...... | ...... | 20 | 20 | 1, 183 | 402 | .... | 7, 500 | 8, 000 |
| *Fort Berthold Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan | 2, 912, 000 | 50, 000 | 30 | 100 | 270 | ...... | 580 | ...... | 258 | ...... | 3, 500 |
| *Lower Brulé Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Brulé Sioux | (†) | 64, 000 | ...... | ...... | 70 | ...... | 435 | 114 | .... | ...... | 500 |
| *Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux | (†) | .......... | 100 | 500 | ...... | ...... | 2, 000 | 200 | .... | 200 | 1, 500 |
| *Rosebud (Spotted Tail) Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, and Minneconjou Sioux | (†) | .......... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 225 | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... |
| *Sisseton Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux | 918, 780 | 14, 000 | ...... | ...... | 50 | ...... | 3, 512 | 850 | 267 | 28, 697 | 11, 759 |
| *Standing Rock Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Yanctonnais, Upper Yantonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux | (†) | .......... | 18 | 250 | 140 | 6 | 1, 340 | 220 | .... | ...... | 8, 000 |
| *Yankton Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton Sioux | 430, 405 | 250, 000 | ...... | ...... | 315 | 5 | 1 580 | 150 | .... | 2, 000 | 20, 120 |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fort Hall Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannack and Shoshone | 1, 202, 330 | 10, 000 | 200 | (*) | 22 | 2 | 496 | 100 | .... | 3, 816 | ...... |
| *Lemhi Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater | 64, 000 | 500 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 90 | 95 | .... | 20 | ...... |
| *Nez Percé Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nez Percé | 746, 651 | 10, 000 | ...... | ...... | 45 | 8 | 5, 000 | 380 | .... | 50, 000 | 8, 000 |
| INDIAN TERRITORY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 4, 297, 771 | 30, 000 | ...... | ...... | 100 | 45 | 1, 200 | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... |

* 282 ponies.
† Enumerated under Cheyenne River Agency.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| 150 | 2,050 | 2,000 | 58,250 | 600 | ...... | ...... | 284 | 2 | 409 | 38 | ........ | 20 | .... | 80 | 120 |
| 2,000 | 28,800 | 1,925 | 30,000 | 2,000 | 800 | $1,500 | *2 | 2 | 360 | 78 | ........ | 70 | 5 | 25 | 8 |
| 1,000 | 4,056 | 530 | 17,582 | 1,000 | 1,190 | 2,800 | 800 | 8 | 78 | ....... | ........ | 20 | 10 | 70 | 41 |
| 300 | 160 | 500 | 34,000 | 125 | 8,000 | 959 | 363 | 8 | 187 | ....... | ........ | 10 | 10 | 80 | 53 |
| 500 | 5,250 | 2,700 | 202,487 | 5,000 | 500 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 250 | 4,500 | 300 | ........ | 20 | .... | 80 | 40 |
| ...... | ...... | 1,000 | 68,000 | 9,000 | ...... | ...... | 2,000 | 75 | 900 | 100 | ........ | .... | .... | 100 | ..... |
| 6,970 | 29,414 | 8,600 | ........ | 2,000 | ...... | ...... | 250 | ..... | 586 | ....... | 4 | 60 | 6⅔ | 33⅓ | 5 |
| ...... | 5,200 | 3,000 | ........ | 720 | 1,680 | 560 | ‡543 | 14 | 1,206 | 40 | ........ | .... | .... | 100 | 41 |
| 850 | 255 | 3,800 | 2,100 | 800 | 640 | ...... | 800 | 6 | 700 | 200 | ........ | 45 | 5 | 50 | 1,000 |
| 3,380 | 3,120 | 600 | 8,250 | ...... | 960 | 4,000 | 3,228 | 2 | 821 | ....... | ........ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 14 |
| 2,250 | 600 | 6 | ........ | 500 | 240 | 450 | 1,500 | 3 | 12 | ....... | ........ | 15 | 25 | 60 | 6 |
| 26,210 | 18,050 | 400 | ........ | 500 | 3,500 | 500 | 12,694 | ..... | 3,037 | 675 | ........ | 90 | 10 | .... | 44 |
| ...... | ...... | 60 | 20,000 | 100 | 600 | ...... | 5,800 | 100 | 2,700 | 200 | ........ | 50 | .... | 50 | 52 |

‡ Ponies.
§ "Whole Marsh Valley and nine-mile settlement."

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| INDIAN T.—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita and affiliated bands | 3, 712, 503 | 346, 000 | .... | ...... | 80 | 40 | 3, 400 | 150 | .... | ...... | ....... |
| *Osage Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaw | } 1, 570, 196 | } 88, 000 | .... | ...... | { .... | 65 | 350 | 40 | .... | ...... | 2, 800 |
| Osage | | | | | { 150 | 9 | 2, 468 | 100 | .... | ...... | ....... |
| *Pawnee Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pawnee | 283, 026 | 50, 000 | .... | ...... | 80 | ...... | 500 | 25 | .... | 750 | 3, 200 |
| *Ponca Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ponca | 101, 894 | .......... | .... | ...... | 101 | ...... | 178 | 3 | .... | ...... | 780 |
| Nez Percé | 90, 735 | .......... | .... | ...... | 30 | ...... | 150 | ...... | .... | ...... | 200 |
| *Quapaw Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miami | } 50, 301 | } 40, 000 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | { 1, 198 | 86 | .... | 1, 000 | 6, 000 |
| Peoria | | | | | | | { 1, 700 | 162 | .... | 345 | 5, 000 |
| Quapaw | 56, 685 | 42, 000 | .... | ...... | 300 | 130 | 66 | ...... | .... | 200 | 1, 000 |
| Modoc | 4, 040 | 2, 500 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 340 | ...... | .... | 100 | 800 |
| Wyandotte | 21, 406 | 14, 000 | .... | ...... | ...... | 90 | 1, 498 | 116 | .... | 1, 200 | 2, 000 |
| Ottawa | 14, 860 | 10, 860 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 855 | 41 | .... | 600 | 3, 000 |
| Seneca | 51, 958 | 29, 958 | 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1, 164 | 35 | .... | 220 | 1, 800 |
| Eastern Shawnee | 13, 048 | 6, 088 | .... | ...... | 38 | ...... | 886 | 45 | .... | 830 | 3, 000 |
| *Sac and Fox Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi | } 479, 667 | } 120, 000 | { 10 | ...... | 20 | 60 | 1, 900 | 10 | .... | ...... | 2, 000 |
| Absentee Shawnee | | | { ... | ...... | 60 | 80 | 1, 900 | 50 | .... | ...... | 2, 000 |
| Mexican Kickapoo | | | { ... | ...... | 140 | ...... | 600 | 94 | .... | ...... | 1, 000 |
| Pottawatomie | 575, 877 | .......... | { ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1, 500 | 200 | .... | 600 | 3, 000 |
| *Union Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee | 5, 031, 351 | 2, 500, 000 | 500 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 100, 000 | ...... | .... | 30, 000 | 350, 000 |
| Creek | 3, 215, 495 | 1, 600, 000 | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 80, 000 | ...... | .... | 25, 000 | 56, 000 |
| Choctaw | 6, 688, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 100, 000 | ...... | .... | 50, 000 | 90, 000 |
| Chickasaw | 4, 650, 935 | 2, 300, 000 | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 50, 000 | ...... | .... | ...... | 100, 000 |
| Seminole | 200, 000 | 70, 000 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 18, 000 | ...... | .... | ...... | 20, 000 |
| Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian | 2, 279, 618 | .......... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation | 105, 456 | .......... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation | 3, 765, 488 | .......... | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |

* 27,000 shingles made.
† Moccasins and gloves.
‡ Of this, 50 tons are millet.
§ 15,240 rails made.

***sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.**

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | *157, 835 | ...... | 6, 500 | $1, 012 | 9, 600 | 250 | 6, 600 | 3, 000 | 25 | 25 | 5 | 70 | 74 |
| ...... | ...... | 500 | 20, 000 | ...... | ..... | ....... | 160 | 18 | 620 | 310 | ........ | 95 | .... | 5 | 38 |
| ...... | ...... | 1, 500 | 300, 000 | 300 | ..... | ....... | 3, 240 | 147 | 3, 725 | 4, 640 | ........ | 95 | .... | 5 | 22 |
| ...... | ...... | 400 | 50, 000 | 500 | ..... | ....... | ....... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | 45 | 2 | 53 | ..... |
| ...... | ...... | 415 | 97, 455 | 100 | 3, 890 | ....... | 276 | 3 | 411 | 235 | ........ | 25 | .... | 75 | 8 |
| ...... | ...... | 124 | 119, 746 | 25 | 920 | †150 | 73 | 8 | 100 | 2 | ........ | 35 | .... | 65 | ..... |
| 10 | 650 | 850 | .......... | 121 | 13 | ....... | 54 | 5 | 566 | 545 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 498 | 1, 448 | 1, 091 | .......... | 431 | 223 | ....... | 108 | 2 | 826 | 793 | 100 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 75 | 142 | 68 | .......... | 198 | ..... | ....... | 36 | ..... | 2 | 102 | ........ | 70 | .... | 30 | 1 |
| ...... | 50 | 393 | .......... | 300 | ..... | ....... | 51 | 5 | 79 | 140 | ........ | 40 | .... | 60 | ..... |
| 180 | 350 | ‡309 | .......... | §1, 320 | 904 | ....... | 126 | 8 | 289 | 967 | 21 | 80 | .... | 20 | 35 |
| 200 | 298 | 498 | .......... | ‖339 | 148 | ....... | 64 | ..... | 123 | 282 | ........ | 80 | .... | 20 | ..... |
| 320 | 663 | 283 | .......... | ¶943 | 1, 067 | ....... | 174 | ..... | 219 | 1, 157 | 4 | 80 | .... | 20 | ..... |
| 75 | 220 | **325 | .......... | 294 | 138 | ....... | 42 | 1 | 128 | 633 | 5 | 66⅔ | .... | 33⅓ | ..... |
| ...... | 570 | 200 | 500 | 12 | 800 | 2, 500 | 2, 100 | 8 | 2, 000 | 3, 000 | ........ | 50 | 50 | .... | ..... |
| ...... | 300 | 300 | .......... | ...... | 500 | 2, 000 | 1, 400 | 20 | 2, 500 | 3, 000 | ........ | 75 | 25 | .... | 25 |
| ...... | 78 | 100 | .......... | ...... | ..... | 500 | 1, 000 | 20 | 300 | 500 | ........ | 25 | 25 | 50 | ..... |
| 500 | 1, 240 | 150 | .......... | ...... | 300 | 500 | 600 | 15 | 2, 000 | 2, 500 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 2, 800 | 80, 000 | 85, 000 | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | 14, 000 | 1, 500 | 80, 000 | 120, 000 | 15, 000 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 20, 000 | 50, 000 | 30, 000 | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | 19, 000 | 1, 300 | 100, 000 | 80, 000 | 7, 000 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 30, 000 | 100000 | 25, 000 | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | 18, 000 | 1, 800 | 100, 000 | 150, 000 | 10, 000 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 20, 000 | 45, 000 | 20, 000 | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | 11, 000 | 1, 500 | 80, 000 | 100, 000 | 1, 000 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 1, 500 | 30, 000 | 1, 500 | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | 2, 600 | 50 | 10, 000 | 5, 000 | 400 | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | ....... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | ....... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | .......... | ...... | ..... | ....... | ....... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | .... | .... | ..... |

‖ 7,400 rails made.

¶ 40,680 rails made.

** 40 tons of millet.

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| INDIAN T.—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Union Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation | 683, 139 | ........ | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of 98th meridian | 1, 645, 890 | ........ | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River | 1, 511, 576 | ........ | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| IOWA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sac and Fox Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox | 692 | 200 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 160 | ...... | .... | ...... | ....... |
| KANSAS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pottawatomie Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo | 20, 273 | 10, 136 | .... | ...... | ...... | 40 | 1, 472 | 100 | 42 | ...... | 7, 000 |
| Pottawatomie | 77, 358 | 29, 119 | .... | ...... | ...... | 63 | 2, 335 | 150 | .... | 250 | 7, 500 |
| Chippewa and Munsee | 4, 395 | 4, 000 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | *842 | ...... | .... | ...... | *7, 500 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mackinac Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River | 66, 332 (for these three) | 65, 000 (for these three) | .... | | ...... | ...... | 1, 550 | †200 | .... | 5, 600 | 11, 450 |
| Chippewa of Lake Superior residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservations, and at Munising, Iroquois Point, and various other places | | | | | | | 840 | 12 | .... | 730 | 48 |
| Ottawa and Chippewa residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties | | | | | | | 7, 200 | 450 | .... | 16, 400 | 40, 100 |
| Pottawatomie | ........ | ........ | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1, 136 | 10 | .... | 1, 540 | 2, 509 |

* Taken from last year's report. †Cleared.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | $1,000 | 700 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 60 | ... | ..... |
| 400 | 150 | 1,000 | ..... | 125 | 1,000 | ..... | 380 | ..... | 125 | 250 | ..... | 90 | 10 | ..... | 43 |
| 500 | 150 | 3,000 | ..... | 150 | 1,100 | ..... | 1,200 | 15 | 650 | 1,000 | 65 | 90 | 10 | ..... | 70 |
| *400 | *660 | *250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *51 | *132 | *200 | ..... | *100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,300 | 9,500 | 375 | 300,000 | 900 | ..... | 2,500 | 175 | ..... | 165 | 365 | 10 | 100 | .. | ..... | ..... |
| 740 | 9,202 | 790 | 201,000 | 6,500 | ..... | 2,100 | 90 | ..... | 275 | 85 | 30 | 75 | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| 20,045 | 89,730 | 3,400 | 500,000 | 20,450 | ..... | 3,900 | 450 | ..... | 501 | 750 | 15 | 95 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 550 | 2,040 | 205 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 300 | 35 | ..... | 25 | 85 | 100 | 100 | ... | ..... | ..... |

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***White Earth Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa at Leech Lake | 414, 440 | 1, 000 | } ...... | ...... | 20 | 10 | 3, 388 | 450 | 40 | 21, 500 | 8, 500 |
| Chippewa at Red Lake | 3, 200, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa at White Earth | 1, 091, 523 | 552, 960 | | | | | | | | | |
| **MONTANA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Blackfeet Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan | *21, 651, 200 | 2, 000, 000 | ...... | ...... | 90 | 1 | 85 | 30 | .... | ...... | ........ |
| ***Crow Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain and River Crow | 6, 272, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | 300 | (†) | 101 | ...... | 63 | 22 | .... | ...... | ........ |
| ***Flathead Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pend d'Oreille | } 1, 433, 600 | 400, 000 | ...... | ...... | 20 | 80 | 1, 500 | 250 | .. | 2, 480 | 27 |
| Flathead | | | | | | | | | | 15, 170 | 159 |
| Kootenai | | | | | | | | | | 2, 350 | 24 |
| ***Fort Peck Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assinaboine | ............ | 100, 000 | §50 | ...... | 65 | ...... | 145 | ...... | 310 | ...... | 1, 500 |
| Yanktonnais Sioux | ............ | ............ | §50 | ...... | 55 | ...... | 400 | ...... | 950 | ...... | 4, 500 |
| ***Fort Belknap Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gros Ventre and Assinaboine | ............ | ............ | ...... | ...... | 36 | ...... | 71 | ...... | 200 | ...... | 200 |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Great Nemaha Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | ‖16, 000 | 14, 500 | ...... | ...... | 10 | 70 | 1, 058 | 58 | .... | 1, 536 | 3, 500 |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri | ‖8, 014 | 7, 500 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 850 | 33 | .... | 2, 320 | 4, 500 |
| ***Omaha and Winnebago Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 143, 225 | 140, 000 | ...... | ...... | 20 | 2 | 3, 239 | 100 | 425 | 8, 500 | 40, 000 |
| Winnebago | 109, 844 | 100, 000 | ...... | ...... | 120 | 6 | 2, 377 | 150 | 690 | 2, 445 | 40, 150 |
| ***Otoe Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otoe and Missouria | 44, 093 | 40, 000 | ...... | ...... | 177 | 12 | 100 | ...... | .... | 80 | 1, 000 |
| ***Santee and Flandreau Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santee Sioux | 115, 076 | 25, 000 | ...... | ...... | 70 | 15 | 2, 768 | 203 | .... | 2, 000 | 24, 000 |
| Flandreau | ............ | 14, 400 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 691 | 559 | **96 | 1, 789 | 2, 985 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Nevada Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pi-Ute, Moapa River | 1, 000 | 1, 000 | } 7 | 30 | 10 | ...... | 320 | 20 | .... | 100 | ........ |
| Pah-Ute, Walker River | 318, 815 | 1, 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake | 322, 000 | 5, 000 | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Agencies.
‡ *10,000 robes* and 50,000 peltries and other skins
† Many thousand acres, chiefly mountainous.
§ Wood-choppers.
‖ Partly in Kansas.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| 18,170 | 16,166 | 3,858 | 50,000 | 500 | 5,000 | $5,000 | 484 | ..... | 1,175 | 650 | 20 | 50 | 50 | .... | 25 |
| ...... | 2,500 | ..... | 8,000 | 125 | 800 | 12,500 | 4,000 | 10 | 80 | ...... | ........ | 25 | 50 | 25 | 600 |
| ...... | 300 | 50 | 15,000 | 300 | 688 | †67,500 | 13,500 | 400 | 850 | ...... | ........ | .... | 35 | 65 | 790 |
| 2,008<br>12,046<br>1,916 | 1,542<br>8,475<br>1,323 | 70<br>200<br>30 | 120,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 55 00 | 1,747<br>429<br>267 | .....<br>.....<br>..... | 2,257<br>288<br>74 | 125<br>......<br>...... | ......<br>......<br>...... | 60 | 30 | 10 | 12 |
| ......<br>...... | 1,600<br>1,800 | 50<br>70 | 60,000<br>......... | 1,000<br>2,000 | 300<br>1,280 | 8,300<br>34,000 | 720<br>2,792 | 4<br>..... | 2<br>3 | 6<br>6 | ......<br>...... | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 10<br>16 |
| ...... | 6,515 | 20 | ......... | 75 | 600 | 7,500 | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | 50 | 50 | 16 |
| 100 | 250 | 500 | ......... | 220 | 6,211 | ....... | 135 | 16 | 193 | 227 | ........ | 90 | .... | 10 | 26 |
| 800 | 100 | 700 | ......... | 50 | 1,800 | ....... | 126 | 8 | 545 | 80 | 1 | 40 | ¶60 | .... | ..... |
| 1,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 56,828 | 1,500 | 150 | 500 | 550 | 4 | 300 | 150 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | 21 |
| ...... | 2,425 | 2,000 | ......... | 1,000 | 200 | ....... | 650 | 8 | 200 | 250 | ........ | 95 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| 100 | 25 | 100 | ......... | 106 | .... | ....... | 300 | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | 15 | 5 | 80 | 247 |
| 1,050 | 5,535 | 1,300 | 35,000 | 1,200 | 200 | 500 | 428 | 9 | 548 | 156 | ........ | 70 | 5 | 25 | 18 |
| 348 | 2,875 | 300 | ......... | 100 | ..... | 200 | 92 | 2 | 87 | 9 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 1,200 | 100 | 200 | ......... | 200 | 100 | 50 | 300 | 3 | ...... | ...... | ........ | 75 | 20 | 5 | 81 |

¶ And cash annuity.

** Homesteads.

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| NEVADA—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western Shoshone Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone and Gosh Ute | 248,200 | ..... | 5 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 50 | .... | 6,000 | ..... |
| NEW MEXICO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jicarilla Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jicarilla Apache | 307,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Mescalero Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mescalero and Warm Spring Apache | 570,240 | ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 7 | ..... | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Navajo Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo | 5,468,160 | 15,000 | 4 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 12,000 | 100 | .... | 2,000 | ..... |
| *Pueblo Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pueblo, Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache | 883,131 | 132,025 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 28,000 | ..... | .... | 45,000 | 60,000 |
| NEW YORK. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *New York Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senecas and Onondagas on Allegany Reservation | 30,469 | | 40 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 5,225 | 2,630 | .... | 1,000 | 14,000 |
| Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas on Cattaraugus Reservation | 21,680 | | 50 | 410 | ..... | 50 | 8,725 | 4,135 | .... | 3,842 | 22,000 |
| Senecas on Cornplanter Reservation | 640 | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... | .... | 100 | 800 |
| Senecas of Tonawanda band and Oneidas on Tonawanda Reservation | 7,549 | 30,352 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,360 | 990 | .... | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Tuscaroras and Onondagas on Tuscarora Reservation | 5,000 | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,270 | 2,125 | .... | 4,000 | 12,000 |
| Onondagas and Oneidas on Onondaga Reservation | 6,100 | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,270 | 2,125 | .... | 4,700 | 10,000 |
| Oneidas on Oneida Reservation | 288 | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 260 | 140 | .... | 320 | 800 |
| Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation | 14,640 | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,260 | 1,250 | .... | 2,300 | 2,100 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Cherokee | 65,211 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡25,000 |
| OREGON. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Grand Ronde Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others | 61,440 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 | 3,000 | 300 | 615 | 12,010 | 10 |

*1,000,000 pounds of wool raised; 200,000 pounds made into blankets. †Also 200,000 goats.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| 4,000 | 6,500 | 500 | ...... | 300 | ...... | ...... | 900 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 320 |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,200 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 100 | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 110 | ...... | 38 | 10 | ...... | ...... | 9 | 50 | ...... | 50 | ...... |
| ...... | 1,700 | 35 | 40,000 | 100 | 20 | (*) | 40,000 | 500 | 800 | ...... | †800,000 | 90 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| ...... | 1,500 | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,850 | 1,000 | 9,500 | 450 | 150,000 | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 12,000 | 10,750 | 900 | 1,500 | ...... | 500 | ...... | 158 | ...... | 387 | 352 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 42,000 | 21,050 | 1,500 | 1,790 | ...... | 650 | ...... | 332 | 2 | 576 | 919 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 750 | 895 | 75 | ...... | 100 | 50 | ...... | 18 | ...... | 50 | 55 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 7,000 | 4,625 | 800 | 400 | ...... | 300 | ...... | 144 | ...... | 185 | 306 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 5,000 | 5,760 | 1,500 | ...... | 500 | 300 | ...... | 56 | ...... | 70 | 110 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 8,000 | 6,350 | 800 | ...... | ...... | 300 | ...... | 160 | ...... | 162 | 260 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 1,100 | 2,020 | 125 | ...... | 25 | 25 | ...... | 20 | ...... | 50 | 45 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 9,000 | 8,680 | 2,800 | 1,500 | ...... | 400 | ...... | 198 | ...... | 300 | 200 | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ‡1,400 | ‡20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ‡100 | ‡20 | ‡1,000 | ‡1,800 | ...... | ‡95 | ‡5 | ...... | ...... |
| 14,435 | 1,827 | 1,236 | 99,000 | 1,438 | 3,100 | $1,209 | 846 | 16 | 701 | 596 | 287 | 99 | 1 | ...... | 25 |

‡ From last year's report.

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| OREGON—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Klamath Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake | 1,056,000 | 20,000 | ...... | ...... | 10 | ...... | 100 | 20 | .... | 50 | ...... |
| *Malheur Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piute and Snake | 1,778,560 | 12,000 | (*) | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... |
| *Siletz Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rogue River, Tootootenay and others | 225,000 | 2,000 | ...... | ...... | 70 | ...... | 1,116 | 83 | 121 | 3,150 | ...... |
| *Umatilla Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla | 268,800 | 150,000 | 34 | 160 | 5 | ...... | 4,000 | 2,500 | .... | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| *Warm Spring Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino | 464,000 | 3,600 | ...... | ...... | 12 | ...... | 2,500 | 500 | .... | 11,000 | 400 |
| UTAH. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Uintah Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uintah Ute | 2,039,040 | 320,000 | ...... | ...... | 6 | ...... | 250 | 50 | .... | 2,000 | 150 |
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colville Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cœur d'Alêne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinakane, San Poel, and Methow | 2,953,600 | 10,000 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7,886 | 3,486 | .... | 53,090 | 600 |
| *Neah Bay Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Makah and Quillehute | 23,040 | 150 | ...... | ...... | 63 | 7 | 30 | 3 | 3 | ...... | ...... |
| *Puyallup Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puyallup | 18,062 | 1,200 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 20 | 898 | 284 | 150 | 2,520 | ...... |
| Nisqually | 4,717 | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 138 | 40 | 40 | 750 | 6 |
| Squaxin | 1,494 | 150 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12½ | ...... | 31 | 3 | ...... |
| Chehalis | 4,225 | 350 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 31 | 312 | 20 | 30 | 800 | ...... |
| *Quinaielt Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quinault, Queet, Hoh | 224,000 | 10,000 | ...... | ...... | 7 | 1 | 41 | 21 | 71 | 40 | ...... |
| Shoal Water Bay | 335 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| *S'Kokomish Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S'Klallam | 4,987 | 800 | .... | ...... | 60 | ...... | 178 | 10 | .... | 50 | ...... |
| S'Kokomish or Twana | | | | | | | 125 | ...... | 45 | ...... | ...... |
| *Tulalip Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot | 52,648 | 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 25 | 10 | 718 | ...... | .... | 870 | (‡) |

* Agency abolished. † 20 goats. ‡ 900 pounds butter, 178 canoes, and 330 rods dike made.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | Cattle owned by government. |
| 250 | 415 | 1,200 | 750,000 | 3,000 | 1,600 | $1,800 | 2,500 | 10 | 600 | 12 | ........ | 50 | 45 | 5 | 40 |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12,780 | 23,700 | 425 | 202,950 | 450 | 1,818 | 450 | 171 | 7 | 240 | 168 | 19 | 65 | 12 | 23 | 20 |
| 6,000 | 6,600 | 900 | 75,009 | 1,000 | 10000 | ....... | 10,000 | 50 | 400 | 50 | 3,000 | 75 | 25 | .... | 6 |
| 1,675 | 3,395 | 200 | 150,000 | ...... | 2,000 | 400 | 4,200 | 10 | 575 | 25 | 125 | 60 | 30 | 10 | .... |
| 420 | 552 | 20 | 19,000 | 100 | 1,200 | 6,000 | 1,550 | 10 | 1,350 | 1 | (†) | 50 | 25 | 25 | 13 |
| 47,860 | 9,350 | 1,176 | ......... | 3,000 | 2,000 | 400 | 5,891 | 8 | 4,394 | 7,886 | ........ | 90 | 10 | .... | .... |
| ...... | 3,350 | 8 | ......... | 325 | 100 | 1,500 | 28 | ..... | 37 | 11 | ........ | 95 | .... | 5 | 72 |
| 2,185 | 13,132 | 722 | ......... | 400 | 3,099 | 100 | 257 | 1 | 416 | 616 | 214 | 90 | 10 | .... | 16 |
| 2,300 | 5,180 | 60 | ......... | ...... | 875 | 50 | 109 | 2 | 101 | 7 | 131 | 90 | 10 | .... | .... |
| ...... | 722 | 13 | ......... | ...... | 30 | ....... | 22 | 1 | 45 | ....... | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | .... |
| 260 | 570 | 202 | ......... | ...... | 200 | ....... | 99 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 33 | 100 | .... | .... | 10 |
| ...... | 8,500 | 20 | ......... | 40 | 20 | 3,900 | 151 | .... | 76 | 12 | ........ | 75 | 25 | .... | 2 |
| 50 | 800 | 50 | ......... | ...... | 500 | ....... | 80 | ..... | 93 | ....... | ........ | 75 | 25 | .... | .... |
| 150 | 500 | 120 | ......... | 150 | 200 | ....... | 80 | ..... | 88 | ....... | ........ | 75 | 25 | .... | 47 |
| 4,690 | 25,797 | 866 | 110,000 | 620 | 260 | 2,100 | 280 | 2 | 787 | 360 | 199 | 75 | 12½ | 12½ | 7 |

*Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | | | | | Produce raised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of acres in reserve. | Number of acres tillable. | Number of whites unlawfully on reserve. | Number of acres occupied by white intruders. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by government. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children. | Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians. | Number of acres broken during the year by Indians. | Number of allotments in severalty. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushels of corn. |
| **WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Yakama Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatspham, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyick, Ochechole, Kamiltpah, Seapcat, Bannack, and Pi-Ute | 800,000 | 130,000 | .... | ...... | 1,200 | 10 | 8,150 | 150 | 39 | 42,000 | 500 |
| **WISCONSIN.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Green Bay Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stockbridge | 11,520 | 330 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 220 | ...... | .... | 100 | 375 |
| Oneida | 65,540 | 5,000 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,500 | ...... | .... | 5,000 | 20,000 |
| Menomonee | 231,680 | 2,000 | .... | ...... | 130 | ...... | 1,600 | 50 | .... | 200 | 1,500 |
| *La Pointe Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa at Red Cliff | | | | | | | 108 | 50 | .... | 20 | 40 |
| Chippewa at Bad River | | | | | | | 650 | 8 | .... | ...... | 300 |
| Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles | | | | | | | 120 | 26 | .... | ...... | 460 |
| Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau | *536,756 | 2,075 | .... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... | .... | ...... | ........ |
| Chippewa at Fond du Lac | | | | | | | 18 | ...... | .... | ...... | 20 |
| Chippewa at Grand Portage | | | | | | | 6 | ...... | .... | ...... | 30 |
| Chippewa at Bois Forte | | | | | | | 160 | ...... | .... | 20 | 400 |
| **WYOMING.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Shoshone Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Arapaho }<br>Shoshone } | 2,342,400 | 30,000 | 24 | 800 | 20 | ...... | 300 | 75 | .... | 200 | ........ |

*Reservations partly in Minnesota.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued

| during the year by Indians. | | | Other results of Indian labor. | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | Pr. ct. of subsistence obtained by— | | | Cattle owned by government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels of oats and barley. | Bushels of vegetables. | Tons of hay cut. | Feet of lumber sawed. | Cords of wood cut. | Rods of fencing made. | Value of robes and furs sold. | Horses. | Mules. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. | Issue of government rations. | |
| 8,500 | 6,700 | 2,000 | 300,000 | 300 | 960 | $1,200 | 8,500 | 60 | 2,000 | 150 | 100 | 80 | 20 | .... | 1,334 |
| 250 | 1,135 | 20 | ........ | ...... | ..... | ....... | 33 | ..... | 30 | 40 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 21,000 | 8,100 | 500 | ........ | 1,000 | 1,000 | ....... | 275 | ..... | 325 | 500 | ........ | 100 | .... | .... | ..... |
| 2,000 | 5,550 | 150 | 247,182 | 130 | 500 | 500 | 300 | ..... | 250 | 600 | 2 | 90 | 10 | .... | 5 |
| 50 | 1,000 | 150 | ........ | 600 | 2,400 | 2,000 | 6 | ..... | 50 | 6 | ........ | 65 | 35 | .... | 1 |
| 400 | 8,580 | 300 | ........ | 560 | 300 | 600 | 35 | ..... | 102 | 24 | ........ | 60 | 40 | .... | ..... |
| 175 | 5,150 | 150 | ........ | ...... | ..... | 500 | 12 | ..... | 63 | 38 | ........ | 10 | 90 | .... | ..... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ..... | ....... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ........ | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| ...... | 350 | 60 | ........ | ...... | ..... | 600 | 3 | ..... | 15 | ...... | ........ | 60 | 40 | .... | ..... |
| ...... | 205 | 15 | ........ | 236 | 350 | 5,000 | ...... | ..... | 13 | 1 | ........ | 50 | 50 | .... | 3 |
| ...... | 1,230 | 60 | ........ | ...... | ..... | 12,000 | 10 | ..... | 10 | ...... | ........ | 50 | 50 | .... | 2 |
| ...... | 275 | 10 | 12,000 | 100 | .... | 20,000 | 6,500 | 6 | 2,300 | ...... | ........ | 25 | 25 | 50 | ..... |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of acres in Indian reservations* | 151,647,337 |
| Number of acres tillable | 18,248,815 |
| Number of whites unlawfully on reserves | 3,821 |
| Number of acres occupied by white intruders | 21,955 |
| Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year | 6,328 |
| Number of acres cultivated by school children during the year | 1,054 |
| Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year | †205,367 |
| Number of acres broken by government during the year | 1,423 |
| Number of acres broken by Indians during the year | 29,558 |
| Number of allotments made in severalty to Indians | 4,629 |
| Number of rods of fencing made during the year | 95,484 |

### *Produce raised during the year.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bushels of wheat, by government, 14,346; by Indians, 451,479; by school children, 2,135 | 467,960 |
| Bushels of corn, by government, 13,490; by Indians, 517,642; by school children, 2,520 | 533,652 |
| Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 33,468; by Indians, 343,444; by school children, 2,849 | 379,761 |
| Bushels of vegetables, by government, 11,865; by Indians, 488,792; by school children, 9,033 | 509,690 |
| Cabbage, heads of, by government, 450; by Indians, 1,280; by school children, 1,350 | 3,080 |
| Tons of hay cut, by government, 5,982; by Indians, 76.763; by school children, 551 | 83,296 |
| Number of melons raised, by government, 550; by Indians, 408,504; by school children, 3,550 | 412,604 |
| Number of pumpkins raised, by government, 13,150; by Indians, 917,748; by school children, 2,010 | 932,908 |

### *Stock owned.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Horses, by government, 697; by Indians, 188,402; by school children, 8 | 189,107 |
| Mules, by government, 285; by Indians, 3,560; by school children, 2 | 3,847 |
| Cattle, by government, 6,037; by Indians, 80,684; by school children, 116 | 86,837 |
| Swine, by government, 420; by Indians, 43,913; by school children, 84 | 144,417 |
| Sheep, by Indians, 977,017; by school children, 13 | 977,030 |
| Goats, by Indians | 203,020 |
| Asses, by Indians | 375 |

### *Other results of Indian labor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cords of wood cut | 84,315 |
| Feet of lumber sawed | 4,766,679 |
| Value of robes, furs, blankets, moccasins, &c., sold | $237,670 |
| Pounds of wool raised | 1,000,608 |
| Number of rails made | 70,620 |
| Number of hoops made | 58,000 |
| Number of pounds of maple-sugar made | 128,500 |
| Number of barrels of fish sold | 25,000 |
| Bushels of wild rice gathered | 6,500 |
| Number of pounds of butter made | 900 |
| Number of pairs of stockings made | 142 |

### *Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of acres under cultivation | 348,000 |
| Number of bushels of wheat raised | 105,000 |
| Number of bushels of corn raised | 616,000 |
| Number of bushels of oats and barley raised | 74,300 |
| Number of bushels of vegetables raised | 305,000 |
| Number of tons of hay cut | 161,500 |
| Number of horses owned | 64,600 |
| Number of mules owned | 6,150 |
| Number of cattle owned | 370,000 |
| Number of swine owned | 455,000 |
| Number of sheep owned | 33,400 |
| Number of whites unlawfully on reserves | 1,200 |

* Indian lands without agency, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ponca Reserve, in Dakota | 96,000 |
| Cœur d'Alêne Reserve, in Idaho | 736,000 |
| Black Bob and Miami Reserves, in Kansas | 35,721 |
| Mille Lac Reserve, in Minnesota [1] | 61,014 |
| Columbia Reserve, in Washington Territory | 2,992,240 |
| Suppai Reservation, in Arizona | 38,400 |
| Klamath River Reservation, in California | 25,600 |
| Total | 3,984,975 |

[1] The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth Agency.

† By typographical error in Annual Report for 1880, the total number of acres cultivated by Indians was reported as 70,540 instead of 170,540.

*Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians, number of cases of sickness treated, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

| Agency. | Zymotic diseases: Class I, Order I. | Syphilis and gonorrhœa: Class I, Order II. | Diathetic diseases: Class II, Order I. | Tuberculous diseases: Class II, Order II. | Parasitic diseases: Class III. | Constitutional diseases. Nervous system: Class IV, Order I. | Constitutional diseases. Eye: Class IV, Order II. | Constitutional diseases. Ear: Class IV, Order III. | Constitutional diseases. Circulation: Class IV, Order IV. | Constitutional diseases. Respiration: Class IV, Order V. | Constitutional diseases. Digestion: Class IV, Order VI. | Constitutional diseases. Urinary and genital: Class IV, Order VII. | Joints and bones: Class IV, Order VIII. | Integumentary system: Class IV, Order IX. | Violent diseases and deaths: Class V, Order I. | Deaths. Male. | Deaths. Female. | Births. Male. | Births. Female. | Vaccinated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aggregate | 20, 906 | 4, 167 | 4, 643 | 5, 219 | 1, 885 | 4, 924 | 11, 556 | 1, 342 | 461 | 11, 109 | 11, 109 | 1, 135 | 599 | 3, 805 | 3, 117 | 778 | 662 | 642 | 648 | 1, 566 |
| Colorado River, Arizona | 25 | 128 | 61 | 2 | .... | 14 | 44 | 1 | .... | 67 | 41 | 2 | 32 | 19 | 39 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 9 | .... |
| Pima and Maricopa, and Papago, Arizona | 144 | 121 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 74 | 134 | 11 | .... | 45 | 89 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 35 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| San Carlos, Arizona | 1, 456 | 254 | 74 | 8 | 7 | 85 | 575 | 147 | .... | 92 | 53 | 21 | 10 | 80 | 243 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 2 | .... |
| Moquis Pueblo, Arizona | 72 | 45 | 24 | 42 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 41 | 58 | 11 | 19 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Hoopa Valley, California | 53 | 197 | 23 | 57 | .... | 18 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 90 | 1 | .... | 7 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 34 |
| Round Valley, California | 125 | 115 | 43 | 3 | .... | 112 | 174 | 9 | 9 | 289 | 181 | 16 | 6 | 73 | 65 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 134 |
| Tule River, California | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mission, California | 337 | 130 | 200 | 110 | .... | 137 | 100 | 76 | 2 | 46 | 257 | 9 | 6 | 18 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 29 | 21 | .... |
| Los Pinos, Colorado | 87 | 20 | 21 | 1 | .... | 36 | 71 | 2 | .... | 83 | 56 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 24 | 12 | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Southern Ute, Colorado | 45 | 92 | 20 | .... | .... | 10 | 43 | 5 | .... | 52 | 17 | 3 | .... | 25 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Cheyenne River, Dakota | 48 | 10 | 17 | 177 | 25 | 11 | 86 | 6 | .... | 289 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 75 | 57 | 18 | 10 | 43 | 51 | .... |
| Crow Creek, Dakota | 83 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 42 | 53 | 2 | .... | 203 | 87 | 6 | .... | 23 | 55 | 9 | 9 | 23 | 22 | 402 |
| Devil's Lake, Dakota | 55 | 1 | 122 | 81 | .... | 31 | 31 | 2 | 11 | 117 | 45 | 6 | .... | 90 | 37 | 26 | 47 | 22 | 21 | .... |
| Fort Berthold, Dakota | 300 | 51 | 132 | 56 | 45 | 49 | 327 | 17 | .... | 320 | 110 | 16 | .... | 129 | 78 | 38 | 29 | 10 | 14 | .... |
| Lower Brulé, Dakota | 137 | 3 | 27 | 120 | 67 | 59 | 47 | 5 | 1 | 125 | 124 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 61 |
| Pine Ridge (Red Cloud), Dakota | 368 | 24 | 60 | 38 | 66 | 31 | 70 | 3 | 1 | 200 | 96 | 26 | 2 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 56 | 62 | .... |
| Rosebud (Spotted Tail), Dakota | 158 | 22 | 60 | 121 | 58 | 85 | 54 | 9 | 5 | 129 | 12 | 23 | 3 | 142 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Sisseton, Dakota | 167 | 1 | 15 | 41 | 12 | 81 | 46 | 12 | 5 | 248 | 80 | 14 | 5 | 59 | 37 | 15 | 12 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Standing Rock, Dakota | 449 | 293 | 128 | 411 | 85 | 185 | 174 | 87 | 155 | 593 | 370 | 288 | 102 | 181 | 226 | 56 | 44 | 58 | 58 | 290 |
| Yankton, Dakota | 459 | 12 | 134 | 325 | 109 | 41 | 144 | 5 | 1 | 404 | 66 | 19 | 9 | 69 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 24 | 52 | 6 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho | 109 | 44 | 19 | 14 | .... | 7 | 111 | 16 | .... | 95 | 43 | 9 | 10 | 26 | 45 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Lembi, Idaho | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nez Percés, Idaho | 158 | 7 | 45 | 53 | .... | 108 | 177 | 6 | 3 | 205 | 180 | 11 | 2 | 35 | 21 | 2 | .... | 5 | 7 | .... |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Indian Territory | 3, 236 | 220 | .... | 628 | 92 | 641 | 2, 635 | 4 | .... | 1, 349 | 3, 061 | .... | .... | 110 | 3 | 37 | 25 | .... | .... | 216 |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Indian Territory | 2, 476 | 437 | 376 | 23 | .... | 290 | 494 | 124 | .... | 856 | 2, 295 | .... | .... | 388 | 406 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Osage, Indian Territory | 805 | 10 | 23 | 126 | .... | 132 | 879 | 133 | .... | 366 | 214 | 1 | 3 | 189 | 41 | 13 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Pawnee, Indian Territory | 887 | 64 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 114 | 293 | 1 | .... | 22 | 64 | 3 | .... | 38 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 | .... |

*Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians, number of cases of sickness treated, &c.*—Continued.

| Agency. | Zymotic diseases: Class I, Order I. | Syphilis and gonorrhœa: Class I, Order II. | Diathetic diseases: Class II, Order I. | Tuberculous diseases: Class II, Order II. | Parasitic diseases: Class III. | Constitutional diseases. | | | | | | | Joints and bones: Class IV, Order VIII. | Integumentary system: Class IV, Order IX. | Violent diseases and deaths: Class V, Order I. | Deaths. | | Births. | | Vaccinated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Nervous system: Class IV, Order I. | Eye: Class IV, Order II. | Ear: Class IV, Order III. | Circulation: Class IV, Order IV. | Respiration: Class IV, Order V. | Digestion: Class IV, Order VI. | Urinary and genital: Class IV, Order VII. | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Ponca, Indian Territory | 441 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 129 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 19 | ...... |
| Quapaw, Indian Territory | 861 | 36 | 62 | 36 | 89 | 27 | 491 | 3 | ...... | 236 | 45 | 20 | 3 | 126 | 21 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 13 | ...... |
| Sac and Fox, Indian Territory | 754 | 30 | 43 | 22 | 26 | 10 | 262 | 88 | 7 | 40 | 8 | 8 | ...... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | ...... |
| Union, Indian Territory | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sac and Fox, Iowa | 307 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 48 | 61 | 180 | 4 | 3 | 162 | 195 | 41 | 2 | 54 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | ...... |
| Pottawatomie, Kansas | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mackinac, Michigan | 102 | 30 | 57 | 56 | 18 | 74 | 27 | 77 | ...... | 157 | 72 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 9 | ...... |
| White Earth, Minnesota | 94 | 15 | 148 | 49 | 60 | 157 | 70 | 25 | 5 | 235 | 134 | 67 | 5 | 126 | 48 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 | ...... |
| Leech Lake, Minnesota | 119 | 143 | 208 | 272 | 108 | 270 | 174 | 17 | 19 | 248 | 315 | 31 | 78 | 279 | 76 | 15 | 5 | 4 | ...... | ...... |
| Red Lake, Minnesota | 152 | 13 | 208 | 93 | 15 | 162 | 103 | 72 | 2 | 156 | 237 | 10 | 16 | 88 | 64 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 16 | ...... |
| Blackfeet, Montana | 366 | 117 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 154 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 38 | 24 | ...... | 42 | 97 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 21 | ...... |
| Crow, Montana | 166 | 226 | 328 | 296 | 185 | 119 | 441 | 53 | 3 | 140 | 559 | 28 | 15 | 87 | 108 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ...... |
| Flathead, Montana | 173 | 5 | 18 | 62 | 10 | 22 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 50 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 28 | 19 | 24 | 21 | ...... |
| Fort Peck, Montana | 465 | 406 | 136 | 163 | 93 | 304 | 245 | 38 | 95 | 91 | 150 | 41 | 181 | 98 | 121 | 68 | 60 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Gros Ventre, Montana | 121 | 102 | 18 | 62 | ...... | 11 | 122 | 6 | 2 | 137 | 51 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 56 | 25 | 23 | 2 | ...... |
| Great Nemaha, Nebraska | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | ...... |
| Otoe, Nebraska | 153 | 4 | 33 | 25 | 24 | 115 | 102 | 19 | 10 | 298 | 110 | 8 | 8 | 38 | 27 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 5 | ...... |
| Santee, Nebraska | 174 | 25 | 39 | 215 | 23 | 19 | 68 | 1 | ...... | 60 | 40 | 10 | ...... | 35 | 48 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 152 |
| Flandreau | 95 | 1 | 3 | 71 | 1 | 103 | 42 | 1 | ...... | 30 | 110 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 24 |
| Winnebago and Omaha, Nebraska | 1,034 | 22 | 136 | 168 | 131 | 426 | 588 | 17 | ...... | 918 | 675 | 27 | ...... | 135 | 136 | 48 | 49 | 23 | 23 | ...... |
| Nevada, Nevada | 103 | 63 | 32 | 11 | ...... | 31 | 63 | ...... | ...... | 8 | 5 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 20 |
| Western Shoshone, Nevada | 40 | 31 | 15 | 6 | ...... | 5 | 15 | ...... | ...... | 28 | 3 | ...... | ...... | 7 | ...... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 155 |
| Jicarilla, New Mexico | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mescalero, New Mexico | 442 | 13 | 114 | 3 | ...... | 47 | 170 | 18 | 1 | 53 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Navajo, New Mexico | 99 | 78 | 156 | ...... | 140 | 116 | 150 | 1 | ...... | 297 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 23 | 1 | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pueblo, New Mexico | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| New York, New York | 70 | 25 | 63 | 98 | 11 | 43 | 12 | 2 | 21 | 255 | 97 | 60 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 18 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Grande Ronde, Oregon | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Klamath, Oregon | 168 | 49 | 92 | 12 | 39 | 5 | 104 | 6 | ...... | 25 | 52 | 7 | ...... | 7 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ...... |
| Siletz, Oregon | 80 | 44 | 24 | 28 | 10 | ...... | 2 | 1 | ...... | 34 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8 | 15 | 11 | 22 | 19 | ...... |
| Umatilla, Oregon | 50 | 15 | 25 | 68 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 3 | ...... | 22 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ...... |
| Warm Springs, Oregon | 196 | 26 | 53 | 6 | ...... | 46 | 60 | ...... | ...... | 128 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 22 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 8 | ...... |
| Uintah Valley, Utah Territory | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colville, Washington Territory | 37 | 13 | 54 | 163 | 2 | 15 | 89 | 2 | 1 | 131 | 13 | 4 | ...... | 56 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ...... | ...... |
| Neah Bay, Washington Territory | 162 | 40 | 173 | 31 | ...... | 38 | 85 | 3 | ...... | 81 | 24 | 15 | ...... | 86 | 85 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | ...... |
| Nisqually and Puyallup, Washington Territory | 256 | 169 | 195 | 153 | 85 | 117 | 170 | 23 | 2 | 144 | 96 | 20 | 4 | 55 | 56 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | ...... |
| S'Kokomish, Washington Territory | 45 | 13 | 35 | 24 | 2 | 14 | 36 | 14 | ...... | 87 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ...... |
| Quinault, Washington Territory | 57 | 13 | 37 | 14 | ...... | 15 | 37 | 16 | 3 | 88 | 42 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 104 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ...... |
| Yakama, Washington Territory | 320 | 5 | 153 | 184 | 2 | 9 | 291 | 14 | ...... | 50 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 276 | 86 | 13 | 9 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Green Bay, Wisconsin | 149 | 14 | 103 | 59 | 38 | 20 | 56 | 5 | 4 | 106 | 47 | 27 | ...... | 14 | 43 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 18 | ...... |
| Malheur, Oregon | 31 | ...... | 6 | ...... | ...... | 5 | 4 | ...... | ...... | 7 | 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Oakland, Indian Territory | 472 | 9 | 13 | 64 | ...... | 2 | 55 | 14 | ...... | 101 | 31 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | ...... |
| Forest Grove, Oregon | 9 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7 | ...... | 6 | 1 | ...... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ...... | 7 | 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tulalip, Washington Territory | 85 | 34 | 77 | 95 | 17 | 24 | 42 | 16 | 2 | 59 | 52 | 15 | 9 | 74 | 30 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 11 | ...... |
| Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania | 166 | 5 | 18 | 37 | 1 | 43 | 74 | 39 | 2 | 57 | 22 | 7 | ...... | 42 | 23 | 9 | 3 | ...... | ...... | 69 |
| La Pointe, Wisconsin | 25 | 32 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 15 | 104 | 2 | 4 | 48 | 82 | 7 | 2 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ...... |
| Papago, Arizona | 33 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | 2 | ...... | ...... | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... |

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.
William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, New York.
George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.
William McMichael, 138 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

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## LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska; and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Barclay White, Mt. Holly, N. J.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *Jas. E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idado; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church,* 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No.* 28 *Astor House offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church,* 23 *Center street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association,* 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* 22 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos, in Colorado.* *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association,* 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

### INDIAN INSPECTORS.

John McNeil, Saint Louis, Mo.
William J. Pollock, Aurora, Ill.
James M. Haworth, Olathe, Kans.
Robert S. Gardner, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Charles H. Howard, Glencoe, Ill.

### SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS AT LARGE.

Eddy B. Townsend, Washington, D. C.
Arden R. Smith, 1606 Olive street, Saint Louis, Mo.

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* Removed to Utah and now known as Ouray Agency.

*List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.*

| Agency. | Agent. | Post-office address. | Telegraphic address. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA. | | | |
| Colorado River | Jonathan Biggs | Parker, Yuma County, Ariz | Yuma, Ariz. |
| Moquis Pueblo | Jesse H. Fleming | Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz., via Fort Wingate, N. Mex | Moquis Pueblo Agency, via Fort Wingate, N. Mex. |
| Pima and Maricopa, and Papago. | Roswell G. Wheeler | Pima Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande | Casa Grande, Ariz. |
| San Carlos | J. C. Tiffany | San Carlos Agency, Ariz | San Carlos Agency, Ariz. |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | |
| Hoopa Valley | Lieut. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A. | Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal | Arcata, Cal. |
| Mission | S. S. Lawson | San Bernardino, Cal | San Bernardino, Cal. |
| Round Valley | H. B. Sheldon | Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal | Ukiah, Cal. |
| Tule River | C. G. Belknap | Porterville, Tulare County, Cal | Visalia, Cal. |
| COLORADO. | | | |
| Southern Ute | Warren Patten | Pine River, La Plata County, Colo | Ignacio Station, Colo. (Denver and Rio Grande Railroad). |
| DAKOTA. | | | |
| Cheyenne River | Leonard Love | Cheyenne River Agency, Ashmore County, Dak | Cheyenne River Agency, Dak. |
| Crow Creek | George H. Spencer | Crow Creek Agency, Buffalo County, Dak | Fort Thompson, Dak. |
| Devil's Lake | John W. Cransie | Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak | Jamestown, Dak. |
| Fort Berthold | Jacob Kauffmann | Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak | Fort Berthold, Dak. |
| Lower Brulé | W. H. Parkhurst | Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale | Crow Creek Agency, Dak. |
| Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) | V. T. McGillycuddy | Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney, Nebr | Pine Ridge Agency, Dak. |
| Rosebud (Spotted Tail) | John Cook | Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Yankton | Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr. |
| Sisseton | Charles Crissey | Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn | Brown's Valley, Minn. |
| Standing Rock | James McLaughlin | Fort Yates, Dak | Fort Yates, Dak. |
| Yankton | W. D. E. Andrus | Yankton Agency, Dak | Yankton Agency, Dak. |
| IDAHO. | | | |
| Fort Hall | A. L. Cook | Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho | Ross Fork, Idaho. |
| Lemhi | John Harries | Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho, via Ogden, Utah | Lemhi, via Camas Station, Idaho. |
| Nez Percés | Charles D. Warner | Lapwai, Idaho | Lapwai, Idaho. |
| INDIAN TERRITORY. | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | John D. Miles | Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans | Fort Reno, Ind. T. |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | P. B. Hunt | Anadarko, Ind. T | Anadarko, Ind. T. |
| Osage | Laban J. Miles | Pawhuska, Ind. T | Coffeyville, Kans. |

*List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses*—Continued.

| Agency. | Agent. | Post-office address. | Telegraphic address. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued. | | | |
| Otoe* | Lewellyn E. Woodin | Red Rock, Ind. T | |
| Pawnee | E. H. Bowman | Pawnee Agency, Ind. T | Arkansas City, Kans. |
| Ponca | Thomas J. Jordan | Ponca Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans | Do. |
| Quapaw | D. B. Dyer | Seneca, Newton County, Mo | Seneca, Mo. |
| Sac and Fox | John S. Shorb | Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T | Muskogee, Ind. T. |
| Union | John Q. Tufts | Muskogee, Ind. T | Do. |
| IOWA. | | | |
| Sac and Fox | George L. Davenport | Tama City, Tama County, Iowa | Tama City, Iowa. |
| KANSAS. | | | |
| Pottawatomie | H. C. Linn | Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans | Saint Mary's, Kans. |
| MICHIGAN. | | | |
| Mackinac | George W. Lee | Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich | Ypsilanti, Mich. |
| MINNESOTA. | | | |
| White Earth (consolidated). | Cyrus P. Luse | White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn | Detroit, Minn. |
| MONTANA. | | | |
| Blackfeet | John Young | Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont | Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw. |
| Crow | Henry J. Armstrong | Crow Agency, Mont | Stillwater, Mont. |
| Flathead | Peter Ronan | Flathead Agency, via Missoula, Mont | Fort Missoula, Mont. |
| Fort Belknap | W. L. Lincoln | Fort Belknap, Mont | Fort Assinaboine, Mont. |
| Fort Peck | N. S. Porter | Fort Peck Agency, Fort Buford, Dak | Fort Buford, Dak. |
| NEBRASKA. | | | |
| Great Nemaha | Augustus Brosius | Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr | White Cloud, Kans. |
| Omaha and Winnebago | Geo. W. Wilkinson | Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr | Sioux City, Iowa. |
| Santee and Flandreau | Isaiah Lightner | Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr | Springfield, Dak. |
| NEVADA. | | | |
| Nevada | Joseph M. McMaster | Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nebr | Wadsworth, Nev. |
| Western Shoshones | John How | Mountain City, Elko County, Nev | Elko, Nev. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW MEXICO.** | | | |
| Jicarilla | Ben. M. Thomas | Jicarilla Agency, Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex. | Tierra Amarilla, via Chama, N. Mex. |
| Mescalero | William H. H. Llewellyn | South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex | South Fork, via Mesilla, N. Mex. |
| Navajo | Galen Eastman | Navajo Agency, Manuelito Station, A. and P. R. R., N. Mex | Manuelito Station, A. and P. R. R., N. Mex. |
| Pueblo | Ben. M. Thomas | Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex | Santa Fé, N. Mex. |
| **NEW YORK.** | | | |
| New York | Benjamin G. Casler | Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y | Randolph, N. Y. |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| Grande Ronde | P. B. Sinnott | Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg | Sheridan, Oreg. |
| Klamath | Linus M. Nickerson | Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg | Ashland, Oreg. |
| Siletz | Edmund A. Swan | Toledo, Benton County, Oreg | Corvallis, Oreg. |
| Umatilla | R. H. Fay | Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg | Pendleton, Oreg. |
| Warm Springs | John Smith | Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg | The Dalles, Oreg. |
| **UTAH.** | | | |
| Ouray† | W. H. Berry | White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo | Green River City, Wyo., thence by mail to agency. |
| Uintah Valley | J. J. Critchlow | Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo. | White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo. |
| **WASHINGTON TERRITORY.** | | | |
| Colville | John A. Simms | Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash | Spokan Falls, Wash. |
| Neah Bay | Charles Willoughby | Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash | Port Townsend, Wash. |
| Puyallup | R. H. Milroy | Olympia, Wash | Olympia, Wash. |
| Quinaielt | Oliver Wood | Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Wash | Do. |
| S'Kokomish | Edwin Eells | S'Kokomish Agency, Mason County, Wash | Do. |
| Tulalip | John O'Keane | Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash | Seattle, Wash. |
| Yakama | James H. Wilbur | Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash | The Dalles, Oreg. |
| **WISCONSIN.** | | | |
| Green Bay | E. Stephens | Keshena, Shawnee County, Wis | Clintonville, Wis. (by mail to Keshena). |
| La Pointe | William R. Durfee | Bayfield, Wis | Bayfield, via Ashland, Wis. |
| **WYOMING.** | | | |
| Shoshone | Charles Hatton | Shoshone Agency, Sweetwater County, Wyo | Fort Washakie, Wyo. |
| Carlisle Training School | Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A | Carlisle, Pa | Carlisle, Pa. |
| Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. | S. C. Armstrong | Hampton, Va | Hampton, Va. |
| Forest Grove Training School. | Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A. | Forest Grove, Oreg | Forest Grove, Oreg. |

* Removed from Nebraska in October, 1881. †Removed from Colorado; hitherto called Los Pinos Agency.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements made with the several tribes of Indians in the United States which have been ratified (alphabetically arranged), with the date of each treaty, and where the same appears in the Statutes at Large.*

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. | Page. | | |
| 17 | 159 | *May 23, 1872 | Absentee Shawnee. |
| 10 | 979 | July 1, 1852 | Apache. |
| 10 | 1013 | July 27, 1853 | Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche. |
| 14 | 713 | Oct. 17, 1865 | Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. |
| 15 | 589 | Oct. 21, 1867 | Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche. |
| 7 | 377 | Oct. 11, 1832 | Appalachicola. |
| 7 | 427 | June 18, 1833 | Do. |
| 12 | 1163 | Feb. 18, 1861 | Arapaho and Cheyenne. |
| 14 | 703 | Oct. 14, 1865 | Do. |
| 14 | 713 | Oct. 17, 1865 | Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache. |
| 15 | 593 | Oct. 28, 1867 | Arapaho and Cheyenne. |
| 15 | 655 | May 10, 1868 | Arapaho and Cheyenne (Northern). |
| 19 | 254 | Sept. 23 to Oct. 27, 1876 | Arapaho, Cheyenne (Northern), and Sioux. |
| 15 | 673 | July 3, 1868 | Bannack and Shoshone. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Blackfoot (Piegan, Blood, and Gros Ventre). |
| 14 | 727 | Oct. 19, 1865 | Blackfoot band of Sioux. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Blood (Blackfoot, Piegan, and Gros Ventre). |
| 14 | 765 | Apr. 7, 1866 | Bois Forte bands of Chippewa. |
| 7 | 470 | July 1, 1835 | Caddo. |
| 7 | 472 | July 1, 1835 | Do. |
| 7 | 181 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Cahokia and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1125 | Nov. 29, 1854 | Calapooia and Umpqua. |
| 10 | 1143 | Jan. 22, 1855 | Calapooia. |
| 12 | 945 | June 9, 1855 | Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla. |
| 10 | 1122 | Nov. 18, 1854 | Chasta. |
| 7 | 18 | Nov. 28, 1785 | Cherokee. |
| 7 | 39 | July 2, 1791 | Do. |
| 7 | 42 | Feb. 17, 1792 | Do. |
| 7 | 43 | June 26, 1794 | Do. |
| 7 | 62 | Oct. 2, 1798 | Do. |
| 7 | 228 | Oct 24, 1804 | Do. |
| 7 | 93 | Oct. 25, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 95 | Oct. 27, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 101 | Jan. 7, 1806 | Do. |
| 7 | 103 | Sept. 11, 1807 | Do. |
| 7 | 138 | Mar. 22, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 139 | Mar. 22, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 148 | Sept. 14, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 156 | July 8, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 195 | Feb. 27, 1819 | Do. |
| 7 | 311 | May 6, 1828 | Do. |
| 7 | 414 | Feb. 14, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 478 | Dec. 29, 1835 | Do. |
| 7 | 488 | Mar. 1, 1836 | Do. |
| 9 | 871 | Aug. 6, 1846 | Do. |
| 14 | 799 | July 19, 1866 | Do. |
| 16 | 727 | Apr. 27, 1868 | Do. |
| 7 | 255 | July 6, 1825 | Cheyenne. |
| 12 | 1163 | Feb. 18, 1861 | Cheyenne and Arapaho. |
| 14 | 703 | Oct. 14, 1865 | Do. |
| 14 | 713 | Oct. 17, 1865 | Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Apache. |
| 15 | 593 | Oct. 28, 1867 | Cheyenne and Arapaho. |
| 15 | 655 | May 10, 1868 | Cheyenne and Arapaho (Northern). |
| 19 | 254 | Sept. 23 to Oct. 27, 1876 | Cheyenne, Arapaho (Northern), and Sioux. |
| 7 | 24 | Jan. 10, 1786 | Chickasaw. |
| 7 | 65 | Oct. 24, 1801 | Do. |
| 7 | 89 | July 23, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 150 | Sept. 20, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 192 | Oct. 19, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 381 | Oct. 20, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 388 | Oct. 22, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 450 | May 24, 1834 | Do. |
| 10 | 974 | June 22, 1852 | Do. |
| 11 | 573 | Jan. 17, 1837 | Chickasaw and Choctaw. |
| 10 | 1116 | Nov. 4, 1854 | Do. |
| 11 | 611 | June 22, 1855 | Do. |
| 14 | 769 | Apr. 28, 1868 | Do. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Chippewa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 105 | Nov. 17, 1807 | Do. |
| 7 | 112 | Nov. 25, 1808 | Do. |

* Act of Congress.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. | Page. | | |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Chippewa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 146 | Aug. 24, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 203 | Sept. 24, 1819 | Chippewa. |
| 7 | 206 | June 16, 1820 | Do. |
| 7 | 207 | July 6, 1820 | Chippewa and Ottawa. |
| 7 | 218 | Aug. 29, 1821 | Chippewa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 290 | Aug. 5, 1826 | Chippewa. |
| 7 | 303 | Aug. 11, 1827 | Chippewa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 315 | Aug. 25, 1828 | Do. |
| 7 | 320 | July 29, 1829 | Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 431 | Sept. 26, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 442 | Sept. 27, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 491 | Mar. 28, 1836 | Chippewa and Ottowa. |
| 7 | 503 | May 9, 1836 | Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands). |
| 7 | 528 | Jan. 14, 1837 | Chippewa (Sagahaw band). |
| 7 | 536 | July 29, 1837 | Chippewa. |
| 7 | 547 | Dec. 20, 1837 | Chippewa (Saganaw band). |
| 7 | 565 | Jan. 23, 1838 | Do. |
| 7 | 578 | Feb. 7, 1839 | Do. |
| 7 | 579 | Feb. 7, 1839 | Do. |
| 7 | 591 | Oct. 4, 1842 | Chippewa. |
| 9 | 853 | June 5 and 17, 1846. | Chippewa and other tribes. |
| 11 | 621 | July 31, 1855 | Chippewa and Ottawa. |
| 11 | 631 | Aug. 2, 1855 | Chippewa of Sault Ste. Marie. |
| 11 | 633 | Aug. 2, 1855 | Chippewa of Saginaw and Swan Creek. |
| 14 | 657 | Oct. 18, 1864 | Do. |
| 9 | 904 | Aug. 2, 1847 | Chippewa of Mississippi and Lake Superior. |
| 9 | 908 | Aug. 21, 1847 | Chippewa (Pillager band). |
| 10 | 1109 | Sept. 30, 1854 | Chippewa of Lake Superior (L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, La Pointe, Lac de Flambeau, Fond du Lac, Ontonagon, and Grand Portage or Pigeon River bands). |
| 10 | 1165 | Feb. 22, 1855 | Chippewa of Mississippi (Pillager, Lake Winnibigoshish, Mille Lac, Gull Lake, Rabbit Lake, and Sandy Lake bands). |
| 12 | 1105 | July 16, 1859 | Chippewa and Munsee. |
| 12 | 1249 | Mar. 11, 1863 | Chippewa of Mississippi (Pillager, Lake Winnibigoshish, Mille Lac, &c., bands). |
| 13 | 667 | Oct. 2, 1863 | Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina bands). |
| 13 | 689 | Apr. 12, 1864 | Do. |
| 13 | 693 | May 7, 1864 | Chippewa of Mississippi (Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands). |
| 14 | 657 | Oct. 18, 1864 | Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River. |
| 14 | 765 | Apr. 7, 1866 | Chippewa of Bois Forte. |
| 16 | 719 | Mar. 19, 1867 | Chippewa of Mississippi. |
| 7 | 21 | Jan. 3, 1786 | Choctaw. |
| 7 | 66 | Dec. 17, 1801 | Do. |
| 7 | 73 | Oct. 17, 1802 | Do. |
| 7 | 80 | Aug. 31, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 98 | Nov. 16, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 152 | Oct. 24, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 210 | Oct. 18, 1820 | Do. |
| 7 | 234 | Jan. 20, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 333 | Sept. 27, 1830 | Do. |
| 7 | 340 | Sept. 28, 1830 | Do. |
| 11 | 573 | Jan. 17, 1837 | Choctaw and Chickasaw. |
| 10 | 1116 | Nov. 4, 1854 | Do. |
| 11 | 611 | June 22, 1855 | Do. |
| 14 | 769 | Apr. 28, 1866 | Do. |
| 10 | 1048 | May 6, 1854 | Christian. |
| 7 | 474 | Aug. 24, 1835 | Comanche and Witchetaw. |
| 9 | 844 | May 15, 1846 | Comanche and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1013 | July 27, 1853 | Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache. |
| 14 | 717 | Oct. 18, 1865 | Comanche and Kiowa. |
| 15 | 581 | Oct. 21, 1867 | Do. |
| 15 | 589 | Oct. 21, 1867 | Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache. |
| 12 | 963 | June 25, 1855 | Confederated bands of Middle Oregon. |
| 14 | 751 | Nov. 15, 1865 | Do. |
| 10 | 1027 | Sept. 19, 1853 | Cow Creek or Umpqua. |
| 7 | 35 | Aug. 7, 1790 | Creek. |
| 7 | 56 | June 29, 1796 | Do. |
| 7 | 68 | June 16, 1802 | Do. |
| 7 | 96 | Nov. 14, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 120 | Aug. 9, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 171 | Jan. 22, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 215 | Jan. 8, 1821 | Do. |
| 7 | 217 | Jan. 8, 1821 | Do. |

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
|---|---|---|---|
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| 7 | 237 | Feb. 12, 1825 | Creek. |
| 7 | 286 | Jan. 24, 1826 | Do. |
| 7 | 289 | Mar. 31, 1826 | Do. |
| 7 | 307 | Nov. 15, 1827 | Do. |
| 7 | 366 | Mar. 24, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 417 | Feb. 14, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 574 | Nov. 23, 1838 | Do. |
| 9 | 821 | Jan. 4, 1845 | Creek and Seminole. |
| 11 | 599 | June 13, 1854 | Creek. |
| 11 | 699 | Aug. 7, 1856 | Creek and Seminole. |
| 14 | 785 | June 14, 1866 | Creek. |
| 7 | 266 | Aug. 4, 1825 | Crow. |
| 15 | 649 | May 7, 1868 | Do. |
| 7 | 13 | Sept. 17, 1778 | Delaware. |
| 7 | 16 | Jan. 21, 1785 | Delaware, Wyandott, Chippewa, and Ottawa. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Delaware and other tribes. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Do. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 81 | Aug. 18, 1804 | Delaware. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Delaware and other tribes. |
| 7 | 91 | Aug. 21, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 113 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 115 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 188 | Oct. 3, 1818 | Delaware. |
| 7 | 326 | Aug. 3, 1829 | Do. |
| 7 | 327 | Sept. 24, 1829 | Do. |
| 7 | 397 | Oct. 26, 1832 | Delaware and Shawnee. |
| 9 | 337 | Dec. 14, 1843 | Delaware and Wyandott. |
| 10 | 1048 | May 6, 1854 | Delaware. |
| 12 | 1129 | May 30, 1860 | Do. |
| 12 | 1177 | July 2, 1861 | Do. |
| 14 | 793 | July 4, 1866 | Do. |
| 12 | 927 | Jan. 22, 1855 | Dwamish, Suquamish, and other tribes. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Eel River. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 77 | Aug. 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 91 | Aug. 21, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 113 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 115 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 309 | Feb. 11, 1828 | Do. |
| 12 | 975 | July 16, 1855 | Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Flathead, Kootenay, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Nez Percé. |
| 7 | 224 | Sept. 18, 1823 | Florida, tribes in. |
| 7 | 226 | Sept. 18, 1823 | Do. |
| 7 | 135 | Sept. 14, 1815 | Fox. |
| 15 | 467 | Oct. 1, 1859 | Fox and Sac of Mississippi. |
| 15 | 495 | Feb. 18, 1867 | Do. |
| 10 | 1074 | May 18, 1854 | Fox and Sac of Missouri. |
| 12 | 1171 | Mar. 6, 1861 | Fox and Sac of Missouri, and Iowas. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blackfoot, and Blood. |
| 7 | 136 | Sept. 6, 1815 | Iowa. |
| 7 | 231 | Aug. 4, 1824 | Do. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Iowa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Do. |
| 7 | 511 | Sept. 17, 1836 | Iowa and Sac and Fox. |
| 7 | 547 | Nov. 23, 1837 | Iowa. |
| 7 | 568 | Oct. 19, 1838 | Do. |
| 10 | 1069 | May 17, 1854 | Do. |
| 12 | 1171 | Mar. 6, 1861 | Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri. |
| 7 | 137 | Oct. 28, 1815 | Kansas. |
| 7 | 244 | June 3, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 270 | Aug. 16, 1825 | Do. |
| 9 | 842 | Jan. 14, 1846 | Do. |
| 12 | 1111 | Oct. 5, 1859 | Do. |
| 12 | 1221 | Mar. 13, 1862 | Do. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Kaskaskia and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 77 | Aug. 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 78 | Aug. 13, 1803 | Kaskaskia. |
| 7 | 181 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Kaskaskia and other tribes. |
| 7 | 403 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Kaskaskia and Peoria. |
| *10* | *1082* | May 30, 1854 | Do. |
| *15* | *513* | Feb. 23, 1867 | Kaskaskia and Peoria, "omnibus treaty." |

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. | Page. | | |
| 7 | 533 | May 26, 1837 | Ka-ta-ka, Kiowa, and Tawakaro. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Kickapoo and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 77 | Aug. 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 117 | Dec. 9, 1809 | Kickapoo. |
| 7 | 130 | Sept. 2, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 145 | June 4, 1816 | Kickapoo and Wea. |
| 7 | 200 | July 30, 1819 | Kickapoo. |
| 7 | 202 | Aug. 30, 1819 | Do. |
| 7 | 208 | July 19, 1820 | Do. |
| 7 | 210 | Sept. 5, 1820 | Do. |
| 7 | 391 | Oct. 24, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 393 | Nov. 26, 1832 | Do. |
| 10 | 1078 | May 18, 1854 | Do. |
| 13 | 623 | June 28, 1862 | Do. |
| 7 | 533 | May 26, 1837 | Kiowa and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1013 | July 27, 1853 | Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache. |
| 14 | 717 | Oct. 18, 1865 | Kiowa and Comanche. |
| 15 | 581 | Oct. 21, 1867 | Do. |
| 15 | 589 | Oct. 21, 1867 | Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache. |
| 16 | 707 | Oct. 14, 1864 | Klamath and Modoc. |
| 12 | 975 | July 16, 1855 | Kootenay, Flathead, and Upper Pend d'Oreille. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Kootenay, Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Nez Percé. |
| 14 | 699 | Oct. 14, 1865 | Lower Brulé Sioux. |
| 7 | 129 | July 20, 1815 | Makah. |
| 7 | 282 | Oct. 6, 1825 | Do. |
| 12 | 939 | Jan. 31, 1855 | Do. |
| 7 | 264 | July 30, 1825 | Mandan. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Medawah-Kanton band of Sioux. |
| 7 | 153 | Mar. 30, 1817 | Menomonee. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Menomonee and other tribes. |
| 7 | 303 | Aug. 11, 1827 | Menomonee, Chippewa, and Winnebago. |
| 7 | 342 | Feb. 8, 1831 | Menomonee. |
| 7 | 346 | Feb. 17, 1831 | Do. |
| 7 | 405 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 409 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 506 | Sept. 3, 1836 | Do. |
| 9 | 952 | Oct. 18, 1848 | Do. |
| 10 | 1064 | May 12, 1854 | Do. |
| 11 | 679 | Feb. 11, 1856 | Do. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Miami and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 91 | Aug. 21, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 113 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 115 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 189 | Oct. 6, 1818 | Miami. |
| 7 | 300 | Oct. 23, 1826 | Do. |
| 7 | 309 | Feb. 11, 1828 | Miami, Eel River band. |
| 7 | 458 | Oct. 23, 1834 | Miami. |
| 7 | 463 | Oct. 23, 1834 | Do. |
| 7 | 462 | July 31, 1837 | Do. |
| 7 | 569 | Nov. 6, 1838 | Do. |
| 7 | 582 | Nov. 28, 1840 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Do. |
| 10 | 1093 | June 5, 1854 | Do. |
| 12 | 963 | June 25, 1855 | Middle Oregon, Confederated bands of. |
| 14 | 751 | Nov. 15, 1865 | Do. |
| 14 | 695 | Oct. 10, 1865 | Minneconjou band of Sioux. |
| 7 | 261 | July 30, 1825 | Minnetaree. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Missouria and other tribes. |
| 7 | 429 | Sept. 21, 1833 | Missouria and Otoe. |
| 7 | 524 | Oct. 15, 1836 | Missouria and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1038 | Mar. 15, 1854 | Missouria and Otoe. |
| 10 | 1130* | Dec. 9, 1854 | Do. |
| 11 | 605* | Dec. 9, 1854 | Do. |
| 7 | 181 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Mitchigamia and other tribes. |
| 16 | 707 | Oct. 14, 1864 | Modoc and Klamath. |
| 7 | 61 | Mar. 29, 1797 | Mohawk. |
| 10 | 1143 | Jan. 22, 1855 | Molel. |
| 12 | 981 | Dec. 21, 1855 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Munsee and other tribes. |
| 7 | 409 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 550 | Jan. 15, 1838 | Do. |
| 7 | 580 | Sept. 3, 1839 | Munsee and Stockbridge. |
| 11 | 577 | Sept. 3, 1839 | Do. |

* The same treaty published in different volumes.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
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| 11 | 663 | Feb. 5, 1856 | Munsee and Stockbridge. |
| 12 | 1105 | July 16, 1859 | Munsee and Chippewa. |
| 9 | 974 | Sept. 9, 1849 | Navajo. |
| 15 | 667 | June 1, 1868 | Do. |
| 7 | 550 | Jan. 15, 1838 | New York. |
| 7 | 561 | Feb. 13, 1838 | Do. |
| 12 | 957 | June 11, 1855 | Nez Percé. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Nez Percé and other tribes. |
| 14 | 647 | June 9, 1863 | Nez Percé. |
| 15 | 693 | Aug. 13, 1868 | Do. |
| 10 | 1132 | Dec. 26, 1854 | Nisqually, Puyallup, and S'homamish. |
| 7 | 252 | July 5, 1825 | Ogallala and Sioune. |
| 14 | 747 | Oct. 28, 1865 | Ogallala Sioux. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Omaha and other tribes. |
| 7 | 524 | Oct. 15, 1836 | Do. |
| 10 | 1043 | Mar. 16, 1854 | Omaha. |
| 14 | 667 | Mar. 16, 1865 | Do. |
| 7 | 47 | Dec. 2, 1794 | Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge. |
| 7 | 566 | Feb. 3, 1838 | Oneida. |
| 14 | 739 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Onkpahpah band of Sioux. |
| 12 | 963 | June 25, 1855 | Oregon (Middle). |
| 14 | 751 | Nov. 15, 1865 | Oregon (Middle), Confederated bands of. |
| 7 | 107 | Nov. 10, 1808 | Osage, Great and Little. |
| 7 | 133 | Sept. 12, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 183 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 222 | Aug. 31, 1822 | Do. |
| 7 | 240 | June 2, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 268 | Aug. 10, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 576 | Jan. 11, 1839 | Do. |
| 14 | 687 | Sept. 29, 1865 | Do. |
| 17 | 228 | *June 5, 1872 | Do. |
| 7 | 154 | June 24, 1817 | Otoe. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Otoe and other tribes. |
| 7 | 429 | Sept. 21, 1833 | Otoe and Missouria. |
| 7 | 524 | Oct. 15, 1836 | Otoe and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1038 | Mar. 15, 1854 | Otoe and Missouria. |
| 10 | 1130† | Dec. 9, 1854 | Do. |
| 11 | 605† | Dec. 9, 1854 | Do. |
| 7 | 16 | Jan. 21, 1785 | Ottawa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Do. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 105 | Nov. 17, 1807 | Do. |
| 7 | 112 | Nov. 25, 1808 | Do. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 146 | Aug. 24, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 207 | July 6, 1820 | Ottawa and Chippewa. |
| 7 | 218 | Aug. 29, 1821 | Ottawa and other tribes. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 315 | Aug. 25, 1828 | Do. |
| 7 | 320 | July 29, 1829 | Do. |
| 7 | 359 | Aug. 30, 1831 | Ottawa. |
| 7 | 420 | Feb. 18, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 431 | Sept. 26, 1833 | Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 442 | Sept. 27, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 491 | Mar. 28, 1836 | Ottawa and Chippewa. |
| 9 | 853 | June 5 and 17, 1846. | Ottawa and other tribes. |
| 11 | 621 | July 3, 1855 | Ottawa and Chippewa. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf. |
| 12 | 1237 | June 24, 1862 | Do. |
| 7 | 172 | June 18, 1818 | Pawnee, Grand. |
| 7 | 173 | June 19, 1818 | Pawnee, Pitavirate Nojsy. |
| 7 | 174 | June 20, 1818 | Pawnee, Republic. |
| 7 | 175 | June 22, 1818 | Pawnee, Marhar. |
| 7 | 279 | Sept. 30, 1825 | Pawnee. |
| 7 | 448 | Oct. 9, 1833 | Do. |
| 9 | 949 | Aug. 6, 1848 | Do. |
| 11 | 729 | Sept. 24, 1857 | Do. |
| 7 | 181 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Peoria and other tribes. |
| 7 | 403 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 10 | 1082 | May 30, 1854 | Peoria and Kaskaskia. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Peoria and Kaskaskia, "omnibus treaty." |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Piankeshaw and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |

**Act of Congress.* †The same treaty published in different volumes.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

| Statutes at Large. | | Date of treaty. | Name of Indian tribe. |
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| 7 | 77 | Aug. 7, 1803 | Piankeshaw and other tribes. |
| 7 | 83 | Aug. 27, 1804 | Piankeshaw. |
| 7 | 100 | Dec. 30, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 124 | July 18, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 410 | Oct. 29, 1832 | Piankeshaw and Wea. |
| 10 | 1082 | May 30, 1854 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Piankeshaw and Wea, "omnibus treaty." |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Piegan, Blackfoot, Blood, and Gros Ventre. |
| 7 | 155 | June 25, 1817 | Ponca. |
| 7 | 247 | June 9, 1825 | Do. |
| 12 | 997 | Mar. 12, 1858 | Do. |
| 14 | 675 | Mar. 10, 1865 | Do. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Pottawatomie and other tribes. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Do. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1804 | Do. |
| 7 | 91 | Aug. 21, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 105 | Nov. 17, 1807 | Do. |
| 7 | 112 | Nov. 25, 1808 | Do. |
| 7 | 113 | Sept. 30, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 123 | July 18, 1815 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Pottawatomie and other tribes. |
| 7 | 146 | Aug. 24, 1816 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 185 | Oct. 2, 1818 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 218 | Aug. 29, 1821 | Pottawatomie and other tribes. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Do. |
| 7 | 295 | Oct. 16, 1826 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 305 | Sept. 19, 1827 | Do. |
| 7 | 315 | Aug. 25, 1828 | Pottawatomie and other tribes. |
| 7 | 317 | Sept. 20, 1828 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 320 | July 29, 1829 | Pottawatomie, Chippewa, and Ottawa. |
| 7 | 378 | Oct. 20, 1832 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 394 | Oct. 26, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 399 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 431 | Sept. 26, 1833 | Pottawatomie and other tribes. |
| 7 | 442 | Sept. 27, 1833 | Do. |
| 7 | 467 | Dec. 4, 1834 | Pottawatomie. |
| 7 | 467 | Dec. 10, 1834 | Do. |
| 7 | 468 | Dec. 16, 1834 | Do. |
| 7 | 469 | Dec. 17, 1834 | Do. |
| 7 | 490 | Mar. 26, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 498 | Mar. 29, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 499 | Apr. 11, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 500 | Apr. 22, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 501 | Apr. 22, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 505 | Aug. 5, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 513 | Sept. 20, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 514 | Sept. 22, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 515 | Sept. 23, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 532 | Feb. 11, 1837 | Do. |
| 9 | 853 | June 5 and 17, 1846. | Do. |
| 12 | 1191 | Nov. 15, 1861 | Do. |
| 14 | 763 | Mar. 29, 1866 | Do. |
| 15 | 531 | Feb. 27, 1867 | Do. |
| 17 | 159 | *May 23, 1872 | Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee. |
| 10 | 1132 | Dec. 26, 1854 | Puyallup, Nisqually, and S'homamish. |
| 7 | 176 | Aug. 24, 1818 | Quapaw. |
| 7 | 232 | Nov. 15, 1824 | Do. |
| 7 | 424 | May 13, 1833 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Quapaw, "omnibus treaty." |
| 12 | 971 | July 1, 1855<br>Jan. 25, 1856 | Quinaielt and Quillehute. |
| 7 | 259 | July 18, 1825 | Ricara. |
| 10 | 1018 | Sept. 10, 1853 | Rogue River. |
| 10 | 1119 | Nov. 15, 1854 | Do. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Sac and other tribes. |
| 7 | 84 | Nov. 3, 1804 | Sac and Fox. |
| 7 | 134 | Sept. 13, 1815 | Sac. |
| 7 | 135 | Sept. 14, 1815 | Sac and Fox. |
| 7 | 141 | May 13, 1816 | Sac. |
| 7 | 223 | Sept. 3, 1822 | Sac and Fox. |
| 7 | 229 | Aug. 4, 1824 | Do. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Sac and other tribes. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Do. |
| 7 | 374 | Sept. 21, 1832 | Sac and Fox. |

* Act of Congress.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

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| 7 | 511 | Sept. 17, 1836 | Sac and Fox, and Iowa. |
| 7 | 516 | Sept. 27, 1836 | Sac and Fox. |
| 7 | 517 | Sept. 28, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 540 | Oct. 21, 1837 | Do. |
| 7 | 543 | Oct. 21, 1837 | Do. |
| 7 | 596 | Oct. 11, 1842 | Do. |
| 15 | 467 | Oct. 1, 1859 | Sac and Fox of the Mississippi. |
| 15 | 495 | Feb. 18, 1867 | Do. |
| 10 | 1074 | May 18, 1854 | Sac and Fox of Missouri. |
| 12 | 1171 | Mar. 6, 1861 | Sac and Fox of Missouri, and Iowas. |
| 14 | 731 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Sans Arc band of Sioux. |
| 7 | 368 | May 9, 1832 | Seminole. |
| 7 | 423 | Mar. 28, 1833 | Do. |
| 9 | 821 | Jan. 4, 1845 | Seminole and Creek. |
| 11 | 699 | Aug. 7, 1856 | Do. |
| 14 | 755 | Mar. 21, 1866 | Seminole. |
| 7 | 15 | Oct. 22, 1784 | Seneca and other tribes. |
| 7 | 33 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Do. |
| 7 | 44 | Nov. 11, 1794 | Do. |
| 7 | 601 | Sept. 15, 1797 | Do. |
| 7 | 70 | June 30, 1802 | Seneca. |
| 7 | 72 | June 30, 1802 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Seneca and other tribes. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 348 | Feb. 28, 1831 | Seneca. |
| 7 | 351 | July 20, 1831 | Seneca and Shawnee. |
| 7 | 411 | Dec. 29, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 550 | Jan. 15, 1838 | Seneca and other tribes. |
| 7 | 586 | May 20, 1842 | Seneca. |
| 11 | 735 | Nov. 5, 1857 | Seneca, Tonawanda tribe. |
| 11 | 738 | Nov. 5, 1857 | Do. |
| 12 | 991 | Nov. 5, 1857 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Seneca, "omnibus treaty." |
| 7 | 55 | May 31, 1796 | Seven Nations in Canada. |
| 7 | 26 | Jan. 31, 1786 | Shawnee. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Shawnee and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 112 | Nov. 25, 1808 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 284 | Nov. 7, 1825 | Shawnee. |
| 7 | 351 | July 20, 1831 | Shawnee and Seneca. |
| 7 | 355 | Aug. 8, 1831 | Shawnee. |
| 7 | 397 | Oct. 26, 1832 | Shawnee and Delaware. |
| 7 | 411 | Dec. 29, 1832 | Shawnee and Seneca. |
| 10 | 1053 | May 10, 1854 | Shawnee. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Shawnee, "omnibus treaty." |
| 10 | 1132 | Dec. 26, 1854 | S'homamish, Nisqually, and Puyallup. |
| 18 | 685 | July 2, 1863 | Shoshone, Eastern band. |
| 18 | 291 | Sept. 26, 1872 | Do. |
| 13 | 663 | July 30, 1863 | Shoshone, Northwestern band. |
| 18 | 689 | Oct. 1, 1863 | Shoshone, Western band. |
| 13 | 681 | Oct. 12, 1863 | Shoshone, Goship band. |
| 15 | 673 | July 3, 1868 | Shoshone and Bannack, Eastern band. |
| 7 | 252 | July 5, 1825 | Sioux, Sioune and Ogallala. |
| 7 | 126 | July 19, 1815 | Sioux of the Lakes. |
| 7 | 127 | July 19, 1815 | Sioux of the River Saint Peter. |
| 7 | 143 | June 1, 1816 | Sioux. |
| 7 | 250 | June 22, 1825 | Sioux of several bands. |
| 7 | 257 | July 16, 1825 | Sioux, Hunkpapa's band. |
| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Sioux and other tribes. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Do. |
| 7 | 510 | Sept. 10, 1836 | Sioux of Wa-ha-shaw's tribe. |
| 7 | 524 | Oct. 15, 1836 | Sioux and other tribes. |
| 7 | 527 | Nov. 30, 1836 | Sioux of several tribes. |
| 7 | 538 | Sept. 29, 1837 | Sioux. |
| 7 | 542 | Oct. 21, 1837 | Sioux of the Yankton tribe. |
| 10 | 949 | July 23, 1851 | Sioux. |
| 10 | 954 | Aug. 5, 1851 | Do. |
| 11 | 749 | *Sept. 17, 1851 | Sioux, "treaty at Fort Laramie" (see page 1047, Revised Treaties). |
| 11 | 743 | Apr. 19, 1858 | Sioux of the Yankton tribe. |
| 12 | 1031 | June 19 1858 | Sioux. |
| *12* | *1037* | June 19, 1858 | Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton. |
| *12* | *1042* | June 27, 1860 | Sioux. |

* Unratified, but appropriations are made under it.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

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| 14 | 695 | Oct. 10, 1865 | Sioux, Minneconjou band. |
| 14 | 699 | Oct. 14, 1865 | Sioux, Lower Brulé band. |
| 14 | 727 | Oct. 19, 1865 | Sioux, Blackfeet band. |
| 14 | 731 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Sioux, Sans Arc Band. |
| 14 | 735 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Sioux, Yanktonnais band. |
| 14 | 739 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Sioux, Onkpahpah bands. |
| 14 | 743 | Oct. 28, 1865 | Sioux, Upper Yanktonnais band. |
| 14 | 747 | Oct. 28, 1865 | Sioux, Ogallala band. |
| 14 | 723 | Oct. 19, 1865 | Sioux, Two Kettle band. |
| 15 | 505 | Feb. 19, 1867 | Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton bands. |
| 15 | 635 | Apr. 29, 1868 | Sioux, the different tribes. |
| 18 | 167 | *May 2, 1873 | Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton (page 1051, Revised Treaties). |
| 19 | 254 | Sept. 23 to Oct. 27, 1876 | Sioux, the different tribes, and Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho |
| 7 | 527 | Nov. 30, 1836 | Sisseton and other tribes of Sioux. |
| 12 | 1037 | June 19, 1858 | Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux. |
| 15 | 505 | Feb. 19, 1867 | Do. |
| 18 | 167 | *May 2, 1873 | Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux (page 1051, Revised Treaties). |
| 7 | 15 | Oct. 22, 1784 | Six Nations. |
| 7 | 33 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Do. |
| 7 | 44 | Nov. 11, 1794 | Do. |
| 7 | 409 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 550 | Jan. 15, 1838 | Do. |
| 7 | 561 | Feb. 13, 1838 | Do. |
| 12 | 933 | Jan. 26, 1855 | S'Klallam (Skokomish). |
| 16 | 707 | Oct. 14, 1864 | Snake (Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin bands). |
| 14 | 683 | Aug. 12, 1865 | Snake, Wall-pah-pe tribe. |
| 7 | 47 | Dec. 2, 1794 | Stockbridge, Oneida, and Tuscarora. |
| 7 | 342 | Feb. 8, 1831 | Stockbridge and other tribes. |
| 7 | 405 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 409 | Oct. 27, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 580 | Sept. 3, 1839 | Stockbridge and Munsee. |
| 11 | 577 | Sept. 3, 1839 | Do. |
| 9 | 955 | Nov. 24, 1848 | Stockbridge. |
| 9 | 964 | Nov. 24, 1848 | Do. |
| 11 | 663 | Feb. 5, 1856 | Stockbridge and Munsee. |
| 12 | 927 | Jan. 22, 1855 | Suquamish, Dwamish, and other tribes. |
| 13 | 673 | Oct. 7, 1863 | Tabequache band of Ute. |
| 7 | 181 | Sept. 25, 1818 | Tamarois and other tribes. |
| 7 | 533 | May 26, 1837 | Tawakaro, Kiowa, and Kataka. |
| 7 | 125 | July 19, 1815 | Teeton. |
| 7 | 250 | June 22, 1825 | Teeton, Yankton, and Yanktonnais Sioux. |
| 7 | 47 | Dec. 2, 1794 | Tuscarora, Oneida, and Stockbridge. |
| 14 | 723 | Oct. 19, 1865 | Two Kettle band of Sioux. |
| 12 | 945 | June 9, 1855 | Umatilla, Walla-Walla, and Cayuse. |
| 10 | 1027 | Sept. 19, 1853 | Umpqua or Cow Creek. |
| 10 | 1122 | Nov. 18, 1854 | Umpqua, Chasta, and other tribes. |
| 10 | 1125 | Nov. 29, 1854 | Umpqua and Calapooia. |
| 12 | 975 | July 16, 1855 | Upper Pend d'Oreille, Flathead, and Kootenay. |
| 11 | 657 | Oct. 17, 1855 | Do. |
| 14 | 743 | Oct. 28, 1865 | Upper Yanktonnais Sioux. |
| 9 | 984 | Dec. 30, 1849 | Utah. |
| 13 | 673 | Oct. 7, 1863 | Ute, Tabequache band. |
| 15 | 619 | Mar. 2, 1868 | Ute, Confederated bands. |
| 18 | 36 | Sept. 13, 1873 | Ute. |
| 21 | 199 | Mar. 6, 1880 | Do. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Wahpacoota and other tribes. |
| 7 | 527 | Nov. 30, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 328 | July 15, 1830 | Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux. |
| 12 | 1037 | June 19, 1858 | Do. |
| 15 | 505 | Feb. 19, 1867 | Do. |
| 18 | 167 | *May 2, 1873 | Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux (page 1051, Revised Treaties). |
| 12 | 945 | June 9, 1855 | Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla. |
| 12 | 963 | June 25, 1855 | Walla-Walla and other Middle Oregon tribes. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Wea and other tribes. |
| 7 | 74 | June 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 91 | Aug. 21, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 116 | Oct. 26, 1809 | Do. |
| 7 | 145 | June 4, 1816 | Wea and Kickapoo. |
| 7 | 186 | Oct. 2, 1818 | Wea. |
| 7 | 209 | Aug. 11, 1820 | Do. |
| 7 | 410 | Oct. 29, 1832 | Wea and Piankeshaw. |
| 10 | 1082 | May 30, 1854 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Wea and Piankeshaw, "omnibus treaty." |
| 10 | 1143 | Jan. 22, 1855 | Willamette. |
| 7 | 144 | June 3, 1816 | Winnebago. |

* Act of Congress.

*List of all Indian treaties and agreements, &c.*—Continued.

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| 7 | 272 | Aug. 19, 1825 | Winnebago and other tribes. |
| 7 | 303 | Aug. 11, 1827 | Winnebago, Chippewa, and Menomonee. |
| 7 | 315 | Aug. 25, 1828 | Winnebago and other tribes. |
| 7 | 323 | Aug. 1, 1829 | Winnebago. |
| 7 | 370 | Sept. 15, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 544 | Nov. 1, 1837 | Do. |
| 9 | 878 | Oct. 13, 1846 | Do. |
| 10 | 1172 | Feb. 27, 1855 | Do. |
| 12 | 1101 | Apr. 15, 1859 | Do. |
| 14 | 671 | Mar. 8, 1865 | Do. |
| 7 | 474 | Aug. 24, 1835 | Witchetaw and Comanche. |
| 7 | 16 | Jan. 21, 1785 | Wyandotte and other tribes. |
| 7 | 28 | Jan. 9, 1789 | Do. |
| 7 | 49 | Aug. 3, 1795 | Do. |
| 7 | 77 | Aug. 7, 1803 | Do. |
| 7 | 87 | July 4, 1805 | Do. |
| 7 | 105 | Nov. 17, 1807 | Do. |
| 7 | 112 | Nov. 25, 1808 | Do. |
| 7 | 118 | July 22, 1814 | Do. |
| 7 | 131 | Sept. 8, 1815 | Do. |
| 7 | 160 | Sept. 29, 1817 | Do. |
| 7 | 178 | Sept. 17, 1818 | Do. |
| 7 | 180 | Sept. 20, 1818 | Wyandotte. |
| 7 | 364 | Jan. 19, 1832 | Do. |
| 7 | 502 | Apr. 23, 1836 | Do. |
| 11 | 581 | Mar. 17, 1842 | Do. |
| 9 | 337 | Dec. 14, 1843 | Do. |
| 9 | 987 | Apr. 1, 1850 | Do. |
| 10 | 1159 | Jan. 31, 1855 | Do. |
| 15 | 513 | Feb. 23, 1867 | Wyandotte, "omnibus treaty." |
| 12 | 951 | June 9, 1855 | Yakama. |
| 7 | 128 | July 19, 1815 | Yankton. |
| 7 | 250 | June 22, 1825 | Yankton and other tribes. |
| 7 | 524 | Oct. 15, 1836 | Do. |
| 7 | 542 | Oct. 21, 1837 | Yankton tribe of Sioux. |
| 11 | 743 | Apr. 19, 1858 | Yankton Sioux. |
| 14 | 735 | Oct. 20, 1865 | Yanktonnais Sioux. |

## REPORT OF UTE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21st*, 1881.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
*Secretary of the Interior:*

SIR: In order to expedite the work of the Ute Commission, and with your approval, the members of the Commission at the beginning of the season were divided into three divisions and assigned to special duty as follows, each as subcommission: The work in regard to the White River Utes was intrusted to Mr. Meacham; the work in connection with the Uncompahgre Utes, to Messrs. Russell, Mears, and McMorris; and the work especially connected with the Southern Utes to Mr. Manypenny.

The reports of these several branches, made to the full Commission, are herewith submitted for your information. The following recommendations and suggestions of the several branches of the Commission are adopted as the recommendations of the whole commission, and to them we beg leave to call your especial attention.

1st. The uniting the White River and Uintah bands of Utes into one band, as recommended by Mr. Meacham.

2d. The immediate establishment of the boundary and limits of the Uncompahgre Utes where now located, as recommended in the report of Messrs. Russell, Mears, and McMorris.

3d. The recommendation in the same report as to the payment for improvements made by the few settlers within the territory proposed to be set apart for the Uncompahgre Utes.

4th. The recommendation in the same report as to the immediate preparation for the cutting and floating logs to the site of the new agency.

5th. The suggestions in the same report as to the occupancy by the military of a large portion of the grass lands in the neighborhood of the agency and the removal of the military post to a greater distance from the same.

6th. The suggestion in the same report as to the gradual withdrawal of supplies to the Indians as soon as they may be placed in a better position as to self-support.

7th. The Commission also adopt the suggestions contained in the report of Mr. Manypenny as to the necessity of maintaining the exterior lines of that part of the reservation occupied by the Southern Utes.

8th. The suggestions contained in the subreports, in reference to the erection of agency buildings, dwellings for Indians, school-houses, mills, machinery, &c.; also in reference to irrigating-ditches, stock and agricultural implements, and the estimates therefor, and also the estimates of the value of the improvements of the Uncompahgres are adopted as the suggestions of the Commission.

9th. The Commission respectfully call the attention of the Secretary to the doubts expressed by Mr. Manypenny as to the sufficiency of the arable lands in the territory designated for the occupancy of the Southern Utes.

The Commission is of the opinion that it would be advisable to reduce, by one-half, the amount of agricultural land assigned to each Ute Indian by the terms of the agreement, and act of Congress of June 15, 1880, and to increase the quantity of grazing land or to render them some other equitable equivalent therefor. Under the existing agreement each Ute Indian, not the head of a family, is entitled to eighty acres of agricultural land, and each head of a family to one hundred and sixty acres of agricultural land. The lands selected cannot be made useful for cultivation without irrigation, and we are of the opinion that an Indian will not be found who will ever utilize more than one-fourth the land to be awarded him of this character. The modification of the agreement in this respect should only be made with the consent of the Indians freely given and a satisfactory equivalent therefor.

Until the Indians can be made somewhat familiar with their new relations it is thought by the Commission of vital importance to maintain the exterior boundary limits of the lands upon which they dwell, as a reservation, and within which white men may not be allowed to locate. This protection may be secured by legislation or possibly by executive order. For years to come these Indians should certainly have the aid of the government in protecting them from collision with white men.

The agreement with the Utes having been ratified and their removal accomplished, we are of the opinion that it is not necessary to have five commissioners to perform the remaining duties. We therefore respectfully recommend that the number be reduced to three.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
A. B. MEACHAM,
J. J. RUSSELL,
OTTO MEARS,
THOS. A. McMORRIS,
*Ute Commission.*

SUBREPORT OF COMMISSIONERS RUSSELL, MEARS, AND M'MORRIS, ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE UNCOMPAHGRES.

To Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
*Chairman of Ute Commission:*

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of the Ute Commission adopted March 29, 1881, dividing the work of the Commission and assigning three of its members to the duty of selecting lands for, and the removal of, the Uncompahgre band of Indians, the undersigned commissioners met at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, on the 29th of May. Here we were delayed some days for want of the necessary military forces to accompany us to Grand River—the troops apparently designed for that purpose not arriving at the agency until the 3d of June. Upon their arrival application was at once made to Major Beaumont, then in command at that point, for the necessary transportation and escort, but he informed us that he had no orders or authority which would permit him to comply with our request. General Makenzie arrived on the 6th, and with a promptness characteristic of that officer at once issued orders for the necessary escort and transportation.

Preparatory to our movement we had a consultation with Sapavanaro, the head chief of the Uncompahgres, and many of their headmen, in which it was arranged that Sapavanaro and four of their chiefs or headmen should accompany us. In this council the Indians made many attempts to have the agreement by which they disposed of their reservation reconsidered and so modified as to enable them to remain and occupy the Uncompahgre Valley. They were especially vehement in their demands to be permitted to remain about the ranch of their late Chief Ouray, and to have the agency moved to that point—a distance of about ten miles from its location at that time. They were informed that they had accepted and signed the agreement; that the commission had no aathority to modify or change it; that we could not consider any questions of that character, and that when their lands were selected they must go as contemplated in the agreement.

On the 10th day of June we left Los Pinos Agency, accompanied by a military escort, in command of Captain Smith, of the Fourth Cavalry. Mr. Berry, agent of the Uncompahgres, Chiefs Sapavanaro and Guero, with three of their headmen, were to go with us; but the first night out three of the Indians lost their horses and the two chiefs above named were the only Indians who remained with us. We found the Gunnison and Grand Rivers too high for fording, and another delay of several days occurred before ferry boats could be made ready for our crossing. We examined the land on the Grand River near the mouth of the Gunnison, and found it to be, in our opinion, unsuitable for the Indians for agricultural or grazing purposes. Nothing could be accomplished here in agriculture without irrigation, and the water for that purpose would have to be taken from the Grand River. The banks on the south side of this stream are from 75 to 100 feet in height, and while an irrigating ditch could be made it would be very expensive and of such a character as to require the most experienced labor to use it with any degree of success. The land on the north side of the river could be more easily irrigated and cultivated, but there is not a sufficient quantity which could be made useful by these Indians to give them the amount required by law. Much of the soil between the Grand River and the Roan Plateau is very sandy and could never be made useful for grazing or cultivation. There is no other land suitable for agricultural purposes within a reasonable distance which could be used in connection with that near the mouth of the Gunnison, and give the Indians the quantity contemplated. The land in this locality which could be made useful for grazing, and especially for winter grazing, is altogether too limited in quantity to comply with the provisions of the law or supply the wants of this band of Indians. The two chiefs who were with us and many others of their tribe who had been in this locality, were very decided in their opposition to the selection of the lands in this valley.

Our examination here having satisfied us that there was not enough land in this vicinity which could be made available for grazing and agricultural purposes to enable us to locate the Indians as by the agreement contemplated, we decided to explore the country further north and west. From this point we were unable to use wagons, and our supplies were carried by pack animals. With Mr. Taylor as our guide, we followed up the east branch of Salt Creek to the top of Roan Mountain and down Douglas Creek to its junction with White River. We then examined the country west in the valleys of the White and Green Rivers.

It now became apparent that our absence from the agency would have to be prolonged beyond the time we had anticipated, and that our supplies were insufficient for the proposed journey. We therefore dispatched a messenger to Mr. Critchlow, agent at Uintah, informing him of our condition and requesting him to send provisions for us to Green River, with a team which we could use in going over a portion of the Uintah Reservation. He at once complied with our request; and leaving the escort at Green River, we went to the Uintah Agency and thence as far west as the lake fork of the Duchesne.

Our explorations at this time were such as to satisfy us that there are sufficient grazing and agricultural lands in the reservation for the wants of the Uintahs, White Rivers, and such portion of the Uncompahgres as it may be necessary to locate there. In returning to Los Pinos we crossed the mountains via Evacuation Creek, reaching the agency on the 5th of July. Agent Berry and the two chiefs, Sapavanaro and Guero, were with us during the entire trip.

We selected for the Uncompahgres the lands in the valley of the Green River, for a distance of ten miles down and fifteen miles up from its junction with the White, and the lands in the valley of the White River from its junction with the Green as far east as the boundary line between Utah and Colorado, and also the lands along the Duchesne River from its junction with the Green up to a point eight miles above the mouth of the Uintah River.

After our return to the agency we had a consultation with the chiefs and headmen in reference to their removal. It was difficult to obtain from them an expression of their wishes, except that they were opposed to going to Grand River, and that they were very anxious to be allowed to remain at Ouray's place, near the agency. They were again assured that this was impossible. We informed them that we had decided, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to locate them in the valleys of the White, Green, and Duchesne Rivers, and requested them to make preparations to move as soon as we could make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Russell was ordered to go to Washington and submit the action of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and to make arrangements for our future work. He at once left Los Pinos and reached Washington on the 18th of July. The Secretary promptly gave his approval of the selections made, and Messrs. Mears and Russell, in pursuance of arrangements made before leaving Los Pinos, started at once for the location of the new agency to put up the buildings and make the necessary arrangements for the arrival of the Indians. Mr. McMorris remained at Los Pinos to superintend such arrangements as might be deemed necessary, preparatory to the departure of the Indians.

We established the agency on the south side of Green River, about two miles above its junction with the White, the latter stream running about one mile south of the agency buildings. It is our design to locate the Indians as near this point as practicable. Messrs. Mears and Russell, accompanied by seven soldiers, arrived at Green River on the 18th of August, and at once commenced the erection of such buildings as were deemed essential for the temporary use of the agency. All of the materials, aside from the lumber, were obtained in Salt Lake and freighted over the mountains, a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

The buildings are constructed chiefly of cottonwood logs, and consist of a warehouse 25 by 100 feet, three houses, each 16 by 33 feet, one 15 by 32, with an L 12 by 14 feet; also one building for a council house and office, one for employés, one for blacksmith shop, and one for carpenter's shop. In fitting up these buildings we found it difficult to employ and keep the workmen necessary to their prompt completion. Nearly all of the men and teams employed were obtained at points forty miles from the agency, and they were frequently impelled to return to their homes by reports which were kept constantly in circulation by evil-disposed persons, to the effect that the Indians were opposed to the completion of the buildings, and were intending to massacre all who were engaged in their construction.

Mr. McMorris, having been assured that the buildings would be ready for the supplies early in September, made the necessary arrangements to have the Indians leave Los Pinos on the 25th of August, but they hesitated and declined to go. They were assured that if they refused to go peaceably the work of their removal would be intrusted entirely to the military authorities, and finally, on the 28th, they all started, and by slow and easy marches some of them reached Green River on the 25th of September; others lingered along, hunting in the mountains, and did not arrive until late in October.

The valleys which we have selected vary from one-half to six miles in width. The altitude is about forty-eight feet. Along the Green River there is an abundance of cottonwood timber for the wants of the Indians for fencing and fire-wood. The bottom lands are rich, and can be easily irrigated and made available by inexperienced labor. Situated as they are, between the old agency of the White River and the agency of the Uintah, they have hitherto been practically unoccupied because of the supposed danger in living between these two bands of Indians and along their trail from one agency to the other. Mr. Saddler now has an improved ranch in the valley of the White River, five or six miles from the agency, upon which he has this year raised a splendid crop of wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. With these lands the Indians can, if they will make the effort, eventually support themselves. It will, however, require considerable time and encouragement before they will make the best use of the opportunities now open to them.

Practically speaking, they have never engaged in the cultivation of the soil. With the exception of a very few, perhaps a half a dozen, they have never cultivated even

a garden patch, but have relied for their living upon the chase and the supplies furnished them by the government. They will not readily adapt themselves to their new condition and at once make successful tillers of the soil. Undoubtedly a small number of the more intelligent among them already realize, to a limited extent, the necessity for a change in their mode of life, and with some encouragement will make an effort to improve and cultivate the lands which may be designated for them. They will at best make slow progress, and their success will depend much upon their necessities. If the care of the government is such as to enable them to live comfortably without work, they will probably find it convenient in the future, as in the past, to live a life of ease and indolence. If, after their lands are surveyed and set apart to them, and they have been taught how to improve and cultivate them, and have been supplied with the necessary teams and implements, the government would very cautiously and gradually withhold a portion of their annual supply of provisions, first giving them notice of their intention so to do, it would have a wonderfully stimulating effect in inducing them to make the necessary mental and physical effort to improve their lands and provide for their own future necessities. At present they will have to be guided in every step, from the harnessing of their horses until the crops are gathered and cared for. Their advancement will depend much upon the energy, patience, and perseverance of their agents, whose worth and value as agents should be measured largely by the progress which the Indians make in agricultural pursuits while under their care.

The lands immediately adjoining those designed for cultivation are not so desirable for pasturage, and especially for summer grazing, as we could desire. It is practically impossible to find within the limits of the territory from which we were authorized to make selections, any considerable quantity of good arable land immediately adjoining lands desirable for summer grazing without irrigation. The mesas or table-lands immediately back from the valleys afford excellent winter grazing, and further back in the foot-hills and mountains is an abundance of rich summer pasturage. The Indians can, of course, in common with the whites, run their stock over a larger extent of territory, and it will be necessary for them to do this until such time as they can be taught to irrigate and cultivate their lands, and made to feel that a limited number of horses will supply their necessary wants quite as well as the large herds which they now keep and think essential to their existence. Probably they have at present ten times as many ponies as they can make useful or profitable, and they require a large scope of country for pasturage.

We venture to suggest that, in our opinion, there ought to be, in addition to the land which they are to have in fee, a considerable tract along the White River reserved for their use until such time as they acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to support themselves upon their own lands. Such a reservation could be subject to all the exceptions and conditions which might be deemed necessary. It need not interfere with the use of the land for highway, railway, or mining purposes. The object would simply be to designate certain boundary lines within which the Indians should have the exclusive right of herding and grazing stock for a limited number of years, or so long as in the discretion of Congress it might be deemed desirable. By this means they would be relieved from any embarrassing troubles in relation to the possession and ownership of stock, which would be sure to follow if they were to use the lands in that locality for herding, in common with other people. Such a reservation is also important because of the additional facilities it would give the agent in his efforts to protect the Indians from the losses and wrongs which they would surely suffer if permitted to traffic and gamble with that class of white people who would, if unrestrained, hover about them, ready at all times to take advantage of their simplicity and ignorance. We hope such a reservation may be deemed essential, and we respectfully suggest that in our view it would be desirable to have it include the lands along White River for a distance of about fifteen miles north and forty miles south of that stream, its eastern boundary to be the boundary line between Colorado and Utah, and its western the Green River.

The buildings having been substantially completed, Mr. Russell left the agency on the 25th of September, and Mr. Mears on the 12th of October, leaving Messrs. McMorris and French to await the arrival of those Indians who stopped to hunt, and to pay those who were entitled to compensation for improvements in the valley of the Uncompahgre.

The following are the names of those having improvements, with their respective values as appraised and paid: Chipeta (widow of Ouray), $5,000; Shavanaux, $1,000; San Juan, $500; Colorow, $300; Wass, $500; Galota, $200; Billy, $200; Tupa Noona, $200; total, $7,700. Final payment for the above claims was made on the 22d day of October.

In the valleys of the Green and White Rivers, and within the limits of the territory selected, there had been prior to our arrival some lands taken and improvements made upon them, but the parties claiming them have expressed a willingness to relinquish all their claims upon the payment of the amounts respectively paid by them, and also

the value of their improvements. Attached hereto, as Exhibit A, is a statement showing the names of those having made improvements and now occupying them, with a brief statement of their character and our appraisement of their value. There are also two or three partially completed log-houses which seem to have been abandoned. We were unable to find or learn anything of the persons claiming them. Parties having any of these claims will undoubtedly be glad to surrender them upon the return of the money paid by them, rather than live surrounded by the Indians. Wherever improvements have been made they can be occupied by the Indians or made useful for the agency.

We recommend that those having these ranches be paid reasonable compensation for their improvements, that the amounts paid by them on their claims be returned, and that the lands be taken and allotted as in the agreement contemplated. We regard it as especially desirable that the claim of Mr. Evans and that of Mr. Popper be had for the use of the agency and the Indians. The claim of the former covers a large part of the desirable hay land in the Green River Valley, and that of the latter includes all of the land on the point between White and Green Rivers, southwest of the agency buildings, a part of which we intended for agency purposes.

A large quantity of lumber will be necessary for the permanent agency buildings, school-houses, and dwellings for the Indians. With a view of ascertaining where lumber could be obtained, we examined the country along the Uintah range of mountains, and found on both the east and west branches of the Lake Fork of the Duchesne an abundance of large pine timber which could be cut and floated down the Duchesne to a point within three miles of the agency. We are also informed that there is a large quantity of good pine timber on the White River, above the old agency, which could easily be floated down to within a mile of the agency buildings. The timber should be cut in the winter and floated down during the high-water season in the spring. We recommend that a contract be made whereby logs for 1,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut and delivered at the mouth of the Duchesne or White River not later than the 1st of next July.

The machinery for a saw-mill should be supplied as early in the spring as practicable. The power for that will be sufficient for a grist-mill; the latter, however, will not be needed next season.

A statement showing an estimate of the number of buildings which will be required, with their probable cost, the necessary machinery, with its probable cost, the number of cattle, with their probable cost, as well as the probable cost of the necessary irrigating ditches and agricultural implements is hereto attached as Exhibit B. Heretofore these Indians have lived in tents and refused to accept houses; but the indications now are that quite a number of them will want houses next season. We do not, however, think it wise to build them until they will take and occupy them, and then only from time to time, as they express a desire for them. In our estimates for agricultural implements we have provided for fully as many as we think will be taken and used during the first year. Others will have to be supplied from time to time as the Indians manifest a desire to have them and begin work. They have very few cattle, and we recommend that they be supplied another spring with three hundred cows and ten bulls. We have not deemed it necessary to open irrigating ditches through all of these lands, believing that it will be some considerable time before all of the Indians will attempt to use or take care of them. The extent of the ditches to be opened another season should depend somewhat upon the disposition of the Indians to use and protect them.

After the selection of these lands, and after the agency buildings were nearly completed, a military force arrived, under the command of Capt. Hawkins, and camped on the north side of Green River, near the agency. We are now informed that an order has been issued by the military authorities taking for a military reservation the following territory, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Duchesne and Green Rivers, thence up the Green to include what is known as Mormon Bend, thence westward to a junction with the Uintah road to a point about five miles from its mouth, thence across the Duchesne to embrace the bottom lands to a point opposite the mouth of White River, and thence up the Green River, including all the islands in the stream, to the place of beginning. This takes in a considerable portion of the best bottom and hay land in these valleys and in close proximity to the agency. It is, we think, desirable that the Indians should, so far as practicable, occupy all of the available lands in the vicinity of the agency, and we regard the land included in this reservation as very important for their use and their future peace and prosperity. It is unfortunate that the military authorities should have considered it necessary to take so much of the bottom and hay land in the immediate vicinity of the agency. We beg to suggest that it would, in our opinion, be of great advantage to these Indians if the action of the military in designating their reservation could be reconsidered and their reservation established at a greater distance from the agency. The improvements made by the military at this point are only of a temporary character, and while we have no special knowledge of their necessities, it seems to us that they could be sta-

tioned at some other point ten or fifteen miles from their present location and make it quite as pleasant and desirable for them, and equally safe for all concerned.

Mr. Mears, who was disbursing officer of this division of the Commission, will submit a report of the cost of the buildings which have been put up at the new agency.

The survey should include the bottom lands in the valleys of the streams indicated and within the limits above described.

Much of the credit for the peaceful removal of these Indians belongs to Agent Berry. They have unlimited confidence in his judgment and in his desire to serve and protect them. This gives him great influence with them, and he has used it with commendable discretion in the work of getting them peaceably settled upon the lands selected for them. General Mackenzie has also at all times manifested a strong desire to do anything in his power to assist us in getting the Indians to comply with the terms of the agreement. We are also under obligations to General Crook, Colonels Beaumont and Fletcher, Captains Smith and Young, Lieutenants Locket and Hughes, and Agent Critchlow for their kindly teatment while with them during the summer.

Upon their arrival at Green River the Indians expressed themselves as well pleased with the lands selected for them.

J. J. RUSSELL,
OTTO MEARS,
THOS. A. McMORRIS,
*Of the Ute Commission.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
*November* 21, 1881.

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EXHIBIT A.

F. J. Sadler and Isaac Edwards claim one quarter-section of land, each, by homestead occupation, in the valley of the White River, about five miles from the agency, and have jointly opened irrigating ditches thereon, the main ditch being nearly two miles in length. Mr. Sadler has built two dwelling-houses upon his claim, and Edwards has built one house upon his claim. They offer to relinquish all their rights to said claims for the sum of five thousand dollars. We have appraised Mr. Sadler's claim at $2,500, and Mr. Edwards' claim at $1,000.

Edward Ayres claims one quarter-section in the vicinity of the above; has a small house thereon, and a small amount of fencing. We have appraised his claim at $400.

John Clyde has a homestead claim on Green River, about six miles above the agency; has built a house and fence thereon. He asks for his claim the sum of $250. We have appraised the same at $200.

Charles Popper is the owner of, and attorney in fact for, claims under the Desert act of 1,673 acres of land between the White and Green Rivers, immediately above the junction of the two streams, and has paid the first installment of 25 cents per acre therefor; has the same inclosed with substantial fence; has built thereon a dwelling-house, large barn, out-houses, and cattle-yards. These buildings are within a few rods of, and could be made useful by, the new agency. He has had a ditch surveyed with a view of irrigating this land, and has cleared off the willows and brush from a portion of the same, with a view of cultivation. For his improvements he asks the sum of $5,500. We have appraised same at $1,500.

M. R. Evans claims 1,280 acres of land just above the agency, on the west side of Green River; has a small house and cattle-yard thereon. His claim includes a large tract of the best hay-land in the valley. His claim is laid upon entries under the Desert land act. Mr. Evans has expressed a willingness to accept for his improvements $1,000. In addition thereto he wants the amount advanced under the Desert land act refunded. We think his improvements worth the amount asked by him.

SCHEDULE B.

*Estimate of the number of houses required as permanent buildings at the new agency for the Uncompahgre Ute Indians, under the provisions of the act ratifying the Ute agreement approved June 15, 1880.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One house for boarding school children | $2,000 |
| One house for school (boys and girls) | 1,000 |
| One house for agent (dwelling) | 2,000 |
| One house for council and agency office | 1,500 |
| One house for clerk and family | 1,200 |
| One house for physician and family | 1,200 |
| One house for hospital | 1.000 |
| One house for blacksmith and family | 1,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| One house for carpenter and family | $1,000 |
| One house for miller and family | 1,000 |
| One house for farmer and family | 1,000 |
| One house for sundry employés | 1,000 |
| One house for goods and supplies | 3,000 |
| One house for tools, wagons, and agricultural implements | 500 |
| One blacksmith and carpenter shop combined | 1,000 |
| One agency mess-house | 800 |
| One barn | 1,500 |
| Total | 21,700 |

*Estimate of mill machinery.*

One saw-mill,
One engine (35 horse-power),
One shingle-machine,
One planer,
One lathing-machine,
One grist-mill.

All the machinery to be under one roof and run by the same engine. Cost of the above ........ $12,000

*Estimate of stock for Uncompahgre Indians at Ouray Agency.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 milch cows | $9,000 |
| 10 bulls | 500 |

*Estimate of wagons, harness, and farming implements.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 wagons, Bain 3¼, made for western use | $1,500 |
| 20 sets double harness | 400 |
| 4 mowing-machines | 400 |
| 4 horse-rakes | 120 |
| 10 12-inch plows | 150 |
| 1 thrashing-machine | 600 |
| 2 reapers | 250 |
| 10 harrows | 100 |
| Total | 3,520 |
| Estimate for ditches required for the year 1882 | 10,000 |
| Estimate for saw-logs, 1,000,000 feet | 15,000 |

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### SUBREPORT OF COMMISSIONER MEACHAM ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITE RIVER UTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 21, 1881.

*To the Ute Commission:*

I herewith submit my report upon the work assigned me by the commission at its meeting on the 29th of March last in connection with the White River Utes of Colorado, which duties were "to remove said Indians from White River, Colorado, to Uintah Agency, Utah Territory, and to enroll them and superintend the payment to them of the sum of $12,500. Also, the further duty of reporting upon the probability of finding suitable lands for them, in compliance with the provisions of the agreement approved June 15, 1880.

I have to report that the removal has been accomplished after much difficulty and the employment of two assistants, acting as messengers, Eugene Taylor and John H. Collum, both of whom rendered valuable services to the commission, and without which it is doubtful if the White River Utes could have been removed without resort to military force. Upon meeting the Utes on White River, in May and June, I assured them that the government would provide subsistence for them immediately upon their arrival at Uintah Agency, and all necessary supplies of clothing and other goods would be ready for them. They were very much opposed to the removal, and it was only by persistent and continuous, efforts extending over a period of seventy days, that they were brought to Uintah and enrolled in accordance with the requirements of the

agreement, which duty was performed as nearly as possible, under the peculiar circumstances, according to law. Following the enrollment the payment was made of the money provided for in the agreement to the 665 White River Utes, whose names were entered on the census list, being a per capita of $19. There was no outbreak or breach of the peace during the summer's work. Much credit is due to the efficiency of Capt. R. H. Young, U. S. A., who commanded the small guard sent to Uintah by order of General Crook, commander of department, as an escort, and to the Indian police organized by Agent Critchlow.

Unfortunately, the subsistence promised was not at hand, nor had it arrived at the time of my departure, September 19, except beef and flour. I was informed that coffee would be added to the subsistence issue at an early day. This failure on the part of the government to provide subsistence almost defeated the commission in their efforts to consummate the agreement.

The Uintah Utes were aggrieved at not being consulted and compensated for the White River Utes being brought to Uintah.

It has required great care in the management of this matter to prevent serious trouble. Agent Critchlow has rendered assistance in everything required by the commission. All things considered, I am satisfied with the results. True, a majority of the White River Utes returned to Colorado, with their families, because of the government's failure to supply them with annuity goods and partly on account of their attachment to their old homes. If they are not molested and driven to war by misunderstandings with white men, I feel safe in saying that all, or nearly all, of them will within the next year locate permanently at Uintah, the exceptions being Colorow and one or two others.

After the payment was made I proceeded to examine the Uintah Reservation, with the view of ascertaining as to the probability of finding suitable lands for the fulfillment of the agreement regarding the allotment of lands in severalty. This clause in the agreement was fully explained to the White River Utes and also to the Uintahs. About twenty of the former declared their readiness to accept land in severalty at once, and expressed the opinion that a majority of their people would fall in line at an early day. Of these, four men came forward and asked for written notices to be furnished to them, which they desired to post upon their claims. Fourteen of these men made especial request to be furnished with wagons, harness, and agricultural implements at the earliest time possible, proposing to go to the railroad for them. I made their desires known to the Hon. Secretary of Interior, who has forwarded twenty wagons, with harness, and a supply of farming tools. Not having a surveyor at my command, I was not able to ascertain the amount of lands suitable for allotment within the borders of Uintah, but I sure there is sufficient for the fulfillment of the agreement. There is an abundant supply of water which can be made available for irrigation at small cost, say $15,000, sufficient for all the lands that will ever be used for agricultural purposes.

I have made no estimates for school-houses or other buildings, for the reason that there are already at Uintah a sufficiency of mills to meet all requirements of both tribes. I most earnestly recommend that these two tribes of Utes, Uintahs, and White Rivers, be consolidated into one people, with one fund and one common interest. I have discussed this matter with them, and I find that there is not one dissenting voice among them on this proposition. I consider this step essential for the peace, progress, and harmony of the Indians at Uintah. When this is done the way is open for good results in their civilization; otherwise, we cannot reasonably anticipate any material advance to be made or peace to be long continued. I respectfully suggest that the commission recommend some immediate action on the part of Congress for the consummation of the proposed consolidation. I have also discussed the propriety of the consolidation of all the Utes into one tribe, or people, with the Uintah and White River Utes, and I am satisfied that such a step would meet with universal approbation.

A. B. MEACHAM,

*Of the Ute Commission, White River Division.*

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SUBREPORT OF COMMISSIONER MANYPENNY ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN UTES.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 19, 1881.

*To the Ute Commission:*

In pursuance of the suggestion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his letter of instructions to the Ute Commission of the date of March 31, 1881, in reference to the work to be performed during the season, and the division of the labor among the members thereof, and in accordance with the action of the commission, it fell to my lot to go to the Southern Ute Indians, to supervise the selection and survey of the lands for them, and superintend their removal to the same.

By the terms of the agreement embodied in the act of Congress of June 15, 1880, the Southern Utes were to remove to and settle upon the unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata River, in Colorado, and if there should not be a sufficiency of such lands in Colorado, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found on the La Plata River or in its vicinity in New Mexico. In order to facilitate this work, I did, on the 22d of April, instruct the contractors for surveying the lands on which these Indians were to be located in severalty, who were then in Washington, to proceed without delay to the work of surveying the unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata and its vicinity within the Ute Reservation in Colorado, as well as similar lands on said river and in its vicinity in New Mexico.

I reached Denver on my way to my field of labor on the first day of May; Commissioner Meacham reached there before me. Commissioner Mears soon joined us. The United States court was then in session, and it was understood that the grand jury of this court had before it the case of the murder of a man named Jackson, who was killed on the Ute Reservation in September, 1880. On consultation we reached the conclusion that Mr. Mears and myself should remain until the grand jury made a deliverance. This came in the form of an indictment against Chief Chavanaux and four other Indians for murder, with a count in the same charging Mr. Meacham, Agent Berry, and Mr. Cline with being accessories before the fact. On the 11th of May, Mr. Meacham was admitted to bail, and the case was continued.

Colonel Page, the agent for the Southern Utes, and Mr. T. B. Medary, of the firm of Tyler & Medary, the contractors for surveying the Southern Ute lands, were in Washington when I left there, and I expected them to reach Denver soon after I did. They were delayed, and I felt it was proper to await their coming. They left Denver for the agency on May 20, and I followed in a few days.

Immediately on my arrival at the agency I began arrangements for the exploration of the country, and started out on that duty without delay. My first work in that line was the exploration of the La Plata Valley, and the lands adjacent, from the northern line of the Ute Reservation to the junction of that river with the San Juan, in New Mexico. On arriving at the mouth of the La Plata the Lower Animas was visited in the region of Farmington. The purpose was to learn something reliable in relation to the disorder that was said to prevail in that region among contending elements of white people, so that steps could be taken to prevent the Indians from being involved. In this expedition I was accompanied by Agent Page. We camped on the Animas about the middle of the afternoon, and remained until ten o'clock the next day, and then retraced our steps to the mouth of the La Plata, and ascended that stream to Fort Lewis, a few miles north of the north line of the Indian reservation. About six miles above the mouth of and in the valley of the La Plata River we reached the cabin of a settler named Rambo. He had been there but a few months. The first ranch on the La Plata below the southern line of the Ute Reservation is owned by Mr. Pond. He had been there for several years, and had 25 or 30 acres of land under cultivation. His claim is bounded on the north by the reservation line. He informed me that in the La Plata Valley, in New Mexico, there were twenty-three settlers. I observed but nineteen habitations, including those of Pond and Rambo; and there was an absence of cultivation, or land broken for that purpose, at many of these. I am not informed, and hence cannot state, what rights these settlers have acquired.

On the way up the valley and within the Ute Reservation we observed several herds of cattle grazing, and learned that the stockmen were about to have their annual "round up" at or near the mouth of Cherry Creek, which is on the reservation.

We returned to the agency on the evening of June 8, and remained a few days, when the work of inspecting the land was resumed. I visited, in the order named, the valleys of the Animas, Florida, Los Pinos, and Piedra, and inspected the lands in each, as well as the adjacent grazing lands, and from time to time issued instructions to the contractors to proceed to survey these lands in and adjacent to each valley within the limits of the Indian reservation. It was my intention when I visited the valley of the Piedra to explore the San Juan Valley also, but the heat was so excessive that I was compelled to forego this. I, however, included the survey of the land in the San Juan Valley, within the Ute Reservation, in my instructions. The valley of the Mancos, which lies west of the La Plata, contained, as I was informed, but a meager quantity of arable land, and it seemed to me that it would be well to omit it, and I so advised the department. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, instructions were afterward issued to the surveyors to include the land in the Mancos Valley in their work. The Rio Nutria does not appear on the map that was furnished me; hence, I did not refer to it. I learn from correspondence with Mr. Medary, who is conducting the surveying, that he has included in his survey the lands on the Nutria.

Agent Page accompanied me during the whole time that I was engaged in the work of inspecting the land. His services were very valuable, and he rendered them cheerfully. Our outfit was a four-mule ambulance and driver, tent and fly, obtained from the military commander at Fort Lewis. I desired to have from him two saddle horses,

but he was unable to supply them. We had also an agency two-horse team and driver. The latter hauled our cooking utensils, mess chest, tent and fly, a couple of saddles, &c., and in the boot of the former our bedding was carried. Each vehicle also carried some grain for the animals. We took no military escort with us.

The work of exploration was completed on the 16th of July, and on the 17th, having no further use for the ambulance and team furnished by the military, I directed the driver to return with them to Fort Lewis. The tent and fly were retained for the time being at the agency, the accommodations there being so limited that I deemed this necessary.

In traveling over the valleys of the rivers named I endeavored to make an approximate estimate of the quantity of arable land in each that could at a reasonable cost be irrigated, and thus prepared for cultivation. I concluded that in all these valleys the acreage of arable land would hardly be sufficient to give to each Ute Indian the quantity specified in the agreement. On the highlands adjacent to the valleys, though not in a compact body, the requisite quantity of grazing land may, I think, be obtained, notwithstanding considerable portions of these lands are absolutely barren.

When I first reached the agency the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad had entered the reservation in the construction of its road-bed or grade within the same. Permission had been granted by the government to this railroad to locate its line through the Ute lands, but no arrangement had been made with the Indians for compensation for the right of way or for material used in the construction of the road. The Utes called my attention to the matter and said they wanted compensation. They were advised not to interfere with the progress of the work, to keep away as far as possible from all construction parties engaged at work on the grade, and rely upon the government to see that justice was done them. They did not at any time that I am aware of interfere with any parties at work on the road, or place any obstacles in the way of its rapid construction.

Early in June, and when the agent and myself were on the La Plata, the work of laying the track was completed from Amargo, in New Mexico, to a point on the San Juan within the reservation; and arrangements were in progress for carrying the freight destined to Durango, Animas City, and other points, by rail to the San Juan. Here a town was at once established called Arboles. Intruders immediately commenced to stake off lots and erect temporary houses. On our return to the agency the Indians informed us that the white men were on the land of the Utes, over on the San Juan, and expressed great dissatisfaction. The agent and myself visited the new town-site and found several "Chicago houses" erected, and material on hand for others. They were informed that they were intruders on the reservation, and that they must retire and take their effects with them. This they were not disposed to do. The agent telegraphed the facts to the department, and we returned to the agency to await a reply and instructions. The agent, before leaving, repeated his admonition, and again bid the intruders to retire. It was several days before he received a reply to his dispatch, when he returned to Arboles. In his absence several saloons were put into full blast, and two dance-houses were erected. Agent Page persevered in his work until all the intruders, with their effects, were removed. His success was very gratifying to the Indians. Among the buildings erected were houses for the storage of freight brought by rail, to be transferred to wagons, and thence carried to Durango and other points. These were not disturbed.

In a few days all the teams that had been engaged in taking up the freight at Amargo, and hauling the same through to Durango, &c., by a road that passed north of the reservation, were transferred to and took up the freight at Arboles. The travel from this place to Durango passed necessarily some thirty or more miles through the reservation. The number of teams employed in this work was marvelous. Sometimes more than one hundred per day passed by the agency. Each team in making a trip camped several nights on the reservation, consuming the grass the Indians desired for their stock, and using the wood for fuel. This immense travel, so suddenly thrown into the reservation, was very distasteful to the Indians, and a source of uneasiness and anxiety to the agent and myself. This travel lasted for fifty days, and until the track was laid and trains commenced running through to Durango. We urged the Indians to remain quiet, to keep away from, and thus avoid conflicts with, the wagon trains traveling through the reservation. It is but simple justice to these wild men to state that they followed our advice and behaved themselves in a commendable manner. They, however, expect, and in my judgment are entitled to, a fair compensation for the damages sustained.

When I went to the Southern Agency, I found the prevailing opinion was that all the Southern Utes by the terms of the agreement were to be removed to and located on the La Plata River in Colorado and New Mexico. It was confidently expected that in a brief time the valleys of the Animas, Florida, Los Pinos, &c., would be open to occupation and settlement by white people. The settlers in these valleys north of the reservation were impatient to enter and possess the land; and when it became known that I had instructed the contractors for surveying, on the completion of their work on

the La Plata, to pass over to and commence work on the Animas and Florida, there was not only disappointment, but great dissatisfaction manifested. It was asserted that I had deliberately perverted the language of the treaty and committed a great wrong.

Under the the terms of the agreement there was no other land in Colorado that I could have selected upon which to locate these Southern Utes. This I regard as a great misfortune, since their close proximity to the white settlements in the valleys of the streams on which they are to be located will subject the Utes after their lands are assigned to them and patents issued, and the residue of the lands are opened to occupation and settlement, to constant annoyance by evil-disposed persons.

The strip of land through which the streams flow on which the Indians are to be located is only fifteen miles wide. On these streams there are settlements in Colorado, north of the reservation, and in New Mexico, south of it. The population is increasing and will continue to increase, and the prevailing and only sentiment among the people is that the Utes should not be permanently settled on the lands selected for them. There will be on the highlands between these streams large bodies of land, much of it barren, that in due time will be open to such of our people as may desire to go in, whether their errand be to dwell, prospect, or annoy the Indians. In such a condition of things, to assume that the Utes will not be disturbed, but permitted to dwell in peace, would be to nurture a delusion of the gravest kind.

The arable land in these valleys when properly irrigated and tilled, and the seasons favorable, is capable of producing good crops. I observed ranches on the Animas and Los Pinos where the yield was abundant. I noticed others on the same streams where the cultivation was a partial or total failure. Improvidence, no doubt, was the cause in some cases, the quality of the land in others; but a lack of knowledge of the proper time to irrigate, and how to do it, I think wrought much of the mischief. None of the land in question will produce a crop without irrigation.

The volume of water flowing in the Animas and the Los Pinos Rivers, when at its minimum, is, I think, ample to irrigate all the arable land in these valleys. When on the La Plata I was informed that since settlers went in there to dwell there have been seasons when there was a sad deficiency of water. I think the volume of water flowing in the San Juan, when at its minimum, is sufficient to irrigate the land. I could get no information in relation to the volume of water flowing in the Florida and the Piedra when at its minimum. When the melting snows cease to replenish these streams the shrinkage in them is very rapid, and I am fearful that seasons may occur in which the volume of water flowing in them may not be sufficient to supply irrigation until the crops mature. Not having been on the Nutria or the Mancos, I can express no opinion as to the sufficiency of the water supply.

The Southern Utes are essentially wild Indians. Not one of them dwells in a house; not one of them cultivates any land. They dwell in tents and move from place to place at will. They have herds of Indian ponies and goats, and some of them have a few sheep. None have stock cattle, and do not appear to desire any. When one of a family dies the tepee or tent and its contents are burned, some of the ponies killed, and the family flee away to a new and distant location. During my stay on the reservation I took occasion, whenever opportunity offered, to talk to the leading men, sometimes to a single individual, at other times to groups of them, on the subject of their location in severalty. In these conversations I called their attention to the fact that the work the surveyors were doing was the preliminary step to such location, and the placing of each family on its own land. On many occasions all that I said was listened to without a single word in response, and I did not find one who desired a house, or would agree to dwell in one if built for him on his own land. It will take time and careful management to induce these Indians to abandon their present and adopt the new mode of life contemplated by the agreement.

In the mean time, and while the change is going on, they must be protected from annoyance. Intruders must be prevented from going in among them. If this be not done disorder will inevitably reign, and all efforts to domesticate them will fail. To prevent intrusion and guarantee proper order and protection, I can see no other way than to so modify the agreement, so far as these Indians are concerned, as to maintain the exterior lines of the strip of land one hundred miles long and fifteen wide, and preserve all the land within these lines for an indefinite period as an Indian reservation, and let the United States laws in relation to Indian reservations have full force therein. Then the land selected, and upon which the Indians are to be located, can be kept free from intruders.

A more eligible site upon which to locate the agency cannot be found than that occupied by the present agency buildings. These are of a temporary character and wholly insufficient. The whole group is not calculated to impress the visitor or even the Indians favorably. They should all be removed, and in their stead appropriate buildings, with ample capacity, erected. With reference to the cost of construction of such buildings, as well as school-houses, mills, agricultural implements, &c., and irrigating ditches, I am not in possession of such information as will enable me to make estimates satisfactory to myself. High prices rule for everything in Southern

Colorado. There should be at the agency a dwelling-house for the agent, a physician's house and office, and houses for the farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith, a carpenter and blacksmith shop, a store-house and barn. All these should be permanent, well-constructed buildings. Near the agency there should be a building erected for a boarding school. Also a grist and saw mill, with a shingle-machine attached, and an engine of sufficient power to propel the same. I assume that all these buildings and the machinery of the grist and saw mill, and the engine, will cost not less than $13,000.

In the way of agricultural implements, wagons, &c., I would suggest that three mowing-machines, three hay-rakes, one reaper, seven plows, and seven harrows, one thrashing-machine, and power to propel the same, and ten Bain (mountain) wagons be purchased. I do not apprehend there will be any need for the thrashing-machine next season, yet I think it well that it be on hand. The gross cost of the articles mentioned in this group I estimate at about $1,800.

To bring the land into cultivation a main irrigating ditch will be required in the valley of every stream on which land is to be assigned to the Indians in severalty. To construct this main ditch at once through each entire valley would not, I think, be prudent, since, under the most favorable circumstances, it will be some time before the larger portion of these Utes reach the point where they will require water to irrigate the land. This I regard as a matter of detail to be confided to those who will be intrusted with the work of domesticating the Indians. I would suggest that a sum not exceeding $10,000 be set apart to commence the construction of the main ditches.

I would suggest that 100 gentle milk-cows and seven bulls be purchased for distribution among such of the Indians as are ready to receive and take care of them. These would probably cost about $3,000.

In order to be prepared to supply material for their construction, should any of the Indians desire houses before the saw-mill is ready to cut lumber, I would suggest that 25,000 feet of lumber be purchased for that purpose. This may cost $1,000.

I have not confidence in the estimates which I have made, since I have not that knowledge of the value of material and labor in Southern Colorado, that is necessary to arrive at certainty.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
*Ute Commissioner.*

# CONTRACT TABLES.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BACON ("short, clear sides" winter cured, sound,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. R. Merriam. | Alex. Barclay. | R. D. Hunter. | P. B. Weare. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | I. G. Baker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cities.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Agency, N. Mex | 2, 000 | **2,000** | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck | 92, 000 | **92,000** | | **10 87** | | | | | |
| Chicago | 200, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 225, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| | 200, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| O'Neill City | 380, 000 | | | | | a$10 44 | | | |
| Sioux City | 607, 000 | **515,000** | | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 200, 000 | **246,830** | | | | | | | |

BEEF.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. R. Merriam. | Alex. Barclay. | R. D. Hunter. | P. B. Weare. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | I. G. Baker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River, Ariz | 300, 000 | | | | b$4 50 | | | | |
| | | **300,000** | | | | | | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | 3, 500, 000 | **3,500,000** | | | **3 73** | | | | |
| Los Pinos, Colo | 320, 000 | **320,000** | | | 3 80 | | | | |
| Southern Ute, Colo | 400, 000 | **400,000** | | | b3 75 | | | | |
| Cheyenne River, Dak | 1, 500, 000 | **1,500,000** | $4 01 | 3 97 | c4 10 | **3 48** | $4 00 | | |
| Crow Creek, Dak | 572, 000 | **572,000** | | 3 83 | | 3 63 | c**3 35** | | |
| Devil's Lake, Dak | 50, 000 | **50,000** | | **3 96** | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold, Dak | 350, 000 | **350,000** | | | | b3 88 | | **2 94** | $3 25 |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | 1, 200, 000 | **1,200,000** | 3 86 | 3 83 | | 3 43 | c**3 35** | | |
| Pine Ridge, Dak | 6, 500, 000 | **2,000,000** | 3 90 | | **3 87** | | | | |
| Rosebud, Dak | 6, 500, 000 | **2,000,000** | **3 91** | | 3 92 | | | | |
| Sisseton, Dak | 75, 000 | **75,000** | | **4 47** | | | | | |
| Standing Rock, Dak | 2, 000, 000 | **1,000,000** | 4 03 | **3 97** | c4 10 | | 4 00 | | |
| Yankton, Dak | 1, 000, 000 | **1,000,000** | | | | b**3 34** | c3 45 | | |
| Fort Hall, Idaho | 450, 000 | **450,000** | | | | | | 2 83 | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 5, 000, 000 | | | | 3 58 | | | | |
| Kaw, Ind. T | 75, 000 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Kiowa, Ind. T | 3, 500, 000 | | | | 3 58 | | | | |
| Osage, Ind. T | 600, 000 | **6,095,880** | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Pawnee, Ind. T | 235, 880 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Ponca, Ind. T | 585, 000 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Ponca (Oakland), Ind. T | 300, 000 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Sac and Fox, Ind. T | 50, 000 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |
| Quapaw, Ind. T | 77, 600 | **77,600** | | | | | | | |
| | 43, 560 | **43,560** | | | | | | | |
| | 78, 025 | | | | | | | | |
| | 16, 425 | | | | 3 82 | | | | |
| | 55, 000 | | | | 3 62 | | | | |

*a* In gunnies. Inspected at Sioux City. If delivered at western terminus of railroad after November 1, 2½ cents per pound additional.
*b* One delivery.
*c* In two deliveries.

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.***

**rates at which contracts have been awarded.]**

**sweet, and merchantable, and put up in gunnies.)**

| W. N. Shilling. | G. Goldberg. | C. M. Hull. | J. T. Murphy. | H. B. Denman. | W. C. Oburn. | J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | W. Spiegelberg. | H. O. Armour. | James E. Booge. | A. N. Craig. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | A. E Whyland. | E. Fenlon. |
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| | | | | | | | | | $10 60<br>10 70<br>10 80 | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | 10 60<br>10 70<br>10 80 | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | **10 19** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **9 85** | | | | |

**BEEF.**

| W. N. Shilling. | G. Goldberg. | C. M. Hull. | J. T. Murphy. | H. B. Denman. | W. C. Oburn. | J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | W. Spiegelberg. | H. O. Armour. | James E. Booge. | A. N. Craig. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | A. E Whyland. | E. Fenlon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *b*$4 64 | | | | | | | | | | *f*$3 50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **3 99** | |
| | | | | 3 82 | | | | | | | | | | *f*3 75<br>3 84 | |
| | | | | 3 95 | | | | | | | | **3 74** | | | |
| | | | | *b*3 85 | | | | | | | | | **3 50** | | $415 |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2 68** | $2 99½ | $2 75 | $2 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | **3 32** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | ***d*3 22½**<br>*b*2 60 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | ***e*5 97½** | *e*$6 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 39 | 3 32 | | 3 50 | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*d* Weekly delivery.
*e* Net.
*f* For Arizona or New Mexico cattle averaging 650 pounds.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BEEF—Continued.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. T. Murphy. | C. D. Woolworth. | P. B. Weare. | A. Barclay. | W. Spiegelberg. | A. E. Whyland. | L. Zeckendorf. | R. Dannheim. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet, Mont | 250, 000 | **250,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Crow, Mont | 1, 000, 000 | **1,000,000** | $2 47 | | | | | | | | |
| | 500, 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Belknap, Mont | 300, 000 | **300,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Peck, Mont | 750, 000 | **750,000** | *a*2 69 | | *a*$3 38 | | | | | | |
| Santee, Nebr | 328, 500 | **328,500** | | *a*$3 45 | **3 27** | | | | | | |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex | 400, 000 | **400,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | 200, 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone, Wyo | 890, 000 | **890,000** | | | | | | | | | |

BARLEY.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. T. Murphy. | C. D. Woolworth. | P. B. Weare. | A. Barclay. | W. Spiegelberg. | A. E. Whyland. | L. Zeckendorf. | R. Dannheim. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River, Ariz | 20, 000 | **20,000** | | | | | | $4 00 | **$3 23** | | |
| Pima and Maricopa, Ariz. | 40, 000 | **40,000** | | | | | | **2 75** | 2 91 | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | 65, 875 | **65,875** | | | | | | 4 00 | **3 71** | $4 25 | $3 98 |

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. T. Murphy. | C. D. Woolworth. | P. B. Weare. | A. Barclay. | W. Spiegelberg. | A. E. Whyland. | L. Zeckendorf. | R. Dannheim. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | 35, 000 | **35,000** | | | | | | **$5 20** | $5 47 | $6 45 | |
| Los Pinos, Colo | 2, 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex | 6, 000 | **6,000** | | | | | **$8 00** | | | | |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | 5, 000 | **5,000** | | | | | **9 00** | | | | |
| Navajo, N. Mex | 500 | | | | | | 9 00 | | | | |
| *Cities.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas City | 20, 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck | 6, 600 | | | | | $6 00 | | | | | |
| Brainerd | 150 | **150** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 500 | **500** | | | | 6 00 | | | | | |
| Caldwell | 30, 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 15, 000 | | | | | 6 00 | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1, 000 | **1,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 188, 316 | | | | $4 87 | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 400 | **400** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 1, 000 | **1,000** | | | | 6 00 | | | | | |
| Ortonville | 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 85, 000 | **70,560** | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 188, 316 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100, 000 | **70,200** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton | 15, 000 | | | | 5 25 | | | | | | |

*a* One delivery.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

**BEEF—Continued.**

| L. Mayer. | O. B. Taylor. | I. G. Baker. | D. Treadway. | L. H. Maxfield. | H. B. Denman. | R. D. Hunter. | A. Sands. | T. C. Power. | Alfred Myers. | John Pugh. | J. P. Woolman. | T. D. Burns. | S. Van Wyck. | E. Amoretti. | J. K. Moore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | ...... | $2 35 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $2 40 | **$2 33** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 2 80 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $2 65 | **$2 34** | $2 48 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 73 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | | | | 2 38 | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 3 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 73** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 2 92 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | *a* **2 64** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | *a*$3 95 | *a*$3 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$3 54** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | *a*4 05 | 4 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $2 80 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$2 68½** | $2 70 |

**BARLEY.**

| L. Mayer. | O. B. Taylor. | I. G. Baker. | D. Treadway. | L. H. Maxfield. | H. B. Denman. | R. D. Hunter. | A. Sands. | T. C. Power. | Alfred Myers. | John Pugh. | J. P. Woolman. | T. D. Burns. | S. Van Wyck. | E. Amoretti. | J. K. Moore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

**sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)**

| L. Mayer. | O. B. Taylor. | I. G. Baker. | D. Treadway. | L. H. Maxfield. | H. B. Denman. | R. D. Hunter. | A. Sands. | T. C. Power. | Alfred Myers. | John Pugh. | J. P. Woolman. | T. D. Burns. | S. Van Wyck. | E. Amoretti. | J. K. Moore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| $12 95 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | $5 95 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$4 50** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **4 49** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 5 95 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **4 16** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **5 00** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **4 56** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 49 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 4 95 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **4 16** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | $4 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | 4 75 | | | | | | | | ...... | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **3 92½** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*a* One delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

COFFEE. (Sound and clean, and

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity delivered. | Rowland, Humphreys & Co. | John Arbuckle. | D. J. Ely & Co. | E. S. Ely. | Chas. F. Sheldon. | H. W. Banks, jr. | T. T. Barr. | A. E. Whyland. | W. H. Powers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 260,000 | | $12 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | 130,000 | | 12 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | 803,400 | | 11 62 | | | | | | | | |
| | 600,000 | | | | | $15 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15 50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 16 00 | | | | | |
| | 520,872 | | | | | | $11 99 | | | | |
| Bismarck | 62,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brooklyn | 750,000 | **650,000** | | **$11 16** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 10 58 | | | | | | | |
| | 145,000 | | | | $11 97 | | | | | | |
| | 260,000 | | | | | | | $11 92 | | | |
| | 91,000 | | | | | | | 11 34 | | | |
| | 344,890 | | | | | | | | $11 95 | | |
| | 359,580 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 455,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 154,050 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 125,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 6,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 255,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 500,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 391,000 | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | 260,000 | | 12 12½ | | | | | | | | |
| | 803,400 | | 11 62 | | | | | | | | |
| | 132,000 | | | | | | 11 98 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 12 59 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 12 47 | | | | |
| | 85,536 | | | | | | 11 48 | | | | |
| | 750,000 | | | | | | | | | $11 79 | |
| | a5,167 | | | | | | | | | | $12 16 |
| | a1,278 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 130,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 120,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 312,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 314,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 4,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 125,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton | 273,000 | | | | | | | | | | |

CORN. (Full, whole grain, weighing not less than

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity delivered. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas City | 200,000 | **200,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayfield | 4,100 | **4,100** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caldwell | 200,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 25,000 | **25,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 600 | **600** | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Pierre | 200,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Neill City | 1,750,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rosebud Landing | 1,750,000 | **500,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 500,000 | **500,000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 500,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2,175,000 | | | | | | | | | | |

*a* Bags.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

**delivered in strong double sacks.)**

| James H. Taylor. | F. T. Sherman. | Ezra Wheeler. | James Graham. | Thomas Reid. | W. M. Stout. | J. K. Place. | A. Barclay. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | R. C. Haywood. | L. H. Maxfield. | E. G. Moore. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | $13 48 | | | | | | | |
| $12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | $12 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | $11 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 14 74 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 13 39 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | $12 25 | | | | | | |
| | | $11 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $11 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 95 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $11 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 11 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | $11 48 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 11 95 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 14 14 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 13 24 | | | | | | | |

**56 pounds to the bushel, delivered in "gunnies.")**

| James H. Taylor. | F. T. Sherman. | Ezra Wheeler. | James Graham. | Thomas Reid. | W. M. Stout. | J. K. Place. | A. Barclay. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | R. C. Haywood. | L. H. Maxfield. | E. G. Moore. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | **$0 73** | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **$1 15** | | | |
| | | | | | | | $1 47 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 87 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **1 39** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **1 15** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | $1 23 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 24 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *b*$0 83 | |
| | | | | | | | | | $1 35 | | | | | **$135** |
| | | | | | | | | | **1 35** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 81 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 83 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 87 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 95 | | | | | |

*b* At terminus of railroad after November 1, 2½ cents per pound additional.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CORN—Continued.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | W. J. Kountze. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | John L. McNeil. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. | E. Fenlon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Ute, Colo | 50, 000 | **50,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | $6 35 | **$2 90** | $3 94 | ...... | ...... | $6 25 |
| Cheyenne River, Dak. | 200, 000 | **200,000** | $1 50 | $1 65 | **$1 46** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Crow Creek, Dak. | 60, 000 | **60,000** | 1 60 | **1 35** | 1 46 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Lower Brulé, Dak. | 50, 000 | **50,000** | ...... | ...... | **1 30** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 100, 000 | ............ | 1 48 | 1 35 | | | | | | | |
| Rosebud, Dak..... | 400, 000 | ............ | ...... | ...... | 1 25<br>*a*1 29½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pine Ridge, Dak.. | 400, 000 | ............ | ...... | ...... | 1 25<br>*a*1 29½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Fort Peck, Mont.. | 30, 000 | **30,000** | **2 03** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Gros Ventre, Mont | 5, 000 | **5,000** | **4 00** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Santee, Nebr...... | 35, 000 | **35,000** | ...... | **1 20** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex.. | 70, 000 | **70,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **3 44** | $4 45 | $3 70 | ...... |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | 25, 000 | **25,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 9 00 | 4 25 | **3 93** |
| Navajo, N. Mex... | 50, 000 | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 73 | 3 98 | ...... |
| Pueblo, N. Mex... | ........ | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 50 | ...... | ...... |

CORN MEAL.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | W. J. Kountze. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | John L. McNeil. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. | E. Fenlon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quapaw Agency.. | 20, 070 | **20,070** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 19, 520 | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Arkansas City.... | 20, 000 | **20,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Seneca ........ .... | 19, 520 | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Saint Louis ....... | 40, 070 | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

FEED. (Clear corn and oats, fresh

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | W. J. Kountze. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | John L. McNeil. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. | E. Fenlon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Pinos Agency. | 20, 000 | **20,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$748** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Lower Brulé....... | 2, 000 | ............ | ...... | $1 80 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bayfield .......... | 20, 500 | **20,500** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Rosebud Landing. | 60, 000 | ............ | ...... | 1 70 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sioux City ........ | 62, 000 | ............ | ...... | 1 25 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 82, 000 | **62,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

FLOUR. ("Straight, full stock" of good sound, wheat, 60

| *Agencies.* | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | T. C. Power. | C. D. Woolworth. | W. J. Kountze. | L. Mayer. | Charles Johnson. | John L. McNeil. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. | E. Fenlon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado River, Ariz. | 100, 000 | **100,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| San Carlos, Ariz .. | 1, 000, 000 | **1,000,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $5 60 | ...... |
| Los Pinos, Colo ... | 120, 000 | **120,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | $8 85<br>7 95 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$8 65** |
| Southern Ute, Colo | 120, 000 | **120,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8 85<br>7 95 | **$4 70**<br>...... | $6 44<br>5 85 | ...... | 7 45<br>5 75 | 8 65 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho.. | 125, 000 | **125,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Quapaw, Ind. T... | 57, 138 | **57,138** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sac and Fox, Ind.T. | 72, 000 | **72,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Blackfeet, Mont... | 160, 000 | **160,000** | **4 47** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Crow, Mont........ | 250, 000 | **250,000** | **3 62** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Gros Ventre, Mont. | 175, 000 | **175,000** | **4 57** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex.. | 125, 000 | ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 94 | $6 40 | 6 85 | ...... |
| | | **125,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 35 | ..... | **5 15** | |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | 140, 000 | **140,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 73 | **6 65** | ...... |
| Navajo ........... | 75, 000 | **75,000** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **625** | 6 63 | ...... |

*a* For any additional amount over 400,000 pounds.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

**CORN—Continued.**

| J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | A. A. Newman. | W. H. Smith. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | L. Zeckendorf. | A. E. Whyland. | R. Dannheim. | Charles Goldman. | A. B. Havens. | G. Goldberg. | W. N. Shilling. | F. J. Kiesel. | P. W. McAdow. | R. C. Haywood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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**CORN MEAL.**

| J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | A. A. Newman. | W. H. Smith. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | L. Zeckendorf. | A. E. Whyland. | R. Dannheim. | Charles Goldman. | A. B. Havens. | G. Goldberg. | W. N. Shilling. | F. J. Kiesel. | P. W. McAdow. | R. C. Haywood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$1 00** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | $1 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **$1 10** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $1 19 |
| | | | $1 75 | $1 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |

**ground, and of good sound grain.)**

| J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | A. A. Newman. | W. H. Smith. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | L. Zeckendorf. | A. E. Whyland. | R. Dannheim. | Charles Goldman. | A. B. Havens. | G. Goldberg. | W. N. Shilling. | F. J. Kiesel. | P. W. McAdow. | R. C. Haywood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **$1 45** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **87½** | | | | | | | | | | |

**pounds of wheat to be ground down to 43 pounds of flour.)**

| J. C. Naylor. | M. C. Murdock. | A. A. Newman. | W. H. Smith. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | L. Zeckendorf. | A. E. Whyland. | R. Dannheim. | Charles Goldman. | A. B. Havens. | G. Goldberg. | W. N. Shilling. | F. J. Kiesel. | P. W. McAdow. | R. C. Haywood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **$5 43** | $5 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 4 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5 43 | **4 90** | $5 33 | $5 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 4 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | $9 84 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 9 49 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **$3 08** | $3 35 | $3 20 | | |
| **$2 60** | $2 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **$325** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $4 67 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $3 80 | |
| | | | | 4 72 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | H. W. Holmes. | L. H. Maxfield. | C. C. Ballard. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | |
| Arkansas City | 159,900 | | | | | |
| | 1,409,900 | **1,409,900** | | | | |
| Bayfield | 58,500 | | | $2 89 | | |
| | | **58,500** | | **2 59** | | |
| Bismarck | 260,000 | | | | | $2 39 |
| | | | | | | 2 40 |
| | | | | | | 2 56 |
| | | | | | | 2 59 |
| | 1,040,000 | **1,040,000** | | | | **2 49** |
| Brainerd | 26,000 | **26,000** | $3 98 | **2 49** | | |
| | | | | 2 79 | | |
| Brown's Valley | 100,000 | | 3 98 | 2 95 | | |
| | | **100,000** | | **2 72½** | | |
| Caldwell | 1,250,000 | | | | | |
| | 450,000 | | | | | |
| | 400,000 | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 405,000 | | | | | 2 52 |
| | 500,000 | | | | | 2 54 |
| | | | | | | 2 56 |
| | | | | | | 2 59 |
| | | | | | | 2 63 |
| | 2,405,000 | | | | | 2 55 |
| Detroit | 46,000 | | 3 99 | 2 89 | | |
| | 33,000 | **65,000** | | **2 59** | | |
| Duluth | 22,500 | | | 2 79 | | |
| | | **22,500** | | **2 49** | | |
| | 58,500 | | | | | 2 28 |
| Jamestown | 100,000 | | | | $2 30 | |
| Ojate | 100,000 | | 3 98 | 2 69 | | 2 62 |
| | | **100,000** | | **2 49** | | 2 28 |
| Ortonville | 100,000 | | | 2 95 | | |
| | | | | 2 72½ | | |
| Rawlins | 162,000 | **162,000** | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 10,000 | **10,000** | | | | |
| Sioux City | 1,800,000 | | 3 92 | | | |
| | 200,000 | | | | | |
| | 100,000 | | | | 2 18 | |
| | | | | | 2 23 | |
| | 800,000 | | | | | |
| | 500,000 | | | 2 55 | | |
| | | | | 2 35 | | |
| | | | | 2 53 | | |
| | | | | 2 33 | | |
| | | | | 2 51 | | |
| | | | | 2 31 | | |
| | | | | 2 49 | | |
| | | | | 2 29 | | |
| Seneca | 57,138 | | | | | |
| Saint Mary's | 18,000 | **18,000** | | | | |
| Saint Paul | 1,398,000 | | 3 58 | | | |
| Yankton | 50,000 | | | | | 2 36 |
| | 405,000 | | | | | 2 34 |
| | 500,000 | | | 2 55 | | 2 39 |
| | | | | 2 35 | | |
| | | | | 2 53 | | 2 44 |
| | | | | 2 33 | | |
| | | | | 2 51 | | 2 47 |
| | | **500,000** | | **2 31** | | |
| | | | | 2 49 | | 2 40 |
| | | **855,000** | | **2 29** | | |
| | 2,405,000 | | | | | 2 41 |
| | 200,000 | **200,000** | | | | |
| | | **200,000** | | | | |
| | | **160,000** | | | | |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

FLOUR—Continued.

| F. J. Kiesel. | N. W. Wells. | J. K. Moore. | E. Amoretti. | M. W. Sheafe. | C. D. Woolworth. | R. C. Haywood. | A. A. Newman. | G. H. Hunter. | A. B. Havens. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $2 43 | ........ | $2 84 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 37** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
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| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 47 | $2 47 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 89 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 79 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| $3 90 | $3 70 | **$3 50** | $3 85 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 3 50 | **3 15** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $2 19 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 25 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 39 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 56 | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $2 70 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $2 73 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 98** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 22** | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 28** | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 42** | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 59 | | | | | |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under***

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | |
| Arkansas City | 11,000 | | | | $4 72½ | |
| Caldwell | 15,000 | | | | 4 72½ | |
| Kansas City | 29,500 | **29,500** | | | **3 87½** | |
| Omaha | 330,700 | | | | 3 87½ | |
| Sioux City | 326,700 | **327,700** | | | **4 07½** | |
| Saint Louis | 300,000 | | $4 00 | | | |
| | 358,200 | | | $4 00 | | |

HOMINY. (Good, merchantable quality,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Pinos Agency | 1,000 | | | | | $9 40 |
| Saint Louis | 34,330 | **36,300** | | | | |

LARD. ("Prime steam") in tin

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 100 | **100** | | | | |
| Ojate | 500 | **500** | | | | |
| Sioux City | 2,000 | **2,000** | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 21,450 | | | | | |
| | | **18,650** | | | | |

OAT

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Carlos Agency | 500 | | | | | |
| Los Pinos Agency | 200 | | | | | $0 14 |
| Saint Louis | 3,000 | **3,050** | | | | |

OATS. (Bright and clean, well sacked,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne | 75,000 | | | | | |
| O'Neill City | 115,000 | | | | | |
| Rosebud Landing | 115,000 | **115,000** | | | | |
| Sioux City | 262,520 | | | | | |
| | 190,000 | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River Agency, Dak | 75,000 | **75,000** | | | | |
| Pine Ridge Agency, Dak | 40,000 | | | | | |
| Rosebud Agency, Dak | 75,000 | | | | | |
| Blackfeet Agency, Mont | 10,000 | **10,000** | | | | |
| Flathead Agency, Mont | 20,000 | **20,000** | | | | |
| Fort Peck Agency, Mont | 10,000 | **10,000** | | | | |
| Gros Ventres Agency, Mont | 15,000 | **15,000** | | | | |
| Santee Agency, Nebr | 17,500 | **17,500** | | | | |

PORK. (Well preserved,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. Garneau. | John T. Dozier. | F. L. Somer. | L. Mayer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | | | | |
| Sisseton Agency Station | 400 | **400** | | | | |
| Bayfield | 116 | **116** | | | | |
| Bismarck | 90 | **90** | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 400 | | | | | |
| Brainerd | 22 | **22** | | | | |
| Chicago | 150 | | | | | |
| | 130 | | | | | |
| | 1,500 | | | | | |
| | 450 | | | | | |
| | 400 | | | | | |
| | 70 | **70** | | | | |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

**furnished in strong boxes ready for shipment.)**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**sound and clean, put up in double bags.)**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$2 15** | $3 50 | $2 20 | | | | | | | | | | |

**cans of five and ten pounds each.**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **$0 15** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **14½** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **13½** | $0 14½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | **13½** | | | | | | | | |

**MEAL.**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $0 20 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **$0 03½** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**weighing not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | $2 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | $1 35 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | $1 80 | **1 70** | | | | |
| | | | 1 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 35 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **$1 82** | $1 90 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 74 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 74 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **2 87** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **2 20** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **2 48** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **3 92** | | | |
| | | | | | | | **1 65** | | | | | |

**sound and sweet, in good barrels.)**

| W. H. Smith. | Dwight Treadway. | I. G. Baker. | L. H. Maxfield. | Willis J. Powell. | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. | J. C. McVay. | C. D. Woolworth. | T. C. Power. | W. J. Kountze. | H. O. Armour. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **$18 99** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **18 29** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **$19 74** |
| | | | 18 99 | | | | | | | | | 18 99 |
| | | | **19 70** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 63 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | $17 75 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 99 |
| | | | 17 37½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **17 50** | | | | | | | | | |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

PORK -Continued.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | L. H. Maxfield. | A. Barclay. | James E. Booge. | W. Spiegelberg. | Waite, Creighton & Morrison. | D. Treadway. | O. B. Taylor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 77 | **30** | | **$19 70** | | | | | |
| | 47 | **47** | **$19 70** | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 116 | | | 18 74 | | | | | |
| | 70 | **70** | **18 29** | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 160 | **160** | **19 40** | 19 74 | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 492 | **492** | | | **$18 15** | | | | |
| | 400 | | 18 78 | | | | | | |
| | 300 | | 18 68 | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 400 | | 17 37½ | | | | | | |

RICE. (Good quality,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | L. H. Maxfield. | A. Barclay. | James E. Booge. | W. Spiegelberg. | Waite, Creighton & Morrison. | D. Treadway. | O. B. Taylor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | |
| Abiquiu Agency | 4, 500 | | | | | $0 13 | | | |
| Navajo Agency | 200 | | | | | 16 | | | |
| Arkansas City | 9, 700 | | | | | | | | $0 07 25/100 |
| Bismarck | 40, 000 | | | 07 24/100 | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 1, 500 | | | | | | | | |
| Caldwell | 5, 200 | | | 07¾ | | | | | 07 25/100 |
| Charleston, S. C | 248, 155 | | | | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 145, 000 | | | $0 07 24/100 | | | | | |
| Chicago | 200, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 233, 000 | | | | | | $0 05 34/100 | | |
| | 248, 155 | **248,155** | | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 1, 000 | | | 07¾ | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 195, 000 | | | | | | | | 07⅛ |
| Saint Louis | 248, 155 | | | | | | | $0 05 95/100 | |
| | | | | | | | | 06 45/100 | |
| Yankton | 145, 000 | | | 07 12/100 | | | | | |

SALT. (Good quality,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | L. H. Maxfield. | A. Barclay. | James E. Booge. | W. Spiegelberg. | Waite, Creighton & Morrison. | D. Treadway. | O. B. Taylor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas City | 13, 210 | | | | | | | | |
| | 55, 060 | **55,060** | | | | | | | |
| | 11, 250 | | | | | | | | $1 65 |
| Bismarck | 124, 300 | **16,300** | | | | | | | |
| Bayfield | 4, 060 | **4,060** | **$0 75** | | | | | | |
| Brainerd | 300 | **300** | **1 50** | | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 840 | **840** | **1 50** | | | | | | |
| Caldwell | 41, 850 | | | | | | | | 1 45 |
| Detroit | 300 | **900** | **2 00** | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 840 | **840** | **75** | | | | | | |
| Muscogee | 9, 500 | **9,500** | | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 2, 800 | **2,800** | **1 75** | | | | | | |
| Ortonville | 840 | | 1 50 | | | | | | |
| Rosebud Landing | 100, 000 | **100,000** | | | | | | | |
| Seneca | 2, 923 | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 150, 000 | | | | | | | | 1 10 |
| | 1, 313, 000 | **3,680** | | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 287, 257 | | | | | | | | |
| *Agencies.* | | | | | | | | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | 26, 750 | **26,750** | | | | | | | |
| Los Pinos, Colo | 7, 000 | **7,000** | | | | | | | |
| Southern Ute, Colo. | 5, 000 | **5,000** | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River, Dak. | 67, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| Crow Creek, Dak | 3, 000 | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | 2, 600 | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton, Dak | 8, 000 | **8,000** | | | | | | | |
| Fort Hall, Idaho | 2, 000 | **2,000** | | | | | | | |
| *Lemhi, Idaho* | 1, 200 | **1,200** | | | | | | | |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

PORK—Continued.

| William M. Stout. | A. E. Whyland. | T. C. Power. | R. M. Masterton. | Daniel Talmage. | Gustave A. Jahn. | R. C. Haywood. | W. H. Smith. | C. D. Woolworth. | R. Dannheim. | L. Zeckendorf. | L. Mayer. | W. N. Shilling. | G. Goldberg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **delivered in double bags.)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $0 05 47/100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | $0 06¼ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 06¾ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | $0 06 33/100 | | | | $0 05 71/100 | | | | | | | | |
| | 06¼ | | | | 06 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 06¼ | | | | | | | | |
| | 05 9/10 | | | | 06½ | | | | | | | | |
| $0 05 81/100 | | | $0 05 83/100 | 05 73/100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 05 53/100 | **05 46/100** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 05 61/100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **packed in strong barrels.)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | $1 38 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | **1 36** | | | | | | | |
| | | **$0 80** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 43 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | **1 50** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **$1 20** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 50 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **70** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | $0 75 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | $5 55 | **$4 25** | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **$7 40** | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **7 40** | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 45 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 30 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 25 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **1 10** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | $3 95 | **$3 50** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | **6 50** |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | M. C. Murdock. | T. C. Power. | R. C. Haywood. | W. Spiegelberg. | C. D. Woolworth. | A. E. Whyland. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | |
| Quapaw, Ind. T. | 2,967 | | $1 00 | | | | | |
| Crow, Mont | 9,000 | **9,000** | | **$5 74** | | | | |
| Flathead, Mont. | 1,500 | **1,500** | | **6 20** | | | | |
| Fort Peck, Mont | 5,000 | **5,000** | | **1 50** | | | | |
| Gros Ventres, Mont. | 3,000 | **3,000** | | **3 24** | | | | |
| Otoe, Nebr. | 8,000 | **8,000** | | | **$1 50** | | | |
| Santee, Nebr. | 3,300 | **3,300** | | | | | **$1 05** | |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex | 3,000 | **3,000** | | | | **$9 00** | | |
| Navajo, N. Mex | 1,000 | | | | | 9 00 | | |

SUGAR. (Medium quality, granulated, delivered in ordinary-

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | M. C. Murdock. | T. C. Power. | R. C. Haywood. | W. Spiegelberg. | C. D. Woolworth. | A. E. Whyland. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck | 171,000 | | | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 18,000 | | | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 510,000 | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 510,000 | | | 10¼ | | | | |
| | | **1,100,000** | | | | | | |
| New York | 500,000 | | | | | | | $9 95 |
| | 300,000 | | | | | | | |
| | 400,000 | | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 10,000 | | | | | | | |
| Yankton | 545,000 | | | | | | | |

TOBACCO, PLUG. (Navy plug, light color, uniform

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | M. C. Murdock. | T. C. Power. | R. C. Haywood. | W. Spiegelberg. | C. D. Woolworth. | A. E. Whyland. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| | 79,440 | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck | 8,700 | | | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley | 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| Chamberlain | 32,500 | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 530 | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| New York | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| | 79,440 | **79,440** | | | | | | |
| Ojate | 1,500 | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 79,440 | | | | | | | |
| | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| | 79,440 | | | | | | | |
| Saint Paul | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| | 11,730 | | | | | | | |
| Yankton | 72,900 | | | | | | | |
| | 32,500 | | | | | | | |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

SALT—Continued.

| P. H. Kelly. | C. M. Waterbury. | A. Barclay. | A. Jackson & Co. | S. W. Venable. | C. W. Spicer. | P. Lorillard. | Forest G. Hawes. | Wm. Buchanan. | I. G. Baker. | James R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | Drummond Tobacco Company. | John E. Liggett. | L. D. Inge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**sized barrels, tight, extra hooped, and full head lined.)**

| P. H. Kelly. | C. M. Waterbury. | A. Barclay. | A. Jackson & Co. | S. W. Venable. | C. W. Spicer. | P. Lorillard. | Forest G. Hawes. | Wm. Buchanan. | I. G. Baker. | James R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | Drummond Tobacco Company. | John E. Liggett. | L. D. Inge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | $0 $11\frac{24}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | $10\frac{99}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **$10 12½** | $0 $08\frac{31}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | $08\frac{52}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $0 $09\frac{81}{100}$ | $09\frac{94}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $09\frac{87}{100}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $09\frac{94}{100}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $09\frac{99}{100}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | $07\frac{88}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | $10\frac{99}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | $11\frac{35}{100}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**leaf, sweetened only enough for preservation.)**

| P. H. Kelly. | C. M. Waterbury. | A. Barclay. | A. Jackson & Co. | S. W. Venable. | C. W. Spicer. | P. Lorillard. | Forest G. Hawes. | Wm. Buchanan. | I. G. Baker. | James R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | Drummond Tobacco Company. | John E. Liggett. | L. D. Inge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | $0 49½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $0 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | 41 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 49½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $0 39 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | $0 38⅞ | $0 43 | $0 39 | $0 41½ | ... | $0 42 | ... | ... | ... | **$0 36** |
| | | | | 39 | 41 | 47 | 41 | 40 | | 41½ | | | | 42 |
| | | | | | | 39 | | 38⅞ | | | | | | 38 |
| | | | | | | 40⅞ | | 38½ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 37¾ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 37½ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 36¾ | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | 41 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 49½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $0 40 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $0 38 | ... | ... | ... | $0 40 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | 36 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 33½ | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 49½ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under***

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

TOBACCO, SMOKING.

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | P. Lorillard. | Wm. Buchanan. | L. Zeckendorf. | Jas. M. Gardiner. | Jas. R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | W. M. Stout. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | | | | | | | |
| New York | 5,400 | **5,400** | **$0 27** | $0 40 | ...... | $0 32 | $0 28 | $0 27 | ...... |
| | | | 28 | 45 | ...... | 35 | 29 | 47 | |
| | | | 34 | 48 | ...... | 40 | 31 | | |
| | | | 36 | 50 | ...... | 50 | 35 | | |
| | | | 38 | 55 | ...... | | | | |
| | | | 40 | | | | | | |
| | | | 43 | | | | | | |
| | | | 53 | | | | | | |
| | | | 63 | | | | | | |
| San Carlos agency | 5,000 | ........... | ...... | ..... | $0 37½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | P. Lorillard. | Wm. Buchanan. | L. Zeckendorf. | Jas. M. Gardiner. | Jas. R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | W. M. Stout. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck | 2,050 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Brown's Valley | 1,200 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Duluth | 742 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| New York | 12,985 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 19½ |
| | | **12,935** | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 22½ |
| | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| | 11,200 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 12,320 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 4,300 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 9,600 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 4,687 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 11,600 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Ojate | 1,600 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

WHEAT. (No. 1, spring or winter, sound, sweet, and clean,

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | P. Lorillard. | Wm. Buchanan. | L. Zeckendorf. | Jas. M. Gardiner. | Jas. R. McAlpin. | J. A. McDowell. | W. M. Stout. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pima, Ariz | 26,000 | **20,000** | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Osage, Ind. T | 100,000 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Santee, Nebr | 123,000 | ........... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Navajo, N. Mex | 75,000 | **100,000** | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Arkansas City | 100,000 | **100,000** | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.***

**awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]**

TOBACCO, SMOKING.

| A. E. Whyland. | Thomas Reid. | P. H. Kelly. | Stephen Burkhalter. | E. M. Osborn. | John M. White. | Melvin A. Bronson. | Wm. R. Roome. | A. Barclay. | R. Dannheim. | John M. Florer. | R. C. Haywood. | T. C. Power. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**fine trade classification.)**

| A. E. Whyland. | Thomas Reid. | P. H. Kelly. | Stephen Burkhalter. | E. M. Osborn. | John M. White. | Melvin A. Bronson. | Wm. R. Roome. | A. Barclay. | R. Dannheim. | John M. Florer. | R. C. Haywood. | T. C. Power. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | $0 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | |
| $0 23 | $0 22 68/100 | | $0 19½ | $0 22 | | | $0 24 | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 24 72/104 | | **22** | | | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 28 73/100 | | 25½ | | | | 26 | | | | | | | |
| | | $0 17½ | | | | $0 20 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $0 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 28½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 27½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 23 | | | | | | |

**weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)**

| A. E. Whyland. | Thomas Reid. | P. H. Kelly. | Stephen Burkhalter. | E. M. Osborn. | John M. White. | Melvin A. Bronson. | Wm. R. Roome. | A. Barclay. | R. Dannheim. | John M. Florer. | R. C. Haywood. | T. C. Power. | W. Spiegelberg. | Z. Staab. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2 75 | | | | | | | | | **$2 50** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | $2 02 | $1 93 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | $1 73 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | $5 43 | **$5 13** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **1 78** | | | |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under adver-*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

| From | New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To— | L. Zeckendorf. | C. B. Stone. | N. W. Wells. | E. Fenlon. (*b*) | T. C. Power. (*c d*) | J. C. McVay. (*c*) | R. C. Haywood. (*e*) | A. E. Whyland. | P. B. Weare. (*f*) |
| Casa Grande, Ariz | | | | | | | | ***a*$8 00**<br>10 00 | |
| Colorado River, Ariz | | | | | | | | ***a*9 00**<br>10 00 | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | $7 50 | | | | | | | **7 00** | |
| Wilcox, Ariz | | | | | | | | **5 50** | |
| Hoopa Valley, Cal | | **$9 50** | | | | | | | |
| Redding, Cal | | **6 75** | $6 86 | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal | | **4 75** | 6 00 | | | | | 5 75 | |
| Tulare, Cal | | **6 87½** | 7 25 | | | | | 8 00 | |
| Los Pinos, Colo | | | | **$8 95** | | | | | |
| Southern Ute, Colo | | | | **8 95** | | | | | |
| Brown's Valley, Dak | | | | | **$3 00** | | | | |
| Cheyenne River, Dak | | | | | **1 65** | $1 67 | | | |
| Crow Creek, Dak | | | | | 1 70 | **1 65** | | | |
| Fort Berthold, Dak | | | | | **1 90** | 1 92 | | | |
| Fort Pierre, Dak | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamestown, Dak | | | | | **3 00** | | | | |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | | | | | 1 68 | **1 65** | | | |
| Ojate, Dak | | | | | **2 65** | | | | |
| Rosebud Landing, Dak | | | | | **1 65** | **1 65** | | | |
| Running Water, Dak | | | | | | | | | |
| Sisseton, Dak | | | | | **2 35** | | | | |
| Standing Rock, Dak | | | | | **1 65** | 1 67 | | | |
| Yankton, Dak | | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton Agency, Dak | | | | | 1 65 | **1 60** | | | |
| Red Rock Station, Idaho | | | **6 25** | | | | | | |
| Ross Fork, Idaho | | | **6 00** | | | | | | |
| Muscogee, Ind. T | | | | 2 55 | | | **$2 02** | | |
| Sioux City, Iowa | | | | | **1 05** | | | 2 50 | *g*$0 80<br>*f*1 15 |
| Arkansas City, Kans | | | | 2 75 | | | **2 14** | | |
| Caldwell, Kans | | | | 2 75 | | | **2 14** | | |
| Coffeyville, Kans | | | | 2 45 | | | **1 89** | | |
| Netawaka, Kans | | | | 2 45 | | | **1 64** | | |
| Saint Mary's, Kans | | | | 2 25 | | | **1 69** | | |
| White Cloud, Kans | | | | 2 50 | | | **1 64** | | |
| Brainerd, Minn | | | | | **1 85** | | | | |
| Detroit, Minn | | | | | **1 95** | | | | |
| Duluth, Minn | | | | | **1 05** | | | | |
| Seneca, Mo | | | | 2 85 | | | **1 98** | | |
| Blackfeet, Mont | | | | | ***h*5 62** | 5 67 | | | |
| Crow, Mont | | | | | ***h*6 40** | | | | |
| Flathead, Mont | | | | | ***h*7 50** | 7 55 | | | |
| Fort Belknap, Mont | | | | | ***h*5 25** | 5 28 | | | |
| Fort Peck, Mont | | | | | **2 20** | 2 22 | | | |
| Huntley, Mont | | | | | ***i*5 50** | *i*5 55 | | | |
| Omaha, Nebr* | | | | | | | | 3 00 | |
| O'Neill City, Nebr | | | | | | | | | *f*1 30<br>*g*95 |
| Otoe, Nebr | | | | 2 85 | | | **1 98** | | |
| Santee, Nebr | | | | | 1 65 | **1 60** | | | |

*a* Via San Francisco and Southern Pacific Railroad. *b* All rail; freight to be delivered contractor before September 15. *c* All rail to Missouri. *d* Good up and down Missouri River. *e* By car-load lots *10 cents per hundred* less. *f* Freight without classification. *g* Sugar, flour, rice, corn, oats, feed, and *salt in car-load lots.* *Or Western terminus Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad.

*tisement of March 23, 1881, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.*
rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

| Chicago or Saint Louis. | | | | | | | | | San Francisco. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. E. Whyland. | L. Zeckendorf. | C. B. Stone. | N. W. Wells. | E. Fenlon. (b) | T. C. Power. (c d) | J. C. McVay. | R. C. Haywood. (e) | P. B. Weare. (j) | A. E. Whyland. (e) | C. B. Stone. | N. W. Wells. | L. Zeckendorf. |
| a$8 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a9 00 | | | | | | | | | $6 00 | | | |
| 9 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 80 | $7 25 | | | | | | | | 5 50 | | | $6 00 |
| 5 25 | | | | | | | | | 4 00 | | | |
| | | $9 25 | | | | | | | | $4 75 | | |
| | | 6 50 | $6 06 | | | | | | | | $1 76 | |
| 5 50 | | 4 50 | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 75 | | 6 62½ | 6 40 | | | | | | | | 2 51 | |
| | | | | b$8 70 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 8 70 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $2 35 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 00 | n$1 03 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 02 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 05 | 1 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 25 | 1 27 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | n90 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 35 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 05 | 1 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 99 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 00 | 1 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 70 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 10 | 1 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 95 | 90 | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 55 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | n1 95 | | | n$1 18 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 25 | | | 1 43 | | | | | |
| 2 25 | | | | | n45 | | | g$0 35 | | | | |
| | | | | | 40 | | | f40 | | | | |
| | | | | n2 45 | | | n1 64 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 50 | | | n1 74 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 45 | | | n1 64 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 50 | | | 1 74 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 20 | | | n1 42 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 56 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 20 | | | n1 22 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 48 | | | | | |
| | | | | n1 85 | | | n1 18 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 00 | | | 1 56 | | | | | |
| | | | | n2 00 | | | n1 22 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 35 | | | 1 48 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 15 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 20 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | n1 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | n2 25 | | | n1 33 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 50 | | | 1 58 | | | | | |
| | | | | | kn4 95 | n5 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | k5 00 | 5 05 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | k5 85 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | k6 85 | 6 90 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | n4 55 | 4 62 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | k4 60 | n4 58 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 48 | 1 50 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | mnl4 90 | nl4 93 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ml4 95 | l5 05 | | | | | | |
| 1 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | g50 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | f55 | | | | |
| | | | | n2 25 | | | n1 43 | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 50 | | | 1 58 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 95 | 90 | | | | | | |

*h* Via Bismarck; freight shipped before June 15, 50 cents per 100 less. *i* No freight taken later than June 15. *j* All rail; storage at terminus free. *k* Freight shipped before June 20, 50 cents per 100 less. *l* No freight taken later than June 20. *m* Freight shipped in May $1 per 100 less. *n* From Saint Louis.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

| From | New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. | | | | | Omaha. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To— | T. C. Power. (*a b*) | N. W. Wells. | A. E. Whyland. | W. Spiegelberg. | C. B. Stone. | N. W. Wells. | T. C. Power. | P. B. Weare. (*c*) |
| Sidney, Nebr | | **$2 95** | $4 00 | | | **$1 95** | | |
| Elko, Nev | | 7 70 | **5 00** | | | **6 47** | | |
| Wadsworth, Nev | | 7 63 | **5 00** | | | | | |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex | | | 8 00 | **$6 84** | | | | |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | | | 8 00 | **6 95** | | | | |
| Navajo, N. Mex | | | 8 00 | **7 47** | | | | |
| Pueblo, N. Mex | | | 8 00 | **6 37** | | | | |
| Carlisle, Pa | | | 2 00 | | | | | |
| Spokane Falls, Oreg | | | 12 00 | | **$10 50** | | | |
| The Dalles, Oreg | | | 10 00 | | **6 75** | | | |
| Toledo, Oreg | | | 10 00 | | **8 25** | | | |
| Umatilla Landing, Oreg | | | 10 00 | | **7 87½** | | | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | | 5 75 | **5 00** | | | | | |
| Fort Simcoe, Wash | | | 12 00 | | **10 75** | | | |
| New Tacoma, Wash | | | 12 00 | | **5 87½** | | | |
| Olympia, Wash | | | 12 00 | | **5 75** | | | |
| Port Townsend, Wash | | | 12 00 | | **5 75** | | | |
| Seattle, Wash | | | 12 00 | | **5 75** | | | |
| Bayfield, Wis | **$3 00** | | | | | | | |
| Clintonville, Wis | **3 00** | | | | | | | |
| Rawlins, Wyo | | 5 05 | **4 50** | | | | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Crow Creek, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Pierre, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Rosebud, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Standing Rock, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Yankton Agency, Dak | | | | | | | | |
| Red Rock Station, Idaho | | | | | | **$4 96** | | |
| Ross Fork, Idaho | | | | | | **4 71** | | |
| Sioux City, Iowa | | | | | | | **$0 30** | *d*$0 25<br>*e* 30 |
| Fort Peck, Mont | | | | | | | | |
| O'Neill City, Nebr | | | | | | | | *d* 25<br>*e* 30 |
| Sidney, Nebr | | | | | | **1 95** | | |
| Elko, Nev | | | | | | **6 47** | | |
| Wadsworth, Nev | | | | | | **6 40** | | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | | | **5 00** | | | **4 30** | | |
| Rawlins, Wyo | | | | | | **3 58** | | |

*a* All rail to Missouri. *b* Good up and down Missouri. *c* Storage at terminus free.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

**rates at which contracts have been awarded.]**

| Chicago or Saint Louis. | | | | | San Francisco. | | Wilcox. | Running Water. | | Cheyenne. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. C. Power. (a b) | N. W. Wells. | A. E. Whyland. | W. Spiegelberg. | C. B. Stone. | N. W. Wells. | C. B. Stone. | M. W. Stewart. | W. J. Kountze. | J. C. McVay. | W. J. Kountze. |
| | $2 35 | $3 75 | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 22 | 4 75 | | | $3 62 | | | | | |
| | 6 63 | 4 75 | | | 2 53 | | | | | |
| | | 7 25 | $6 84 | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 75 | 6 65 | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 75 | 7 25 | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 75 | 6 37 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | $10 25 | | $5 75 | | | | |
| | | 9 75 | | 6 50 | | 2 00 | | | | |
| | | 9 75 | | 8 00 | | 3 50 | | | | |
| | | 9 75 | | 7 62½ | | 3 12½ | | | | |
| | 5 20 | 4 80 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | 10 25 | | 6 00 | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | 5 62½ | | 1 12½ | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | 5 75 | | 1 00 | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | 5 75 | | 1 00 | | | | |
| | | 12 00 | | 5 75 | | 1 00 | | | | |
| $2 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 45 | 4 25 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | $1 44 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | $0 60 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 60 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 60 | $0 60 | |
| | | | | | | | | 80 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 50 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 38 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 35 | | |
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| | | 4 80 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

*d* Sugar, rice, flour, corn, oats, feed, and salt in car-load lots.

*e* Freight without classification.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

| From | Kansas City. | | | | | | | | Yankton. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To— | A. E. Whyland. | W. Spiegelberg. | L. Zeckendorf. | N. W. Wells. | E. Fenlon. | R. C. Haywood. (g) | T. C. Power. | P. B. Weare. (f) | T. C. Power. (e) | W. J. Kountze. | J. C. McVay. |
| Casa Grande, Ariz | a**$8 00**<br>10 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River, Ariz | a**9 00**<br>10 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Carlos, Ariz | **6 25** | | $7 00 | | | | | | | | |
| Wilcox, Ariz | **5 00** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Redding, Cal | | | | **$6 06** | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal | 5 40 | | | **5 00** | | | | | | | |
| Tulare, Cal | | | | **6 40** | | | | | | | |
| Los Pinos, Colo | | | | | b**$8 30** | | | | | | |
| Southern Ute, Colo | | | | | b**8 30** | | | | | | |
| Bismarck, Dak | | | | | | | | | | **$0 60** | |
| Brown's Valley, Dak | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River, Dak | | | | | | | | | $0 73 | **60** | $0 7[illegible] |
| Crow Creek, Dak | | | | | | | | | 65 | 60 | **60** |
| Fort Berthold, Dak | | | | | | | | | 85 | **80** | [illegible] |
| Fort Pierre, Dak | | | | | | | | | | **40** | |
| Jamestown, Dak | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Brulé, Dak | | | | | | | | | 60 | **40** | [illegible] |
| Ojate, Dak | | | | | | | | | **2 10** | | |
| Rosebud Landing, Dak | | | | | | | | | 50 | **35** | |
| Running Water, Dak | | | | | | | | | | **20** | |
| Sisseton, Dak | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standing Rock, Dak | | | | | | | | | **75** | 75 | |
| Yankton Agency, Dak | | | | | | | | | 40 | **25** | |
| Yankton, Dak | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Rock Station, Idaho | | | | **5 55** | | | | | | | |
| Ross Fork, Idaho | | | | **5 30** | | | | | | | |
| Muskogee, Ind. T | | | | | 1 95 | **$1 18** | | | | | |
| Sioux City, Iowa | | | | | | | **$0 30** | d$0 35<br>e40 | | | |
| Arkansas City, Kans | | | | | 1 95 | **1 19** | | | | | |
| Caldwell, Kans | | | | | 1 95 | **1 19** | | | | | |
| Coffeyville, Kans | | | | | 1 55 | **94** | | | | | |
| Netawaka, Kans | | | | | 1 55 | **73** | | | | | |
| Saint Mary's, Kans | | | | | 1 05 | **73** | | | | | |
| White Cloud, Kans | | | | | 1 50 | **73** | | | | | |
| Brainerd, Minn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth, Minn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit, Minn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seneca, Mo | | | | | 2 25 | **1 58** | | | | | |
| Blackfeet, Mont | | | | | | | | | **4 65** | | |
| Crow, Mont | | | | | | | | | **5 60** | | |
| Flathead, Mont | | | | | | | | | **6 85** | | |
| Fort Belknap, Mont | | | | | | | | | **4 25** | | |
| Fort Peck, Mont | | | | | | | | | **1 00** | | |
| Huntley, Mont | | | | | | | | | **4 50** | | |
| O'Neill City, Nebr i | | | | | | | | e55<br>d50 | | | |
| Otoe, Nebr | | | | | 2 25 | **1 04** | | | | | |
| Santee, Nebr | | | | | | | | | 40 | | |
| Elko, Nev | | | | **6 65** | | | | | | | |
| Wadsworth, Nev | | | | **6 63** | | | | | | | |
| Abiquiu, N. Mex | | **$6 40** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mescalero, N. Mex | | **6 40** | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo, N. Mex | | **7 25** | | | | | | | | | |
| Pueblo, N. Mex | | **6 00** | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | | | | **4 45** | | | | | | | |
| Bayfield, Wis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clintonville, Wis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawlins, Wyo | | | | **4 45** | | | | | | | |

*a* Via San Francisco and Southern Pacific Railroad.
*b* All rail. Freight to be delivered contractor before September 15.
*c* All rail to Missouri. Good up or down Missouri.
*d* Sugar, flour, corn, rice, oats, feed and salt, in car-load lots
*e* Freight without classification.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

**rates at which contracts have been awarded.]**

| Bismarck. | | | Saint Paul. | | | Sioux City. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. McVay. | T. C. Power. (c) | W. J. Kountze. | P. B. Weare. (f) | T. C. Power. (c) | J. C. McVay. | P. B. Weare. (f) | W. J. Kountze. | T. C. Power. (c) | J. C. McVay. |
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| | | | | **$0 70** | | | **$0 70** | k**$0 80** | |
| | | | | **2 00** | | | | **2 25** | |
| $0 50 | $0 47 | **$0 40** | | **1 00** | $1 02 | | **70** | 77 | $0 75 |
| **40** | 55 | 40 | | 1 05 | **1 00** | | 70 | 75 | **70** |
| 38 | 35 | **20** | | **1 00** | 1 03 | | **95** | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| | | **40** | | **85** | | | **60** | | |
| | | | | **2 00** | | | | **2 25** | |
| 50 | 55 | **40** | | 1 05 | **1 00** | | **50** | 73 | 70 |
| | | | | **1 75** | | | | **2 00** | |
| 50 | **50** | 60 | | **1 00** | **1 00** | | **45** | 60 | 60 |
| | | **60** | | | | | **25** | | |
| | | | | **1 50** | | | | **1 75** | |
| 38 | 35 | **30** | | **95** | 97 | | 80 | **80** | 83 |
| **55** | 60 | 60 | | 95 | **90** | | **30** | 55 | 50 |
| 75 | 70 | **60** | | | | | **15** | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | **80** | 60 | *d*$0 25<br>*e*30 | **30** | | | | | |
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| | | | | **80** | | | | **1 15** | |
| | | | | **50** | | | | **1 12** | |
| | | | | **80** | | | | **1 20** | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 32 | *h***4 25** | | | *h***4 80** | 4 83 | | | *h***4 80** | 4 83 |
| | *h***5 50** | | | *h***5 75** | | | | *h***5 70** | |
| 6 62 | **6 50** | | | *h***6 60** | 6 62 | | | *h***6 80** | 6 87 |
| 3 95 | **3 90** | | | **4 30** | 4 33 | | | **4 25** | 4 30 |
| 74 | **72** | 75 | | **1 40** | 1 45 | | 1 35 | **1 25** | 1 30 |
| 3 93 | **3 90** | | | **4 70** | 4 78 | | | **4 70** | 4 78 |
| | | | *e*50<br>*d*45 | | | *jd*$0 20<br>*e*25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **55** | 60 | | | 95 | **90** | | | 55 | **50** |
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| | | | | **2 00** | | | | **2 25** | |
| | | | | **2 00** | | | | **2 25** | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

*f* Storage at terminus free of cost.
*g* By car-load lots, 10 cents per 100 less.
*h* Via Bismarck.
*i* Or western terminus, Fremont, Elk Horn, and Missouri Valley Railroad.
*j* Bacon only.
*k* All rail.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service.***

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]**

| Class 1. BLANKETS, ALL-WOOL MACKINAC. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | John Dobson. | E. Naumberg. | Leon Mandel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | Phila. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 3½-point scarlet, 66 x 78 inches, 10 pounds......pairs. | 858 | **926** | **$8 20** | ........ | ........ |
| 3-point scarlet, 60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds..........do.. | 1,975 | **2,235** | **6 56** | ........ | ........ |
| 2½-point scarlet, 54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds.........do.. | 999 | **1,119** | **4 92** | ........ | ........ |
| 2-point scarlet, 42 x 56 inches, 5½ pounds.........do.. | 406 | **410** | **4 30** | ........ | ........ |
| 3½-point indigo-blue, 66 x 78 inches, 10 pounds...do.. | 2,528 | **2,604** | **6 90** | ........ | ........ |
| 3-point indigo-blue, 60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds.....do.. | 4,660 | **5,449** | **5 52** | ........ | ........ |
| 2½-point indigo-blue, 54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds....do.. | 1,786 | **2,[illegible]11** | **4 14** | ........ | ........ |
| 2-point indig -blue, 42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds....do.. | 810 | **9[illegible]0** | **3 62** | ........ | ........ |
| 3½-point green, 66 x 78 inches, 10 pounds.........do.. | 540 | **543** | **8 00** | ........ | ........ |
| 3-point green, 60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds...........do.. | 1,425 | **1,515** | **6 40** | ........ | ........ |
| 2½-point green, 54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds..........do.. | 425 | **500** | **4 80** | ........ | ........ |
| 2-point green, 42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds..........do.. | 50 | **50** | **4 20** | ........ | ........ |
| 3½-point gentian, 66 x 78 inches, 10 pounds.......do.. | 925 | **979** | **8 00** | ........ | ........ |
| 3-point gentian, 60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds.........do.. | 1,425 | **1,475** | **6 40** | ........ | ........ |
| 2½-point gentian, 54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds........do.. | 675 | **675** | **4 80** | ........ | ........ |

Class 2.
WOOLEN GOODS.

| Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | John Dobson. Phila. | E. Naumberg. N. Y. | Leon Mandel. N. Y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cloth list, blue.................................yards.. | 7,235 | **7,235** | **$1 27½** | ........ | ........ |
| Cloth list, scarlet..................................do.. | 4,300 | **4,300** | **1 27½** | ........ | ........ |
| Cloth, all wool.....................................do.. | 2,000 | ............ | .......... | $1 14½ | ........ |
| | | | | 1 21 | |
| | | | | 1 23 | |
| | | | | 1 38½ | |
| | | | | 68 | |
| | | | | 1 53 | |
| | 1,000 | ............ | .......... | 1 15½ | ........ |
| | | | | 1 53 | |
| | 600 | ............ | .......... | 1 34 | ........ |
| | 1,766 | ............ | .......... | ........ | $0 62½ |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. T. Buckley. | S. M. Milliken. | W. E. Tefft. | W. T. Shedd. | Thomas G. Hood. | E. S. Jaffray. | H. B. Claflin. | V. H. Rothschild. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| Flannel, blue....yards. | 34,445 | ........ | $0 $27\frac{74}{100}$ | $0 $26\frac{1}{2}$ | $0 $29\frac{45}{100}$ | $0 $34\frac{44}{100}$ | $0 $32\frac{40}{100}$ | $0 $26\frac{88}{100}$ | $0 $28\frac{1}{4}$ | ...... |
| | | | $30\frac{1}{8}$ | 24 | $31\frac{25}{100}$ | ........ | $32\frac{9}{10}$ | $33\frac{23}{100}$ | $30\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| | | | $31\frac{18}{100}$ | 28 | $32\frac{30}{100}$ | ........ | $33\frac{15}{100}$ | $33\frac{32}{100}$ | 33 | |
| | | | $33\frac{15}{100}$ | 33 | $33\frac{25}{100}$ | ........ | $33\frac{9}{10}$ | $33\frac{89}{100}$ | ...... | |
| | | **36,145** | $36\frac{4}{10}$ | $31\frac{1}{2}$ | **$36\frac{25}{100}$** | ........ | $36\frac{4}{10}$ | $34\frac{44}{100}$ | ...... | |
| | | | $38\frac{9}{10}$ | | | | | | | |
| Flannel, red.....yards. | 19,360 | ........ | $27\frac{74}{100}$ | 25 | $29\frac{45}{100}$ | $34\frac{44}{100}$ | $32\frac{40}{100}$ | $26\frac{88}{100}$ | $28\frac{1}{4}$ | $0 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | $30\frac{1}{8}$ | 24 | $31\frac{25}{100}$ | $38\frac{4}{10}$ | $32\frac{80}{100}$ | $33\frac{23}{400}$ | $30\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| | | **21,440** | $31\frac{18}{100}$ | $28\frac{1}{2}$ | $32\frac{30}{100}$ | ........ | **$33\frac{20}{100}$** | $33\frac{32}{100}$ | 33 | |
| | | | $33\frac{15}{100}$ | 33 | $33\frac{1}{4}$ | ........ | $33\frac{90}{100}$ | $33\frac{48}{100}$ | $38\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| | | | $36\frac{4}{10}$ | $31\frac{1}{2}$ | $36\frac{1}{4}$ | ........ | $36\frac{35}{100}$ | $33\frac{89}{100}$ | ...... | |
| | | | $38\frac{9}{10}$ | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | $34\frac{44}{100}$ | ...... | |
| Hose, women's, woolen, dozen.................. | 1,847 | **2,092** | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 66 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | | | 2 90 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 65 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 40 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 60 | | | |
| Hose, women's, cotton, dozen.................. | 35 | **35** | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Hose, children's, woolen...... .....dozen.. | 1,348 | **1,418** | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | 1 72 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | | | 1 82 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 98 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 90 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 45 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 50 | | | |
| Linsey ..........yards. | 63,685 | **78,170** | $14\frac{1}{2}$ | ...... | ........ | ........ | $14\frac{1}{2}$ | ........ | 15 | ...... |
| | | | | | | | | | $14\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Mittens.........dozen. | 984 | ........ | 2 50 | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 15 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | | | 3 60 | | | | 2 25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 95 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 75 | | | |
| | | **984** | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | **3 00** | | | |
| | 535 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | 3 20 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | 270 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | 210 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | 550 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | 500 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Socks, men's, wool.doz. | 1,860 | **744** | 1 69 | ...... | ........ | ........ | 1 95 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | | **471** | 1 80 | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 10 | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| | | | 2 05 | | | | 2 30 | | | |
| | | | 2 10 | | | | 2 40 | | | |
| | | **825** | 2 15 | | | | **2 45** | | | |
| | | | 3 00 | | | | 2 50 | | | |
| | | | 3 10 | | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 | ........ | ....... | ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... |

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for furnishing goods for the Indian service.*

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Wm. Whiteside. | E. J. Chaffee. | M. S. Taylor. | A. D. Smith. | Jos. Culbert. | F. D. Rogers. | H. P. Smith. | T. A. Ashburner. | R. C. Warner. | R. H. & W. Rowe. | D. J. Frankel. | B. Carter. | J. M. Merrow. | J. M. Valentine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | Phila. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| \$0 90 1/12<br>85 9/10 | **\$2 70** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | **1 20** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | **2 05** | \$0 75<br>1 20<br>2 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **14 93/100**<br>16 90/100 | ...... | ...... | \$0 14 93/100 | \$0 19<br>12 90/100 | \$0 14 40/100<br>10 5/8 | \$0 16 3/8<br>13 1/8<br>12 7/8 | \$0 14 93/100 | \$0 12½<br>20 | \$0 14 95/100<br>13 45/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 2 65 | 2 30<br>2 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | \$1 75<br>2 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 1 65 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 1 75 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 1 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 1 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | \$2 50 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 2 15 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 98 | ...... | ...... | ...... | \$1 50 | **\$2 54** |
| ...... | 1 80 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 35** |
| | 2 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 37½ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | **1 90** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | T. G. Hood. | W. T. Buckley. | J. M. Merrow. | Ed. J. Chaffee. | J. M. Holmes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| Socks, men's cotton .............dozen.. | 100 | .......... | $0 75 | ........ | ........ | $0 80 | ........ |
| | | | 85 | | | 87½ | |
| | | | 1 05 | | | | |
| | | | 1 20 | | | | |
| | | **100** | **1 10** | | | | |
| Socks, boy's woolen ............dozen.. | 1,251 | **1,358** | 1 44 | $1 49 | ........ | **1 85** | $1 72 |
| | | | 1 69 | 1 90 | | | |
| | | | 1 98 | 1 95 | | | |
| | 550 | .......... | ........ | 2 05 | | | |
| | 100 | .......... | ........ | 2 12 | | | |
| | 626 | .......... | ........ | ........ | $1 40 | | |
| Shawls, 10/4 ............................ | 1,500 | .......... | ........ | 1 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | 9,878 | .......... | 1 33½ | 1 74 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **11,803** | 1 38 | **1 57½** | | | |
| | | | 1 41 | 1 95 | | | |
| | | | 1 56 | | | | |
| Scarfs..........................dozen.. | 807½ | **428** | ........ | 1 90 | ........ | **2 90** | ........ |
| | | **428½** | ........ | 2 27 | ........ | **3 00** | |
| | | | | 2 49 | | | |
| | | | | 2 97 | | | |
| | | | | 3 25 | | | |
| | | | | 3 59 | | | |
| | | | | 3 75 | | | |
| | | | | 4 54 | | | |
| | | | | 4 75 | | | |
| | | | | 5 48 | | | |
| | | | | 5 70 | | | |
| | | | | 6 45 | | | |
| | | | | 6 62 | | | |
| | | | | 9 45 | | | |
| Skirts .................................. | 4,713 | .......... | 61 | 39 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | 63 | 44 | | | |
| | | | 70½ | 54 | | | |
| | | | 78 | 68 | | | |
| | | **5,195** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Yarn, assorted.......... ......pounds.. | 1,214 | **1,271** | 87½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 98 |
| | | | 92½ | | | | |
| Yarn, gray and white.........pounds.. | 216 | **453** | 62½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 85 |
| | | | 67½ | | | | |
| | | | 72½ | | | | |
| | | | 80 | | | | |
| | | | 92½ | | | | |
| Blankets, horse ......................... | 51 | **51** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| W. E. Tefft. | T. A. Ashburner. | H. B. Claflin. | William Y. Colladay. | M. S. Taylor. | Joseph Culbert. | E. S. Jaffray. | E. B. Woolworth. | William Whiteside. | S. F. Hansell. | George Peters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | Phila. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| $0 65 | $1 34 85/100 | $1 25<br>1 35<br>1 37½<br>1 42½<br>1 59½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | $2 25<br>3 00<br>3 75<br>4 75 | $2 75<br>2 50<br>3 00<br>2 90<br>3 10<br>4 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 33½<br>40½<br>47½<br>54 | 62 88/100 | 42½<br>49½<br>60<br>67½<br>73 | ........ | ........ | $0 67 49/100 | $0 48<br>53<br>58<br>63<br>68<br>72 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 95<br>85<br>80 | $0 85 89/100<br>82½ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 75<br>67½<br>55 | 73 78/100<br>79 89/100 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $3 75<br>3 00 | $1 50 |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 3. COTTON GOODS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. T. Buckley. | D. Trainer & Sons. | W. E. Tefft. | T. A. Ashburner. | T. G. Hood. | E. S. Jaffray. | H. B. Claflin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | Phila. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| Bed-ticking ......yds.. | 35,796 | **38,981** | $0 $10\frac{33}{100}$ | $0 $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $0 $12\frac{6}{10}$ | **$0 $10\frac{9}{10}$** | $0 $12\frac{24}{100}$ | $0 $12\frac{3}{4}$ | $0 $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | $11\frac{1}{10}$ | $9\frac{7}{8}$ | $11\frac{1}{10}$ | | $12\frac{70}{100}$ | $10\frac{98}{100}$ | |
| | | | $11\frac{6}{10}$ | | $12\frac{3}{4}$ | | $10\frac{85}{100}$ | | |
| | | | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | | $13\frac{12}{100}$ | | $11\frac{14}{100}$ | | |
| | | | $12\frac{85}{100}$ | | $13\frac{85}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | $13\frac{48}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| Bed-quilts ............ | 6,603 | **4,000** | | | 99 | | | | 1 10 |
| | | **3,717** | | | 1 00 | | | | 1 21 |
| | | | | | 1 02 | | | | 1 19 |
| | | | | | 1 10 | | | | 1 22 |
| | | | | | 1 09 | | | | 1 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 29 |
| Calico............yds.. | 268,795 | | $5\frac{85}{100}$ | | $5\frac{21}{100}$ | | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | | $5\frac{45}{100}$ |
| | | **102,000** | | | | | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | | **$5\frac{5}{8}$** |
| | | **112,665** | $6\frac{1}{8}$ | | $5\frac{35}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | **42,935** | **$6\frac{3}{8}$** | | $5\frac{62}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | | | $5\frac{70}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | | | $5\frac{87}{100}$ | | | | |
| | 156,000 | | $5\frac{30}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| | 82,000 | | $5\frac{65}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| | 230,000 | **37,500** | | | | | | | |
| | 21,000 | | | | | | | | |
| | 210,000 | | | | $5\frac{37}{100}$ | | | | |
| | 100,000 | | | | | | | | $5\frac{5}{8}$ |
| | 90,000 | | | | | | | | $5\frac{5}{8}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | $5\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Cheviot .........yds.. | 1,830 | | | | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | | $9\frac{45}{100}$ | | 11 |
| | | | | | $9\frac{45}{100}$ | | $9\frac{9}{10}$ | | 12 |
| | | **3,980** | | | **$10\frac{1}{4}$** | | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Crash ..........do.... | 6,290 | **6,825** | | | **$9\frac{95}{100}$** | | 7 | | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | | $6\frac{45}{100}$ | | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | $11\frac{95}{100}$ | | $8\frac{55}{100}$ | | 10 |
| | | | | | $10\frac{1}{8}$ | | | | 11 |
| Cotton-bats ......lbs.. | 745 | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | **895** | | | | | | | **10** |
| Drilling, blue....yds.. | 24,700 | | $11\frac{34}{100}$ | | $11\frac{45}{100}$ | | $11\frac{1}{8}$ | $11\frac{21}{100}$ | $10\frac{95}{100}$ |
| | | | $11\frac{23}{100}$ | | $11\frac{44}{100}$ | | $11\frac{15}{100}$ | | |
| | | | | | | | $11\frac{1}{10}$ | | |
| | | **24,700** | | | | | **11** | | |
| Drilling, slate...do.... | 965 | **965** | | | | | **$7\frac{3}{8}$** | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Duck, unsized..do.... | 172,390 | **175,430** | $11\frac{47}{100}$ | | $11\frac{7}{10}$ | | $11\frac{48}{100}$ | | |
| | | | $12\frac{44}{100}$ | | $11\frac{78}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | $12\frac{99}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| Denims, blue ...do.... | 16,940 | | $12\frac{47}{100}$ | | $11\frac{44}{100}$ | | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | $12\frac{99}{100}$ | 13 |
| | | | 13 | | $12\frac{82}{100}$ | | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $12\frac{14}{100}$ | $13\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | $13\frac{30}{100}$ | | $13\frac{43}{100}$ | | $12\frac{7}{8}$ | | |
| | | | | | $13\frac{59}{100}$ | | $13\frac{3}{8}$ | | |
| | | **20,790** | | | | | **$13\frac{1}{2}$** | | |
| Gingham.......do.... | 47,750 | **59,790** | | | $7\frac{94}{100}$ | **$8\frac{93}{100}$** | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | | $8\frac{48}{100}$ | | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | | $9\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | | $9\frac{48}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | | | $9\frac{74}{100}$ | | | | |
| | | | | | $10\frac{44}{100}$ | | | | |
| Handkerchiefs ..doz.. | 1,073 | | | | | | $86\frac{1}{2}$ | | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | **1,355** | | | | | | | |

*a* Cotton. *b* Shoddy.

*advertisement of March 23,* 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| S. M. Millikin. | A. Steinam & Co. | W. E. Turner. | W. L. Strong & Co. | Leon Mandel. | W. T. Shedd. | R. A. Robbins. | F. B. Hobart. | A. D. Smith. | C. T. Boehm. | Pitkin & Thomas. | J. Culbert. | H. P. Smith. | R. C. Warner. | H. Heller. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | Balt. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **$1 17**<br>**1 20** | *a*$1 30<br>*b*1 22<br>*b*87½<br>*b*1 20<br>*a*1 35<br>*b*1 23 | $1 04<br>1 24<br>1 27<br>1 28<br>1 29<br>1 39<br>1 45 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 05 | $0 05 48/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **5 88/100** | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | **$.05 87/100** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 80/100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 5⅞ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 12¼<br>9½ | $0 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 12 | $0 09 47/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8 97/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$.12 30/100**<br>*c*12 20/100<br>*d*12 10/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 06 45/100<br>7 19/100<br>8 9/100 | $0 09 | $0 06⅜ | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 12½ |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **88**<br>77½<br>67½ |

*c* At Philadelphia. *d* At Baltimore.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Cont'd. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. T. Buckley. | J. H. Prentiss. | E. Naumberg. | H. P. Smith. | I. Seasongood. | Leon Mandel. | J. L. Baily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | Chicago or Saint Louis. | New York. | New York. |
| Kentucky jeans ............yds.. | 27,455 | ............ | $0 15 | ...... | $0 24¾ | $0 $24\frac{60}{100}$ | $0 31¼ | $0 17½ | $0 27 |
| | | | 16 | | 27½ | $17\frac{60}{100}$ | 36⅞ | 19 | 25 |
| | | **31,095** | 16⅞ | ...... | 16½ | ........ | 39⅜ | **20** | 19⅕ |
| | | | 18 | | | | 31½ | | 16⅞ |
| | | **4,875** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | **37½** | | 16¼ |
| | | | | | | | 39½ | | 15½ |
| | 25,000 | ............ | ........ | $0 39 | | | | | |
| | | | | 31 | | | | | |
| Mosquito bar ..............do.. | 627 | ............ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **1,047** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Packing, yarn (cotton waste), lbs.......................... | 230 | **260** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Packing, hemp ............do.. | 225 | ............ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **270** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Satinet ...................yds.. | 4,425 | ............ | 42 | ...... | 37¾ | ........ | ...... | 25½ | ...... |
| | | | 47 | | 34 | | | | |
| Sheeting, brown............do.. | 210,778 | ............ | 7½ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **234,088** | $7\frac{67}{100}$ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | $7\frac{74}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| Sheeting, bleached .........do.. | 8,470 | **9,375** | 7 | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | 7⅜ | | | | | | |
| | | | 8⅛ | | | | | | |
| | | | 8¼ | | | | | | |
| | | | 8¾ | | | | | | |
| | | | 8⅞ | | | | | | |
| Shirting, hickory...........do.. | 11,720 | **13,020** | $9\frac{85}{100}$ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | $10\frac{24}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| | | | $10\frac{74}{100}$ | | | | | | |
| Shirting, calico.............do.. | 4,600 | **4,930** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Winseys ....................do.. | 2,615 | **2,615** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wicking, candle...........lbs.. | 90 | ............ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **100** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Warp, white ...............do.. | 100 | **100** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Warp, blue..................do.. | 25 | **25** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| W. E. Tefft. | Meigs, Dale & Co. | Thomas G. Hood. | R. C. Warner. | T. E. Neergaarde. | E. S. Jaffray. | H. B. Claflin. | R. A. Robbins. | F. B. Hobart. | Bacon, Baldwin & Co. | A. D. Smith. | C. T. Boehm. | T. A. Ashburner. | William Whiteside. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | Philadelphia. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Baltimore. | Philadelphia. | New York. |
| $0 16 87/100<br>15 95/100<br>17 96/100 | $0 14½<br>16 | $0 17<br>24¾ | $0 17 55/100<br>21⅜ | $0 16⅜<br>14½<br>14 | $0 13½<br>15 | $0 13½<br>14¼<br>15<br>16<br>17½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 4¾<br>**5** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$0 14** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 18 | $0 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **16** | 9<br>8 | | | | | |
| 34 15/100<br>34 18/100<br>26 83/100 | ...... | 27<br>33 4/10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 30<br>32<br>34½<br>37<br>39½ | ...... | ...... | $0 25<br>35 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 7 35/100<br>**7 87/100**<br>7 88/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7 67/100 | 7½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 07¾ | $0 06 95/100 | ...... | ...... |
| 6 24/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8<br>6¾<br>7¾ | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$0 08⅛** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 8 84/100<br>9 97/100<br>10 41/100<br>10 81/100 | ...... | 8 7/10<br>9 7/10<br>10⅕ | ...... | ...... | 9 73/100<br>8 7/10 | 10¾ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$0 9⅜**<br>9⅞ | ...... |
| **5 44/100**<br>4¾<br>5 4/10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 11 99/100 | ...... | 12 | **$0 12** |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 24 | 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **21** | 18 | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **25** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **27** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,***

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;**

| Class 4. CLOTHING. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | F. L. Bauer. | Zadoc Staab. | Adolph King. | E. Naumberg. | Pitkin & Thomas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Philadelphia. |
| Blouses, Kentucky jeans | 3,114 | **2,615** | $2 74<br>2 94<br>3 02<br>3 04<br>3 25 | $3 35<br>3 20 | $3 46<br>3 47<br>3 21<br>3 25<br>3 45<br>3 47 | $2 04<br>2 53<br>2 58<br>**2 67**<br>2 71<br>2 48<br>2 57<br>2 98<br>3 19<br>2 67<br>1 98 | $2 30 |
| Blouses, duck, lined | 700 | | | | | | |
| | | **1,457** | | | | | |
| Blouses, duck, unlined | 50 | | | | | | |
| Coats, sack, Kentucky jeans | 5,691 | **5,484** | 2 71<br>3 30<br>3 45<br>3 54<br>3 72 | a3 40<br>d3 46<br>3 48<br>3 75<br>3 60 | 3 79<br>4 65<br>3 38<br>3 39<br>3 57<br>3 59 | **3 34**<br>2 53<br>3 16<br>3 20<br>3 32<br>3 17<br>3 87<br>3 41<br>3 89<br>3 94 | |
| | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Coats, sack, duck, lined | 2,340 | **3,670** | | 1 52<br>1 48<br>2 12<br>2 65 | | 2 44 | |
| Coats, sack, duck, unlined | 50 | | | | | | |
| Coats, police, officers' | 73 | **90** | | | | **7 74**<br>6 67 | |
| Coats, police, privates' | 655 | | | | 4 59 | 4 57 | |
| | | **921** | | | 4 81 | **5 89**<br>3 69<br>5 47<br>3 86 | |
| Overalls | 4,751 | **6,371** | | 47<br>48<br>49<br>51<br>52 | | | |
| | 3,600 | | | | | | |
| | 3,000 | | | | | | |

*a* Black. *b* Plaid lining. *c* With or without velvet collars. *d* Blue.

*under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service.*

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Rindskopf Bros. & Co. | Henry Wallach. | R. A. Robbins. | J. H. Prentiss. | L. M. Hornthal. | A. E. Bamberger. | L. Seasongood. | Max Kayser. | V. H. Rothschild. | H. Bernheim. | W. T. Buckley. | E. August. | Auerbach, Finch, & Van Slyck. | T. G. Hood. | H. B. Claflin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | Saint Louis or Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Saint Paul, Sioux City, or Chicago. | New York. | New York. |
| $1 77<br>1 95<br>2 45 | $2 75<br>2 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 2 35<br>2 12<br>1 79<br>1 60 | $2 37<br>2 48 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | **2 15**<br>1 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 1 24<br>1 18<br>1 12<br>1 05 | 55<br>65<br>75 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 2 72<br>2 87½<br>3 10<br>3 72 | 3 05<br>2 50<br>1 80 | | $3 15<br>2 85 | ...... | *b*$2 99<br>*b*2 85<br>*b*2 62½<br>*b*2 50<br>*g*2 86<br>*g*2 72<br>*g*2 37<br>*g*2 50 | *c*$3 58<br>*e*3 09½<br>*f*3 14 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $3 27<br>3 49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | **3 15**<br>3 05<br>2 98<br>2 75<br>2 62½<br>2 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $1 34<br>1 97<br>2 56<br>2 19 | $1 31<br>2 00<br>2 42<br>2 62½ | $2 60<br>2 70 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 1 62½<br>1 50<br>1 40<br>1 30<br>2 05 | 80<br>95<br>1 05 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | **47½**<br>51½<br>57<br>62½ | 57<br>65<br>72 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 41½<br>43<br>44½<br>45 | 42<br>46<br>47½<br>50<br>54 | 32½<br>37<br>41¼<br>46 | $0 37¾<br>38<br>55½<br>55¾<br>70⅝<br>71<br>80⅞ | $0 37<br>40<br>41¼<br>53 | ...... | $0 44½<br>45<br>46½<br>49<br>61 | $0 40<br>57½<br>72½ |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 36 | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 31 | | |

*e* Dark Oxford, without velvet collars. *f* As per sample. *g* Black lining.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck. | R. A. Robbins. | L. M. Hornthal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points or delivery. | | |
| | | | Saint Paul, Sioux City, or Chicago. | New York. | New York. |
| | | | 31 | | |
| Overcoats, sack | 4,558 | | | | |
| | | **4,818** | | | |
| | 3,000 | | | | $4 41<br>4 73<br>4 95 |
| Overcoats, duck, lined | 150 | **180** | | | |
| Overcoats, duck, unlined | 50 | | | | |
| Overcoats, boys' | 1,025 | | | | 3 17<br>3 36 |
| | | **1,126** | | | |
| Overcoats, boys', duck, lined | 50 | | | | |
| | | **6** | | | |
| Overcoats, boys', duck, unlined | 50 | | | | |
| Pants, men's, Kentucky jeans | 7,091 | | | $1 20<br>1 40 | |
| | | **6,986** | | | |
| | 843 | | | | |
| | 177 | | | | |
| | 180 | | | | |
| Pants, duck, lined | 3,255 | | | 2 37<br>2 48 | |
| | | **4,894** | | | |
| Pants, men's, duck, unlined | 500 | | | 70 | |
| | | **500** | | | |

*a* Full lined. *b* With velvet, blue cord. *c* Like sample.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| F. L. Bauer. | Adolph King. | E. Naumberg. | Rindskopf Bros. & Co. | H. Wallach. | V. H. Rothschild. | J. H. Prentiss. | Isaiah Josephi. | Zadoc Staab. | A. E. Bamberger. | L. Seasongood. | Max Kayser. | H. Bernheim. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Saint Louis or Chicago. | New York. | New York. |
| $3 91<br>4 67<br>4 79<br>4 91<br>4 93<br>5 19 | $4 85<br>5 21<br>5 35<br>5 65<br>5 75<br>...... | $4 58<br>4 92<br>4 91<br>3 90<br>5 41<br>**5 42**<br>5 13<br>5 81<br>4 96<br>4 77 | $3 97<br>4 65<br>5 17<br>5 35 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $3 50<br>3 75<br>4 00<br>4 20 | **$3 92** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 00<br>1 75 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 3 53<br>3 62½<br>3 81<br>4 05<br>4 15<br>4 31 | 3 81<br>3 48<br>3 11<br>3 19<br>3 47<br>2 89 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | **3 68** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 98**<br>2 00<br>2 67 | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 90<br>1 80½<br>1 65<br>1 44 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 1 33<br>1 49<br>1 54<br>1 78<br>1 85<br>1 95 | 2 42<br>2 45<br>2 51<br>1 95<br>1 97<br>2 21<br>2 19 | 1 56<br>2 02<br>1 82<br>2 30<br>1 79<br>2 06<br>2 15<br>2 21 | 1 32<br>1 70<br>1 90<br>2 15 | 1 80<br>1 30<br>2 17<br>1 05 | ...... | $2 00<br>1 65 | ...... | $2 00<br>2 33<br>2 15<br>2 08<br>......<br>......<br>......<br>...... | *a*$1 83<br>*a*1 73<br>*a*1 55<br>*a*1 46<br>*d*1 71½<br>*d*1 61½<br>*d*1 43½<br>*d*1 34 | *b*$1 94<br>*c*1 49½<br>*c*1 53½ | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | **1 88**<br>2 09<br>1 82 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $1 30 | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 30 | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 30 | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | 1 36 | ...... | 2 05<br>1 65<br>1 95 | 1 04<br>1 42<br>1 75<br>1 92 | ...... | ...... | 1 18<br>1 21<br>1 55<br>1 85 | ...... | ...... | $1 08<br>1 45<br>1 81 | $1 64<br>1 77 |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **1 92½**<br>1 42½<br>1 30 | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 13½<br>1 10 | ...... | | | ...... | | | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **90**<br>85 | | | | | | | | |

*d* Unlined.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | E. Naumberg. | Adolph King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | New York. | New York. |
| Pants, police officers' | 75 | **92** | **$4 89** | ........ |
| | | | 6 18 | |
| | | | 4 94 | |
| | | | 3 89 | |
| Pants, police privates' | 669 | ........ | 2 39 | $3 05 |
| | | | 2 62 | |
| | | **919** | **3 67** | |
| | | | 4 84 | |
| | | | 2 16 | |
| | | | 2 28 | |
| | | | 3 45 | |
| | | | 2 38 | |
| Suits (jacket and pants), Kentucky jeans | 2,629 | **2,700** | ........ | **a3 15** |
| | | | | a3 37½ |
| | | | | a3 50 |
| | | | | a3 57½ |
| | | | | b2 90 |
| | | | | b3 05 |
| | | | | b3 15 |
| | | | | b3 21 |
| Suits (jacket and pants), duck, lined | 175 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **279** | ........ | ........ |
| Suits (jacket and pants), duck, unlined | 52 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **52** | ........ | ........ |
| Suits (coat, pants, and vest), Kentucky jeans | 3,451 | ........ | 3 56 | a4 73 |
| | | | 4 36 | a5 25 |
| | | | 5 39 | a5 45 |
| | | | 3 94 | a5 65 |
| | | **3,692** | 4 48 | **4 27** |
| | | | 4 63 | c4 35 |
| | | | | c4 61 |
| | | | | c4 65 |
| | | | | c4 83 |
| Suits (coat, pants, and vest), duck, lined | 486 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **634** | ........ | ........ |
| Suits (coat, pants, and vest), duck, unlined | 188 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **188** | ........ | ........ |
| Shirts, hickory | 12,878 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **14,079** | ........ | ........ |
| Shirts, calico | 6,675 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **7,001** | ........ | ........ |
| Shirts, gray flannel | 13,213 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | **14,685** | ........ | ........ |

*a* Satinet. *b* Kentucky jeans, 1,500 of blue,

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Zadoc Staab. | A. E. Bamberger. | Henry Wallach. | Max Kayser. | V. H. Rothschild. | E. August. | H. Bernheim. | T. G. Hood. | H. B. Claflin. | W. T. Buckley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | |
| **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** | **New York.** |
| ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| $3 25 | $2 36½ | $2 50 | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| 3 17 | 2 24½ | 2 00 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 06½ | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 95½ | | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | 2 22 | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| ......... | ......... | **1 95** | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | 1 47 | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| ......... | ......... | **1 36½** | | | | | | | |
| 5 75 | 3 69 | 3 62½ | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| 5 77 | 3 53 | 2 90 | | | | | | | |
| 5 64 | 3 26 | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 11 | | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | 4 75 | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| | | 4 45 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 63 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 50 | | | | | | | |
| | | 4 25 | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | **4 07½** | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | 2 95 | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... |
| | | 2 80 | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | **2 35** | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 05 | | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | 47½ | $0 32½ | $0 33½ | $0 34½ | $0 34½ | $0 34 | $0 35½ | *d*$0 34 49/100 |
| | | 49 | 34½ | 38 | 33¾ | 35 | 38 | 47 | *d*42 |
| ......... | ......... | 41½ | 36 | 40 | **36** | 37½ | 37 | 50 | *d*46 1/10 |
| | | 46 | 35 | 43½ | 37½ | 40 | 40 | | |
| | | 44 | 38½ | 47 | 40 | 40¾ | 38½ | | |
| | | | 39 | | | | | | |
| ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | 21 | 23¾ | 23¾ | ......... | 28 | *d*25¼ |
| ......... | ......... | ......... | ......... | 27 | **24** | 24 | | 32 | *d*26¼ |
| | | | | | 25½ | 25 | | 34 | *d*26⅜ |
| | | | | | 25 | 27 | | 36 | *d*27⅝ |
| | | | | | 27 | 28 | | | *d*27¾ |
| | | | | | 27¾ | | | | *d*31 |
| **67** | ......... | 67 | 64 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 62 | 72½ | *d*69 |
| | | | 69 | | | | | | |
| to | | to | 70 | to | to | to | to | to | to |
| 85 | ......... | **73½** | 75½ | 71 | 73 | 75½ | 84 | 90 | *d*80⅞ |
| | | | 76 | | | | | | |
| | | | 81 | | | | | | |

*d* One-third each; sizes 32, 34, and 36.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Max Kayser. | Zadoc Staab. | V. H. Rothschild. | E. August. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| Shirts, red flannel | 8,904 | ...... | $1 09 | $1 22 | $1 10 | $0 88 |
| | | **9,662** | 1 13 | 1 26 | 1 02 | 1 00 |
| | | | 1 19 | 1 27 | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | 1 22 | 1 31 | 1 07½ | 1 15 |
| | | | 1 28 | 1 34 | 1 12½ | 1 15½ |
| | | | 1 16 | 1 36 | 1 20 | 1 23 |
| | | | 1 21 | 1 41 | ...... | 1 49 |
| | | | 1 29 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Vests, men's, Kentucky jeans | 6,058 | ...... | ...... | 1 20 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 27 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 33 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 38 | ...... | ...... |
| | | **4,926** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Vests, duck, lined | 1,205 | ...... | 73 | 78 | 71 | ...... |
| | | | 94 | 81 | 96 | ...... |
| | | | 1 16 | 1 03 | 1 08 | ...... |
| | | **2,675** | ...... | **1 18** | 1 17 | ...... |
| Vests, duck, unlined | 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Coats, blue, Mackinac | 469 | **469** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Coats, scarlet, Mackinac | 105 | **105** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pants, blue, Mackinac | 319 | **355** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pants, scarlet, Mackinac | 105 | **105** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Shirts, blue, Mackinac | 314 | **314** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Shirts, scarlet, Mackinac | 100 | **120** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Drawers, blue, Mackinac | 314 | **314** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Drawers, scarlet, Mackinac | 112 | **132** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| H. Bernheim. | H. Wallach. | T. G. Hood. | H. B. Claflin. | W. T. Buckley. | J. H. Prentiss. | F. L. Bauer. | Adolph King. | E. Naumberg. | A. E. Bamberger. | Rindskopf Bros. & Co. | L. Seasongood. | Auerbach, Finch, & Van Slyck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Saint Louis or Chicago. | Saint Paul, Chicago, or Sioux City. |
| $0 86 | $1 17½ | $1 00 | $1 27 | a$1 02⅞ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 1 05 | **1 15** | 1 08 | 1 20 | a1 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 12 | 1 10 | 1 14 | 1 15 | a1 25½ | | | | | | | | |
| 1 17 | 1 12 | 1 16 | 1 07½ | a1 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 19 | 1 11 | 1 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 25 | 1 04 | 1 27½ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 49 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 1 06 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... | $1 15 | $1 04 | $1 22 | $0 97 | $0 99 | $0 97 | b$1 08½ | ...... |
| ...... | 1 12½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 03 | 1 05 | 1 06 | 1 09 | 97 | 1 15 | 1 03½ | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 11 | 1 12½ | 1 34 | 90 | ...... | 1 05½ | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 12 | 1 13 | 1 28 | 87 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 13 | 1 15 | 1 09 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 18 | ...... | 1 28 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 19 | | | | |
| ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **1 21** | | | | |
| ...... | 1 85 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 97 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 1 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 1 07½ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 1 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | 4 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 81 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$3 87** |
| | 4 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 22 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 60 |
| ...... | 4 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 22 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **3 87** |
| | 4 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 81 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 60 |
| ...... | 2 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 09 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 62** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 65 |
| ...... | 2 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 09 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 62** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 65 |
| ...... | **2 50** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 65 |
| ...... | **2 50** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 65 |
| ...... | 2 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **1 95** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 25 |
| ...... | 2 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **1 95** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 25 |

*a* One-third each, sizes 32, 34, and 36. *b* Blue.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 5.<br>BOOTS AND SHOES. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Jesse St. John. | Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | New York. | New York. |
| Boots, men's (Nos. 6 to 9) .................pairs.. | 2,951 | **3,275** | $2 33⅓<br>2 29 | $1 83⅓<br>1 95⅝<br>2 00<br>2 16⅔<br>2 25<br>2 50 |
| Boots, men's, rubber (Nos. 6 to 9) ......... pairs.. | 209 | **314** | 2 62<br>2 55 | ............ |
| Shoes, men's (Nos. 6 to 9)..................pairs.. | 8,125 | **9,134** | 1 16⅔<br>1 05 | 1 05<br>1 25<br>1 15<br>1 25<br>1 10<br>1 10 |
| Shoes, boys' (Nos. 1 to 6) ........... .......pairs.. | 4,069 | **6,394** | 97½<br>82½ | 90<br>1 00<br>95 |
| Shoes, women's (Nos. 3 to 5) ................pairs.. | 9,038 | **10,428** | 92½<br>77½<br>86<br>77½ | 85<br>90<br>80<br>81<br>89 |
| Shoes, misses' (Nos. 13 to 2) ................pairs.. | 3,945 | **4,717** | 82½<br>70<br>78½<br>70 | 72<br>67<br>75<br>75<br>67 |
| Shoes, children's (Nos. 11 to 13) ............pairs.. | 2,489 | **2,854** | 72½<br>62½<br>67½<br>62½ | 67<br>62<br>70<br>64 |
| Shoe-packs, men's .................................. | 1,600 | **1,650** | ............ | ............ |
| Shoe-packs, boys' .................................. | 190 | **290** | ............ | ............ |
| Shoe-laces, leather ..........................gross.. | 221 | **264** | ............ | ............ |
| Shoe-lasts, assorted.........................dozen.. | 3 | **5½** | ............ | ............ |
| Shoe-pegs, assorted.........................gallons.. | 37 | **48** | ............ | ............ |
| Shoe-nails, assorted ........................pounds.. | 135 | **188** | ............ | ............ |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| John P. Magovern. | J. H. Hecht. | A. V. Chipman. | J. W. Thompson. | William B. Wills. | R. A. Robbins. | Joseph J. Walton. | A. Barclay. | George W. Bruce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Saint Paul. | New York. |
| $2 37½<br>2 33½ | $2 39<br>2 63<br>2 70<br>2 40<br>2 65 | ........ | $2 17½<br>2 37½<br>2 33<br>2 17½ | $2 33½<br>2 16⅔<br>1 83⅓ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 2 66<br>2 60 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 60<br>2 60 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 1 19 | 1 16<br>1 20<br>1 17½<br>1 20<br>1 46 | $1 45<br>1 47 | 1 10<br>1 15 | 1 22½<br>1 05<br>1 13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 1 05 | 1 20<br>91<br>95<br>93<br>98 | 1 15<br>1 12<br>90 | 90<br>90 | 1 02½<br>82½<br>92½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 92½<br>87½<br>79 | 95<br>........ | ........<br>........ | 90<br>........ | 80<br>72½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 82½<br>77½<br>69 | 82 | ........ | 77½ | 70<br>62½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 72½<br>67½<br>55 | 67½<br>72 | ........ | 69<br>65 | 62<br>55 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 85 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 67 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 73 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *a*60 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 06<br>09 | ........ | $0 05½ |

*a* Each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 7. NOTIONS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | E. J. Chaffee. | W. T. Buckley. | R. A. Robbins. | Jos. J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| Buttons, coat, horn ........ gross.. | 131 | **155** | | | | | |
| Buttons, vest, horn ........ do... | 103 | | | | | | |
| | | **116** | | | | | |
| Buttons, pants, metal ........ do... | 467 | **477** | | | | | |
| Buttons, shirt, agate ........ do... | 787 | **876** | | | | | |
| Buttons, youths', agate ........ do... | 373 | **438** | | | | | |
| Beads, assorted colors ........ bunches.. | 1, 612 | **1,912** | | | | | |
| Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing ........ dozen.. | 1, 050 | **1,217** | | | | | |
| | 400 | | | | | | |
| Combs, fine, R. H ........ do... | 858 | **965** | | | | | |
| | 400 | | | | | | |
| | 458 | | | | | | |
| Cotton maitre, for seines, 36 thread ........ pounds.. | 1, 085 | **1,085** | | | $0 27 | | |
| Gilling twine, 3 cord, Nos. 30, 35, and 40 ........ do... | 2, 255 | | | | 77 | | |
| | | **2,255** | | | 82 | | |
| | | | | | 96 | | |
| Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1 ........ pairs.. | 1, 833 | **1,982** | $1 24 | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| Hooks and eyes, white ........ gross.. | 226 | **258** | | | | | |
| Mirrors ........ dozen.. | 215 | | | | | | |
| Needles, sharps, Nos. 3 to 9, 5 to 10 ........ M.. | 239 | | | | | | |
| | | **288** | | | | | |
| Needles, knitting, medium sizes ........ gross.. | 15 | **30** | | | | | |
| Needles, glovers' ........ M.. | 68 | **78¼** | | | | | |
| Needles, sack ........ dozen.. | 135 | **137** | | | | | |
| Needles, saddlers' ........ do... | 119 | **147** | | | | | |
| Pins, brass, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 ........ packs.. | 305 | **305** | | | | | |
| Spool-cotton, 6 cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown ........ dozen.. | 2, 833 | **3,657** | | | | | |
| Suspenders, medium ........ pairs.. | 6, 212 | | | $0 17 | | $0 13½ | $0 13¾ |
| | | **6,820** | | 16½ | | 18½ | 16 |
| | | | | 17½ | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | 13 | |
| | | | | | | 16 | |
| | | | | | | 22 | |
| | 200 | | | | | | |
| | 250 | | | | | | |
| Thread, shoe ........ pounds.. | 107 | **107** | | 18½ | 57 | | |

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| W. H. Hurlburt. | George D. Sabin. | C. H. Tenney. | Sam'l Corn & Sons. | H. R. Wechsler. | J. G. Mohn. | Theo. Kaatz. | Jos. Foster. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| $0 46¾ | $0 30 | $0 30 | ........... | $0 44 | $0 44 | ........... | $0 40 |
| 48¾ | 36 | 36 | | 46 | 42 | | 42 |
| 55 | 40 | 36½ | | 45½ | 42 | | 45 |
| ........... | 45 | 45 | | 45 | 38 | | 57½ |
| | 41 | 48 | | 47 | 38 | | 52½ |
| | 46 | 60 | | 47½ | 35 | | 50 |
| | | | | 44 | | | 51 |
| | | | | 48½ | | | 51 |
| | | | | 48 | | | |
| | | | | 49½ | | | |
| | | | | 51 | | | |
| | | | | 54½ | | | |
| | | | | 55 | | | |
| 39 | 27 | 26½ | ........... | 40 | 35 | ........... | 30 |
| 40½ | 27½ | 27 | | 40 | 33 | | 33⅓ |
| | 33 | 35 | | | 32 | | 31¼ |
| | 35 | 37 | | | 29 | | 37½ |
| | 39 | 37½ | | | 28 | | 35 |
| | 43 | 39 | | | 26 | | 41 |
| 61 | ........... | 67½ | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | 71 |
| 71 | ........... | 67 | | | | | 68 |
| 70 | | 65 | | | | | 70 |
| | | 68 | | | | | |
| ........... | ........... | ........... | $0 12½ | ........... | ........... | $0 18 | 22½ |
| | | | 17½ | | | 21 | 27½ |
| | | | 20 | | | 22 | 32 |
| | | | 25 | | | 23 | 35 |
| ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | 23 | 37½ |
| | | | | | | 25 | 39 |
| ........... | ........... | ........... | 16⅔ | ........... | ........... | 21 | 27½ |
| | | | 20 | | | 25 | 31½ |
| | | | 22 | | | 25 | 34 |
| | | | 29¼ | | | 25 | 36 |
| | | | | | | 27 | 40 |
| | | | | | | 28 | 41 |
| ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | ........... | 42½ |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—**Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;**

| Class 7. NOTIONS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | E. J. Chaffee. | W. T. Buckley. | R. A. Robbins. | Jos. J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| Buttons, coat, horn ......gross.. | 131 | **155** | | | | | |
| Buttons, vest, horn ......do... | 103 | | | | | | |
| | | **116** | | | | | |
| Buttons, pants, metal ......do... | 467 | **477** | | | | | |
| Buttons, shirt, agate ......do... | 787 | **876** | | | | | |
| Buttons, youths', agate ......do... | 373 | **438** | | | | | |
| Beads, assorted colors ......bunches.. | 1, 612 | **1,912** | | | | | |
| Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing ......dozen.. | 1, 050 | **1,217** | | | | | |
| | 400 | | | | | | |
| Combs, fine, R. H ......do... | 858 | **965** | | | | | |
| | 400 | | | | | | |
| | 458 | | | | | | |
| Cotton maitre, for seines, 36 thread ......pounds.. | 1, 085 | **1,085** | | | $0 27 | | |
| Gilling twine, 3 cord, Nos. 30, 35, and 40 ......do... | 2, 255 | | | | 77 | | |
| | | **2,255** | | | 82 | | |
| | | | | | 96 | | |
| Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1 ......pairs.. | 1, 833 | **1,982** | $1 24 | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | | | | | |
| Hooks and eyes, white ......gross.. | 226 | **258** | | | | | |
| Mirrors ......dozen.. | 215 | | | | | | |
| Needles, sharps, Nos. 3 to 9, 5 to 10 ......M.. | 239 | | | | | | |
| | | **288** | | | | | |
| Needles, knitting, medium sizes ......gross.. | 15 | **30** | | | | | |
| Needles, glovers' ......M.. | 68 | **78¼** | | | | | |
| Needles, sack ......dozen.. | 135 | **137** | | | | | |
| Needles, saddlers' ......do... | 119 | **147** | | | | | |
| Pins, brass, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 ......packs.. | 305 | **305** | | | | | |
| Spool-cotton, 6 cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown ......dozen.. | 2, 833 | **3,657** | | | | | |
| Suspenders, medium ......pairs.. | 6, 212 | | | $0 17 | | $0 13½ | $0 13¾ |
| | | **6,820** | | 16½ | | 18½ | 16 |
| | | | | 17½ | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | 13 | |
| | | | | | | 16 | |
| | | | | | | 22 | |
| | 200 | | | | | | |
| | 250 | | | | | | |
| Thread, shoe ......pounds.. | 107 | **107** | | 18½ | 57 | | |

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Thos. G. Hood. | M. S. Taylor. | H. B. Claflin. | Jos. Foster. | Wm. Mills & Son. | George A. Clark & Bro. | J. G. McMaster. | Enrico De La Balz. | F. B. Hobart. | H. F. Palmer. | Jas. R. Michael. | P. Snyder, jr. | B. Carter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| **$0 32** | | $0 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **28** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | **05** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10½ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2½** | | 02 7/12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **7½** | | 07 3/10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05⅕ | | | | | **$0 05¼** | | | | | |
| | | 05 85/100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 06 35/100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 07 8/10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 09¾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **34¾** | | | | | | | | | | $0 42 |
| | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 70½ |
| | | **28½** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 23½ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| | | **26½** | | | | | | $0 26 | | | | |
| | | 90 | | | $0 79½ | **$0 73** | | | | | $0 80 | |
| | | 1 05 | | | 91½ | **84** | | | | | 92½ | |
| | | 1 20 | | | 1 05¾ | **98** | | | | | 1 05 | |
| | **$1 09** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 08 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 92 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | **07** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05⅓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | 46 | | | | | 3 75 | | | | | |
| 29 | | 20½ | | | | | 3 50 | | | | | |
| | | 21⅓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 85 | | $0 87½ | 1 40 | | 1 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | **80** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | **18** | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 75 | 2 20 | | **2 40** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | **11** | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | **05** | | | | | |
| **34½** | | 45 | $0 36 | | | | | | | | | |
| **44½** | | 40 | 41 | | | | | | | | | |
| **39½** | | 35 | 47 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 43 55/100 | | | 49½ | | | | **$0 42 72/100** | | | |
| 14½ | | 17 7/10 | | | | | | 19½ | | $0 18 | | |
| **17** | | 19 | | | | | | 17 | | 30 | | |
| 15 | | 20 | | | | | | 14 | | 28 | | |
| 16 | | 18¾ | | | | | | 16 | | | | |
| 18½ | | 16⅔ | | | | | | 19 | | | | |
| | | 15 | | | | | | 15 | | | | |
| | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | 12½ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| | | 60 | | | 67 68/100 | **51** | | 50 | | | | |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under***

**[ NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;**

| Class 7. NOTIONS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | E. J. Chaffee. | W. T. Buckley. | R. A. Robbins. | A. E. Whyland. | Louis U. Bean. | Thos. G. Hood. | E. N. Ropes. | H. B. Claflin. | George Leis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Philadelphia. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Kansas City. |
| Thread, linen, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ⅔ dark blue, ⅓ whitey brown..lbs. | 2,115 | **2,115** | ....<br>....<br>.... | $0 91<br>71<br>80 | $0 88<br>99<br>1 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | $0 87½<br>97½<br>1 10 | ...... |
| Twine, wrapping....lbs. | 129 | **134** | ...... | ...... | 24<br>**22** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Twine, sack.........do.. | 109 | **161** | ...... | ...... | 27<br>**29** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Thimbles, open .....doz. | 156 | **189** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | **09** | ...... |
| Thimbles, closed ....do.. | 358 | **417** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | **09** | ...... |
| Tape, white cotton.p'ces. | 1,474 | **1,474** | ...... | $0 01<br>01¼<br>01½<br>01¾<br>02<br>02¼<br>02½<br>03<br>03½<br>04<br>04½ | 03½ | ...... | ...... | $0 01⅛<br>01¼<br>01⅜<br>**01½**<br>01⅝ | ........ | 01½<br>02 | ...... |
| Tape-measures ......doz. | 13½ | **17** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ........ | **18½** | ...... |

Class 8.—GROCERIES.

| Article | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | E. J. Chaffee. | W. T. Buckley. | R. A. Robbins. | A. E. Whyland. | Louis U. Bean. | Thos. G. Hood. | E. N. Ropes. | H. B. Claflin. | George Leis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, dried........lbs. | 25,890 | **33,770** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Allspice, ground....lbs.. | 196 | **196** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$0 20¼** | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Baking powder*.....do.. | 70,080 | **74,590** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 33<br>35 | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | $0 28¼<br>28 |
| Candles†............do.. | 10,675 | **9,955** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **11 48/100** | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Corn starch .........do.. | 1,475 | **1,625** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **04 85/100** | $0 06½ | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Cassia, ground ......do.. | 71 | **81** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 25<br>34 | 21¾ | .... | **$0 18** | ...... | ...... |
| Cloves, ground ......do.. | 64 | **64** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 42 | 41 | .... | **33** | ...... | ...... |
| Cream tartar ........do.. | 117 | **117** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 35 | 33½ | .... | **32** | ...... | ...... |
| Ginger, ground......do.. | 319 | **319** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 09 | 08 | .... | **06** | ...... | ...... |
| Hops, fresh pressed .do . | 457 | **457** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 18½<br>**19¾** | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Indigo...............do.. | 153 | **460** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **64** | 93 | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Matches...........gross. | 281 | **305** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |
| Mustard, ground.....lbs. | 231 | **266** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **13** | 16 | .... | 25 | ...... | ...... |
| Pepper, black .......do.. | 460 | **515** | ...... | ...... | ...... | 18<br>17½<br>19½ | 15¼ | .... | **15½** | ...... | ...... |
| Starch...............do.. | 1,632 | **1,832** | ...... | ...... | ...... | **03⅝** | ...... | .... | ........ | ...... | ...... |

* Also offered, at New York, by Smith & Hanway for 20 and 21 cents; by Smith & Vanderbeek for
† Also offered by Willis J. Powell, at Saint Louis, for 12 and 13 cents.

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service, &c.*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Nathan Easterbrook & Co. | George V. Hecker & Co. | J. G. McMaster. | Wm. C. Carrick. | F. B. Hobart. | Royal Baking Powder Company. | H. G. Clark. | James R. Michael. | John Dongan. | H. W. Anthony. | A. Barclay. | W. F. McLaughlin. | R. A. Robbins. | W. H. Smith. | L. H. Maxfield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Omaha. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | Chicago. | New York. | Saint Louis. | Saint Louis and Chicago. |
| ...... | ........ | **$0 81** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | $0 68 | $0 75 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | **91** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | 74 | 80 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | *a***1 03** | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | 82 | 85 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 18 | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | 19<br>29 | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| **Class 8.—Groceries.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $0 04¾ | ...... | ...... | **$0 04¾** | $0 06<br>*b*07½ |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| **$0 26¾**<br>**26⅝**<br>**23 7/16**<br>**24** | **$0 26** | ........ | $0 23 73/100<br>10 8/10 | ...... | $0 27<br>24 | 0 29½<br>34 | ...... | ...... | 0 24⅞<br>25⅞ | ...... | *c*$1 12½<br>*d*2 12½ | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | 12¼ | 11 87/100<br>13 98/100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | 05 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **$1 98** | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |
| ...... | ........ | ........ | ........ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | 04 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... |

**27 and 23 cents.**

*a* 2½ cents per pound less if in papers.
*b* At Sioux City.

*c* Quarters, per dozen.
*d* Halves, per dozen.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 8. GROCERIES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | James M. Shaw. | W. W. Davenport. | R. A. Robbins. | Laz. Strauss. | Joseph J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. | H. B. Claflin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| | | | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| Sirup ........ galls.. | 4,329 | | | | | | | | |
| | | **4,329** | | | | | | | |
| Soap ........ lbs.. | 198,760 | | | | | | 3.75 | | |
| | | **209,440** | | | | | 3.25 | | |
| Soap, toilet ........ doz.. | 50 | | | | 36 | | | | |
| | | | | | 40 | | | | |
| | | **50** | | | 48 | | | | |
| | | | | | 60 | | | | |

Class 9.—CROCKERY.

| | Dozen. | Dozen. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowls, pint, ironstone | 84 | **104** | $0 85 | **$0 63** | | $0 87 | | | |
| Bowls, quart, ironstone | 119 | **125** | 1 20 | **75** | | 1 38 | | | |
| Cups and saucers, tea | 115 | | 90 | 81 | | 1 00 | | | |
| | | **115** | | **70** | | 1 20 | | | |
| Cups and saucers, coffee | 289 | **307** | 1 15 | **84** | | 1 40 | | | |
| | | | | 1 00 | | 1 20 | | | |
| Crocks, 1 gallon | 7¾ | **7¾** | **3 00** | | | 3 00 | | | |
| Crocks, 2 gallon | 5¼ | **5¼** | **4 50** | | | 4 75 | | | |
| Crocks, 3 gallon | 7 | **7** | **6 33** | | | 6 38 | | | |
| Casters, dinner | 1⅔ | **1⅔** | **15 00** | | | 9 95 | | | |
| | | | | | | 15 50 | | | |
| Lamp-shades, paper | 7½ | **7½** | **1 25** | | | 1 10 | | | |
| Lamps, glass | 43½ | **46½** | **3 00** | | | 3 15 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 80 | | | |
| Lamps, glass, with bracket | 28¼ | **28½** | **7 50** | | | 10 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | 11 75 | | | |
| Lamps, students', No. 1 | 4¾ | **4 11/12** | **42 00** | | | 43 80 | *$42 00 | | |
| Lamps, tin, safety | 13¾ | **16¾** | **2 70** | | | 2 75 | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 25 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, burner, No. 0 | 19 | **[c]9** | **32** | | | 34 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, burner, No. 1 | 137 | **137** | **34** | | | 35 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, burner, No. 2 | 164 | **164** | **48** | | | 50 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, hinge, No. 0 | 1 | | 35 | | | 38 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, hinge, No. 1 | 26 | **26** | **38** | | | 40 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, hinge, No. 2 | 11 | **11** | **50** | | | 56 | | | |
| Lamp-chimneys, student | 60 | **63** | **35** | | | 35 | | | |
| Lamp-wicks, No. 0 | 83 | **83** | **2** | | $0 02 | 2 | | $0 01¾ | $0 01½ |
| Lamp-wicks, No. 1 | 255 | **261** | **2½** | | 02½ | 2½ | | 2 | 2¼ |
| Lamp-wicks, student | 96 | **105** | **6** | | 6 | 6 | | 5 | 6 |
| Lanterns, tin globe | 7 11/12 | **7 11/12** | **5 00** | | | 7 80 | | | |
| | | | 7 00 | | | 6 25 | 9 00 | | |
| Plates, dinner, ironstone | 330 | **365** | 98 | **72** | | 1 03 | | | |
| Plates, tea, ironstone | 105 | **105** | 72 | **52** | | 76 | | | |
| Plates, sauce, ironstone | 34 | **34** | 42 | **28** | | 48 | | | |
| | | | 45 | | | | | | |
| Plates, pie, ironstone | 27 | **26** | 60 | **44** | | 62 | | | |
| Pitchers, water, ironstone | 13½ | **14¾** | 4 95 | **3 85** | | 5 15 | | | |
| Pitchers, pint, ironstone | 26¾ | **37⅓** | 1 50 | **1 25** | | 1 50 | | | |
| Pitchers, quart, ironstone | 16 7/12 | **16 7/12** | 1 60 | **1 50** | | 1 65 | | | |
| Reflector, lamp, 7-inch | 9 1/12 | **9 1/12** | **3 00** | | | 3 50 | | | |
| Salt-sprinklers | 18⅔ | | 1 37 | | | 1 50 | | | |
| | | **18⅔** | **60** | | | | | | |
| Tumblers | 84½ | **84½** | **30** | | | 35 | | | |
| | | | 55 | | | 34 | | | |
| | | | 35 | | | | | | |
| Washbowls and pitchers | 13⅝ | **18⅝** | 9 75 | **8 20** | | 9 88 | | | |
| | | | | | | 11 50 | | | |

[c] Per gross.

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| F. B. Hobart. | A. E. Whyland. | W. M. Stout. | S. Burkhalter. | F. B. Hobart & Co. | J. M. Littell & Co. | J. J. Conway. | Chas. McKeone Soap M'f'g Co. | J. A. Oakley. | George Leis. | J. G. Haas. | S. J. Colgate. | M. Werk & Co. | W. J. Powell. | H. King. | A. Barclay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | Phila. | Phila. | N. Y. | K. City. | Saint Louis | N. Y. | Chicago. | Saint Louis | N. Y. | Chicago. |
| *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| ... | 32⅓<br>34½ | 34½ | 37<br>35 | 30¼<br>33⅞ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $0 34½<br>*a*33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29<br>31¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **36** |
| ...<br>... | 4.65<br>4.20<br>3.60 | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | 3.42<br>3.65<br>4.22<br>4.73 | 04<br>...<br>...<br>... | 04¾<br>3.90<br>3¾ | 3.70<br>**3.90**<br>4.20<br>4.70 | 3.77½<br>3.35 | 3.35<br>... | 2.98<br>3.48<br>4.33<br>4.58 | 05<br>04 | 3.25<br>4.00<br>4.25<br>4.75 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30<br>45 | ... | c$12 00<br>c$9 60 | ... | ... | ... | 28<br>58 | ... | ... | 45<br>65 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **50**<br>75 | ... | c$7 20<br>c$6 40 | | | | | | | 75 | |
| Class 9.—CROCKERY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $0 18⅘ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22⅘ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62$\frac{7}{10}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Patent reflector.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | James Woolworth. | R. H. Allen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | Chicago. | N. Y. |
| Bedsteads, wood, single | 82 | | | |
| | | **82** | | |
| Bedsteads, wood, double | 990 | | | |
| | | **1,090** | | |
| | 500 | | | |
| | 490 | | | |
| Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single | 179 | | | |
| | | **189** | | |
| Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double | 36 | | | |
| | | **36** | | |
| Bureaus, three drawers | 96 | **96** | | |
| Brooms ..... dozen | 447 | | | |
| | | **468** | | |
| Baskets, measuring ½ bushel ..... do | 60⅓ | **60⅔** | | |
| Baskets, measuring 1 bushel ..... do | 30¾ | **31¼** | | |
| Baskets, clothes, large ..... do | 5½ | **6** | | |
| Bowls, wooden, chopping, 15-inch ..... do | $21\frac{7}{12}$ | **$22\frac{7}{12}$** | | |
| Chairs, wood, bow-back ..... do | 200 | **23¼** | | |
| | 120 | | | |
| | 80 | | | |
| Chairs, reed seat ..... do | 3¾ | **3⅔** | | |
| Chairs, wood, office, bow-back and arm ..... do | 7¾ | **$9\frac{5}{12}$** | | |
| Clothes-pins ..... gross | 86½ | **88½** | | |
| Desks office | 10 | **10** | | |
| | | | | |
| Desks, school, double | 252 | **24** | | |
| | 132 | | | |
| | 100 | | | |
| Desks, school, single | 10 | **132** | | |
| Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 ..... dozen | 1,203 | **1,313** | $1 49 | |
| Handles, hoe, planters' ..... do | 206 | **287** | | |
| Handles, plow, right-hand ..... do | 30½ | **31½** | | $1 65 |
| Handles, plow, left-hand ..... do | 31½ | **32½** | | 1 65 |
| Handles, spade ..... do | 18 | **18** | | |

*c* Per foot.

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| George H. Howell. | G. C. Witherbee. | F. H. Peavey. | H. P. Dibbell. | R. A. Robbins. | S. H. Crane. | H. King. | Jos. J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. | L. B. Hanks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. | N. Y. | Chicago. | Chicago. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. or Chicago. |
| $2 10 | ........ | $3 00 | ........ | ........ | $2 50 | ........ | $2 55 | ........ | ........ |
| 2 50 | | 2 90 | | | | | | | |
| **2 40** | | 2 50 | | | | | | | |
| 2 30 | | 2 40 | | | | | | | |
| 2 10 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 75 | ........ | 2 55 | ........ | ........ |
| 2 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| **2 40** | | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 3 25 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 95 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 75 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 50 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 3 50 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 25 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 75 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 7 50 | ........ | $5 50 | ........ | *a*$6 65 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | 7 00 | | | | *a*6 10 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 5 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | 6 25 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 8 00 | ........ | 7 50 | ........ | *a*7 65 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | 7 75 | | | | *a*6 85 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 6 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **7 75** | | | |
| | | | | | | 7 00 | | | |
| 6 25 | ........ | 9 00 | ........ | **3 29** | 5 50 | ........ | 3 35 | $3 35 | ........ |
| 6 75 | | 8 00 | | | | | | | |
| 7 00 | | 7 00 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | $2 25 | ........ | ........ | 2 10 | 2 65 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | 2 00 | | | 2 88 | 2 75 | | | | |
| | 1 75 | | | 2 35 | 3 00 | | | | |
| ........ | **2 40** | | | 2 65 | | | | | |
| | 2 75 | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 65 | **3 25** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 5 49 | **4 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 6 20 | **7 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 6 95 | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 10 | **1 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| **4 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | 4 74 | 5 00 | ........ | 7 50 | 6 30 | ........ |
| | | | | 5 49 | | | 5 40 | 4 65 | |
| | | | | 6 58 | | | 16 50 | | |
| ........ | ........ | 6 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 50 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 5 50 | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 00 | | | | | | | |
| **7 50** | ........ | 7 50 | ........ | 7 75 | 7 50 | ........ | ........ | 7 00 | ........ |
| | | | | 9 50 | | | | | |
| **14 00** | ........ | 18 00 | ........ | 14 98 | 13 50 | ........ | ........ | 14 25 | ........ |
| | | 16 50 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 30 | **30** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 9 50 | ........ | 32 00 | ........ | ........ | 13 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| **13 50** | ........ | 28 00 | | | | | | | |
| 15 00 | ........ | 19 00 | | | | | | | |
| 14 00 | ........ | 18 00 | | | | | | | |
| 18 00 | ........ | 16 00 | | | | | | | |
| 19 50 | ........ | 15 00 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **3 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 7 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 50 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 6 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 50 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 5 00 | ........ | ........ | **2 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | 4 75 | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 1 55 | 1 48 | ........ | ........ | *b*1 50 | **$1 44** |
| | | | | | 1 60 | | | 1 45 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | c$0 01¾ | ........ | 95 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **95** |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **1 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **1 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | 1 30 | ........ | 2 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 20** |

*a* Not racked. *b* Or Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Geo. H. Howell. | W. H. Quinn. | F. H. Peavey. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | Chicago. | Saint Louis. | Chicago. |
| Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1 ....dozen.. | 51½ | **56½** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet ....do.... | 32¾ | **32¾** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Handles, spade ....do.... | 18 | **18** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Handles, pick ....do.... | 51½ | **51½** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Measures, wood, 1 peck, iron-bound ....do.... | 4$\frac{1}{12}$ | **4$\frac{1}{12}$** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Measures, wood, ½ bushel, iron-bound ....do.... | 5$\frac{11}{12}$ | **6⅓** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainted ....do.... | 118⅓ | **128** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Rolling-pins, 2¼ by 13-inch, exclusive of handles ....do.... | 9½ | **9½** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wash-tubs, cedar, No. 2, 3 hoops ....do.... | 74⅚ | **76⅚** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wash-boards ....do.... | 123$\frac{11}{12}$ | **130$\frac{11}{12}$** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wash-stands ....do.... | 7⅓ | **8⅓** | $1 60 | ...... | $3 50 |
| | | | | | 3 00 |
| | | | 3 25 | ...... | 5 00 |
| Wringers, clothes ....do.... | 4$\frac{7}{12}$ | **4$\frac{7}{12}$** | ...... | **$36 00** | ...... |
| | | | | 42 60 | |
| | | | | 37 80 | |
| Washing-machines ....do.... | 4 | **4** | ...... | ...... | ...... |

Class 11.—SADDLES, LEATHER, HARNESS, &C.

| Article | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Geo. H. Howell. | W. H. Quinn. | F. H. Peavey. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bags, nose ....dozen.. | 6 | **07** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bridles, harness ....do.... | 9⅙ | **12⅙** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bridles, riding ....do.... | 13$\frac{5}{12}$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bridle-bits, tinned, curb, and jointed ....do.... | 39⅓ | **39⅓** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Brushes, horse (leather backs) ....do.... | 21½ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **22½** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, tinned iron ....gross.. | 2 | **2** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, loop ....do.... | 7⅔ | **7⅔** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, tinned iron ....do.... | 24 | **24** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned iron ....do.... | 12$\frac{1}{12}$ | **15¼** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, tinned iron ....do.... | 14$\frac{11}{12}$ | **18** | .... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, trace, 1½-inch ....pairs.. | 298 | **398** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Buckles, trace, 2-inch ....do.... | 117 | **172** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0 ....dozen.. | 4 | **5** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Collars, horse, medium ....do.... | 47¾ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **48¾** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Collars, horse, large ....do.... | 8⅔ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **8⅓** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Collars, mule ....do.... | 21⅝ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **21⅝** | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*a* "Novelty." *b* Doty's family size, with ball.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| H. P. Dibbell. | R. A. Robbins. | S. H. Crane. | Jos. J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. | L. B. Hanks. | L. Humbert. | F. K. Condict. | Geo. Peters. | H. King. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. F. Hansell. | H. B. Claflin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York or Chicago. | New York or Chicago. | Sioux City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| | | $1 50 | | $1 40 | **$1 45** | | | | | | | |
| c$0 01¾ | | 1 10 | | | **c0 1½** | | | | | | | |
| 1 30 | | 2 25 | | | **2 20** | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 50 | | 1 40 | **1 45** | | | | | | | |
| | | **2 35** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **2 70** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | $2 18 | **2 35** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **1 10** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 60 | **11 50** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 35 | 1 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **96** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **10 50** | 10 50 | $11 50 | 10 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | 48 00 | a42 00 | | | | | | | $50 00 | | | |
| | 54 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 50 | **b9 00** | | | | | | | | | | |

Class 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

| H. P. Dibbell. | R. A. Robbins. | S. H. Crane. | Jos. J. Walton. | J. H. Woodhouse. | L. B. Hanks. | L. Humbert. | F. K. Condict. | Geo. Peters. | H. King. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. F. Hansell. | H. B. Claflin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **$7 75** | | | | | | | | | | $10 49 | |
| | 11 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | **$22 80** | $20 50 | | | 13 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 19 20 | | | | 19 50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18 44 | |
| | | | | | | | 11 00 | 11 50 | | | 11 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 9 00 | | | | 12 40 | |
| | | | | | | | 12 00 | | | | 10 95 | |
| | | | | | | | 16 50 | | | | 15 00 | |
| | | | | | | $0 50 | 2 00 | 90 | 75 | | **74** | |
| | | | | | | 70 | 1 35 | 75 | 1 00 | | 1 25 | |
| | | | | | | 1 36 | 4 00 | | 1 25 | | 1 34 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 50 | | | |
| | 2 87 | | | | | | | 11 00 | 4 50 | $3 50 | 3 00 | $5 00 |
| | 3 12 | | | | | | | | 3 60 | 4 50 | | 10 00 |
| | 4 98 | | | | | | | | 3 35 | 5 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **6 50** | | |
| | | | | | | 60 | | | | | **87½** | |
| | | | | | | 95 | | | | | **90** | |
| | | | | | | 77 | | | | | **95** | |
| | | | | | | 1 06 | | | | | **1 25** | |
| | | | | | | 1 46 | | | | | **1 62** | |
| | | | | | | 6½ | | | | | **15** | |
| | | | | | | 11 | | | | | **19** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **3 00** | |
| | | | | | | 20 00 | 12 50 | 13 50 | | | 13 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | **15 00** | | | 14 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | 19 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 20 00 | 13 50 | 13 50 | | | 14 00 | |
| | | | | | | | 16 20 | **15 00** | | | 15 25 | |
| | | | | | | | | 19 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 18 50 | 30 00 | 13 50 | | | 12 00 | |
| | | | | | | | 15 00 | **15 00** | | | 14 20 | |
| | | | | | | | | 19 00 | | | | |

*c* Per foot.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.—Cont'd. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | L. Humbert. | F. K. Condict. | George Peters. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. F. Hansel. | R. A. Robbins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | |
| | | | Sioux City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames ........ sets.. | 358 | **334** | $24 75 | | **$20 45** | | $21 95 | |
| | | | | | 17 00 | | | |
| | 150 | | | $24 46 | | | | |
| Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames ........ sets.. | 210 | **210** | | | **18 85** | | 20 45 | |
| | | | | | 16 00 | | | |
| | 100 | | | 21 56 | | | | |
| Harness, single ........ | 7 | | | 15 40 | 14 50 | | 16 50 | |
| Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars ........ sets.. | 167 | **167** | | 15 45 | **11 74** | | 16 80 | |
| | | | | 9 58 | | | | |
| Hames, Concord ........ pairs.. | 384 | | 75 | 81 | 80 | $0 70 | 79 | |
| | | **386** | | | 85 | **75** | 77 | |
| Halters ........ dozen.. | 17 | | | 3 50 | 11 00 | | 7 80 | |
| | | | | 10 00 | 12 35 | | 8 80 | |
| | | **19** | | 15 00 | | | **10 50** | |
| Leather, sole, oak ........ pounds.. | 1,955 | **1,975** | | | | | **35** | $0 37 |
| Leather, sole, hemlock ........ pounds.. | 800 | **800** | | | | | **27** | 28 |
| Leather, harness, 15 to 18 pounds per side, pounds ........ | 8,995 | **10,655** | | 33 | **38½** | | 37 | |
| | | | | 35 | | | | |
| | | | | 37½ | | | | |
| Leather, lace ........ sides.. | 94 | **101** | | | *a*58 | | ***a*55** | *a*56 |
| Rings, harness, assorted ........ gross.. | 22⅝ | **22⅝** | 32 | | | | **1 00** | |
| | | | 34 | | | | | |
| | | | 40 | | | | | |
| | | | 41 | | | | | |
| | | | 46 | | | | | |
| | | | 50 | | | | | |
| | | | 60 | | | | | |
| Rings, halter ........ gross.. | 3⅓ | **3⅚** | 1 05 | | | | **2 10** | |
| | | | 1 20 | | | | | |
| | | | 1 27 | | | | | |
| | | | 1 32 | | | | | |
| Saddles ........ | 27 | | | 10 00 | 9 50 | | 9 00 | |
| | | **28** | | 7 00 | **11 00** | | 4 25 | |
| | | | | 9 00 | | | 7 45 | |
| Surcingles ........ dozen.. | 14⅓ | | | 4 00 | 3 30 | | 3 35 | |
| | | **14⅓** | | **3 50** | | | 3 50 | |
| Surcingles, hair ........ dozen.. | 5 | **5½** | | **3 00** | 4 20 | | 3 00 | |
| Wax, shoemakers' ........ pounds.. | 118 | **123** | | | | | 10 | **40** |
| Wax, saddlers' ........ pounds.. | 108 | **110** | | | | | 45 | **40** |

*a* Per pound.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Class 12. MISCELLANEOUS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | John A. Walker. | R. A. Robbins. | Hez. King. | S. H. Crane. | H. B. Claflin. | F. B. Hobart. | S. F. Hansell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each | | | | | | | | | |
| (per dozen) ................... cases. | 480 | .......... | $1 20 | *a*$1 20 | ...... | ........ | ...... | ...... | $1 83 |
| | | | 2 00 | 2 25 | | | | | 1 10 |
| | | **505** | ...... | **96** | | | | | |
| | | | | 72 | | | | | |
| Blacking, shoe ................ boxes. | 1,420 | **1,420** | ...... | 04 | $0 02 | **$0 04** | $0 02½ | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | 02¾ | ........ | 03½ | | |
| | | | | | 03¾ | ........ | 04½ | | |
| | | | | | 04 | | | | |
| | | | | | 04½ | | | | |
| | | | | | 05 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 1 pound ....... per 1,000. | 15,500 | **15,500** | ...... | 1 15 | 1 50 | *b***70** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 20 | 1 20 | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 40 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 2 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 23,200 | **23,200** | ...... | 1 45 | 2 00 | *b***88** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 55 | 1 52 | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 90 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 3 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 20,200 | .......... | ...... | 1 75 | 2 50 | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 1 85 | 2 00 | | | | |
| | | **20,200** | ...... | ...... | 2 20 | *b***1 10** | | | |
| Bags, paper, 4 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 19,000 | .......... | ...... | 2 20 | 2 90 | ........ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 2 40 | 2 25 | | | | |
| | | **19,000** | ...... | ...... | 2 60 | *b***1 25** | | | |
| Bags, paper, 5 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 20,000 | **20,000** | ...... | 2 40 | 3 40 | *b***1 50** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 2 65 | 2 60 | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 10 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 6 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 4,000 | **4,000** | ...... | 2 80 | 4 00 | *b***1 75** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 3 00 | 3 20 | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 70 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 7 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 2,000 | **2,000** | ...... | 3 15 | 4 40 | *b***1 90** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 3 30 | 3 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | 4 00 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 8 pounds ...... per 1,000. | 5,000 | **5,000** | ...... | 3 28 | 4 80 | *b***2 08** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 3 48 | 3 80 | | | | |
| | | | | | 4 40 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 10 pounds ..... per 1,000. | 5,000 | **500** | ...... | 3 55 | 5 20 | *b***2 30** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 3 70 | 4 20 | | | | |
| | | | | | 5 00 | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 12 pounds ..... per 1,000. | 500 | **500** | ...... | 4 00 | 6 30 | *b***2 78** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 4 20 | | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 14 pounds ..... per 1,000. | ........ | .......... | ...... | 4 50 | 8 30 | *b*3 75 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 4 60 | | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 16 pounds ..... per 1,000. | ........ | .......... | ...... | 5 25 | 9 00 | *b*4 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 5 50 | | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 20 pounds ..... per 1,000. | 1,000 | **1,000** | ...... | 6 75 | 10 00 | *b***4 20** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 6 85 | | | | | |
| Bags, paper, 25 pounds .... per 1,000. | 500 | **500** | ...... | 7 25 | 11 60 | *b***4 70** | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | 7 50 | | | | | |
| Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel .. doz. | 75 | **105** | ...... | 2 90 | ...... | **2 85** | ...... | $3 00 | ...... |
| | | | | 3 37 | | | | | |

*a* Also delivered in Chicago or Saint Louis.

*b* No. 2 Manilla paper 12½ per cent less.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 12. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. | E. A. Moen. | R. A. Robbins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| Beeswax ........ pounds.. | 60 | **62** | ........ | ........ | **$0 33**<br>35 |
| Bath brick ........ dozen.. | 17 | **17** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Churns, 10-gallon ........ | 62 | **82** | ........ | ........ | **1 90** |
| Clocks, 8-day ........ | 44 | **45** | ........ | ........ | **2 65**<br>2 48 |
| Machines, sewing, Singer's ........ | 10 | **13** | ........ | ........ | 26 00<br>c29 98 |
| Machines, sewing, Domestic ........ | 7 | **17** | ........ | ........ | 29 00<br>c31 00 |

Class 13.—WIRE, BRASS, &C.

| Class 13.—Wire, brass, &c. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. Kansas City. | E. A. Moen. New York. | R. A. Robbins. New York. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge ........ pounds.. | 25 | **25** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge ........ do.... | 25 | **25** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Kettles, brass, 2-gallon ........ do.... | 366 | **366** | ........ | ........ | 32 |
| Kettles, brass, 5-gallon ........ do.... | 719 | **719** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Kettles, brass, 6-gallon ........ do.... | 280 | **310** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Kettles, brass, 8-gallon ........ do.... | 200 | **200** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Kettles, brass, 10-gallon ........ do.... | 491 | **491** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Kettles, brass, 10-quart ........ do.... | 80 | **80** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Kettles, brass, 12-quart ........ do.... | 85 | **85** | ........ | ........ | 35 |
| Wire cloth, for screens, painted ........ square feet.. | 6,520 | **6,970** | $0 03 | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 gauge ........ pounds.. | 210 | **210** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge ........ do.... | 200 | **200** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge ........ do.... | 526 | **665** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge ........ do.... | 375 | **375** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge ........ do.... | 280 | **280** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge ........ do.... | 275 | **275** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge ........ do.... | 85 | **85** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge ........ do.... | 10 | **10** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge ........ do.... | 25 | **25** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge ........ do.... | 22 | **22** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge ........ do.... | 32 | **32** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, brass, No. 14 gauge ........ do.... | 31 | **31** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge ........ do.... | 17 | **17** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge ........ do.... | 27 | **27** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, No. 18 gauge ........ do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge ........ do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge ........ do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge ........ do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch ........ do... | 62 | **62** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch ........ do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge ........ do.... | 14 | **14** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge ........ do.... | 34 | **34** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge ........ do.... | 234 | **234** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 18 gauge ........ do.... | 59 | **59** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge ........ do.... | 29 | **29** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge ........ do.... | 21 | **21** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge ........ do. | 14 | **14** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Wire-fence, barbed, 4 point, galvanized, samples in one rod lengths required, pounds. | 34,500 | **36,500** | ........ | $0 08 | ........ |
| Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized ...... pounds.. | 795 | **835** | ........ | 07 | ........ |

*a* With cover and attachments. *b* Remington, with two drawers. *c* With cover.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| H. King. | A. A. Cowles. | S. H. Crane. | H. B. Newhall. | Geo. S. Douglass. | A. B. Cohn. | R. H. Allen. | E. T. Howard. | J. H. Woodhouse. | L. U. Bean. | H. P. Dibbell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. | Chicago or Kansas City. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Philadelp'a. | Chicago. |
| | | | | | | | | | $0 29 | |
| | | $0 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 88 | | | $1 25 | $2 30 | | | | |
| | $2 50 | | | | | | | $2 25<br>2 90<br>3 35 | | |
| | | | | | | | a$28 00 | | | b$25 00<br>d28 00 |
| | | | | | | | e32 00<br>f34 00 | | | |
| Class 13.—WIRE, BRASS, &C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | | | | | |
| $0 03½<br>03⅝ | | 03 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 04½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05¼ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05¾ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 08 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05¼ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 05¾ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 06¼ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 08 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 09 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 09¼ | | 09 | $0 07¾ | $08 83/100 | | | | | | |
| | | 10⅓ | 08¾ | | | | | | | |
| | | 07¼ | 06⅔ | | | | | | | |

*d* Remington, with four drawers. *e* With cover and accessories. *f* With cover and accessories and extra attachments.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. | J. F. Peavey. | A. B. Cohn. | C. R. Keyser. | E. W. Herendeen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | Kansas City. | Chicago. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York or Chicago. |
| Corn-planters, one and two horse | 3 | **3** | ........ | a$38 00 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Corn-shellers | 3 | **3** | ........ | .......... | $7 25 | ........ | ...... |
| Cradles, grain, 5-finger, with scythes, iron socket in heel ... doz | 22 | **22** | ........ | .......... | 25 00 | ........ | ...... |
| Fanning mills | 4 | **4** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Feed-cutter | 1 | **1** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Harrows, 40-teeth | 89 | **102** | ........ | { **4 00**<br>{ **b4 50** | ........ | ........ | $8 00 |
| Machines, mowing, single trees, double trees, and neck-yoke, complete. | 78 | **68**<br>**12** | f$63 00 | e44 00<br>**c48 00**<br>**d46 75** | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Mechines, reaping, single trees, double trees, and neck-yoke, complete | 22 | ......<br>**22** | f115 00<br>........ | h78 00<br>c88 00<br>d83 00 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single trees, double trees, and neck-yoke, complete. | 4 | **5** | f130 00 | **ik90 00** | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| | | **1** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Machines, thrashing, 6 horse-power | 3 | **3** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Machines, thrashing, 8 horse-power | 1 | **2** | ........ | a460 00 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Machines, thrashing, 10 horse-power | 2 | **2** | ........ | a460 00 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Ox-bows, 2-inch ... doz | 51 | **65** | ........ | .......... | 3 00 | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with extra points | 99 | **101** | ........ | l13 00<br>10 00<br>b10 50 | ........ | $18 50 | ...... |
| Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with extra points | 10 | **2** | ........ | l13 50<br>11 00<br>b11 55 | ........ | 19 50 | ...... |
| Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with extra points | 48 | **68** | ........ | l14 00<br>11 50<br>b12 10 | ........ | 21 00 | ...... |
| Plows, shovel, single | 8 | **8** | ........ | 2 00<br>b2 10 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, shovel, double | 268 | ......<br>**271** | ........ | 2 25<br>b2 37 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 7-inch, 1-horse | 37 | **37** | ........ | 4 00<br>b4 20 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 8-inch, 1-horse | 67 | **67** | ........ | 4 25<br>b4 47 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 9-inch | 40 | ......<br>**40** | ........ | 5 25<br>b5 47 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 10-inch | 104 | ......<br>**125** | ........ | 6 50<br>b6 87 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 11-inch | 20 | **53** | ........ | 6 75<br>b7 10 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 12-inch | 189 | **169** | ........ | 7 00<br>b7 35 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Plows, 14-inch | 10 | ...... | ........ | 8 50<br>b8 93 | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Pumps, wood | 26 | **26** | ........ | .......... | **3 00** | ........ | ...... |
| Pump, wood, tubing for, 15 to 18 feet sections | 30 | **32** | ........ | .......... | **08** | ........ | ...... |
| Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher-spout, 3-inch cylinder | 7 | **7** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Rakes, malleable iron, 12 teeth, handled ... doz | 43¼ | **43¾** | ........ | .......... | ........ | ........ | ...... |
| Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows ... do | 131¼ | **131¼** | ........ | .......... | **1 40** | ........ | ...... |
| Rakes, garden, cast-steel, 12 teeth, handled ... do | 23 | **23½** | ........ | .......... | 5 00 | ........ | ...... |

*a* Or at Sioux City. *b* At Sioux City or Kansas City. *c* At Sioux City. *d* At Kansas City.
*rolling* coulter and gauge wheel, delivered at Chicago; at Sioux City or Kansas City, 60 cents extra.
*r Little Giant.* *s* Advance. *t* Buckeye or McCormick.

*advertisement of March 23*, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| I. S. Platt. | B. A. Ambler. | R. H. Allen. | O. H. P. Cornell. | Eliphalet Wood. | C. H. Deere. | Hez. King. | J. H. Woodhouse. | P. B. Weare. | H. P. Dibbell. | R. A. Robbins. | S. H. Crane. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City, Sioux City, Chicago. | Chicago. | New York, Chicago. | Sioux City. | Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. |
| | | | | | **$36 00** | | | | | | |
| | | **$6 00** | | | | | | | | | $10 00 |
| | | 26 00 | | | | $28 60<br>30 00 | | | | | **26 00** |
| | | **14 40** | | | | 18 00<br>20 00<br>22 00<br>26 00<br>28 00 | | | | | r20 00 |
| | | **15 00** | | | | | | | | | f20 00 |
| | | | | | 5 75 | | | | $6 50 | | |
| f$50 00 | g$50 00 | | | $48 00<br>b50 00 | | | $49 00 | p$53 00 | | | 55 00 |
| s87 00 | g90 00 | | | 80 00 | | | 76 50 | | | | t99 50 |
| | | | | **b82 50** | | | | | | | |
| f125 00 | | | | g112 50<br>b107 50 | | | | | | | t124 50 |
| | | | | **105 00** | | | | | | | |
| | | | $290 00 | | | | | | | | ***360 00** |
| | | | 325 00 | | | | | | | | ***409 00** |
| | | | 375 00 | | | | | | | | ***450 00** |
| | | | | | | | | | | $2 99 | **2 85** |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3 87 | 3 90 |
| | | | | | **12 50** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **12 50** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **13 25** | | | | | | |
| | | 2 15 | | | **1 75** | | | | $2 25 | | |
| | | 2 25 | | | 2 25 | | | | 2 50 | | |
| | | 2 35 | | | **2 45** | | | | | | |
| | | 3 50 | | | **3 90** | | | | | | |
| | | 3 92 | | | **4 25** | | | | | | |
| | | 5 25 | | | m4 75 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **n5 40** | | | | | | |
| | | 6 50 | | | m5 35 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **n6 40** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **6 25** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | o7 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **6 90** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | o8 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 7 70 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | o9 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 68 |
| | | | | | | | **†2 75** | | | | 3 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **2 75** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 75 |
| | | | | | | | | | **4 65** | | 4 69 |

*s* Seymour. *f* Buckeye. *g* Rawson. *h* Triumph. *i* New Yorker. *k* Or at Kansas City. *l* With [illegible]
*m* One-horse. *n* Two-horse. *o* With handle and stand brace. *p* Williams. *q* Senior with [illegible] cut.
* Pitts. † At New York only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Studebaker Manufacturing Co. | Jno. F. Richards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City. |
| Rakes, hay, sulky ........doz.. | 77 | **86** | ........ | ........ |
| Scythes, grass, assorted ........do... | 57½ | **62½** | ........ | ........ |
| Scythe snaths........do... | 40 | **45** | ........ | ........ |
| Seed drills ........do... | 6 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Seeders, broadcast ........do... | 7 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Sickles, No. 3 ........do... | 26 | **26** | ........ | ........ |
| Wheelbarrows, all iron........do... | 1⅓ | **2** | ........ | **$135 00** |
| Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size........do... | 8⅛ | **8⅛** | ........ | ........ |
| Yokes, medium, oiled and painted ........ | 157 | **177** | ........ | *e***2 50**<br>1 50 |
| Yokes, large, oiled and painted ........ | 65 | **115** | ........ | 1 75<br>*e***2 75** |

Class 15.—WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

| Class 15.—Wagons and wagon fixtures. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Studebaker Manufacturing Co. (Chicago) | Jno. F. Richards (Kansas City) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2½x3¼, narrow track ........ | 5 | ........ | $0 68 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2½x3¼, wide track........ | 5 | ........ | 68 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2¾x3¾, narrow track ........ | 5 | ........ | 86 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2¾x3¾, wide track........ | 5 | ........ | 86 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3x4, narrow track ........ | 78 | **80** | 86 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3x4, wide track........ | 94 | **114** | 86 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3¼x4¼, narrow track ........ | 71 | **71** | 1 00 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3¼x4¼, wide track........ | 18 | **18** | 1 00 | $0 75 |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½x4½, narrow track ........ | 199 | **211** | 1 00 | 75 |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½x4½, wide track........ | 204 | **205** | 1 00 | 75 |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4x5, narrow track ........ | 42 | **42** | 1 37 | 85 |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4x5, wide track ........ | 95 | **115** | 1 37 | 95 |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½x5½, narrow track ........ | 26 | **26** | 1 59 | ........ |
| Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½x5½, wide track........ | 14 | **14** | 1 59 | 95 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¼x3½, narrow track ........ | 4 | **14** | 33 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¼x3½, wide track ........ | 5 | ........ | 35 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¾x4½, narrow track........ | 5 | ........ | 80 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¾x4½, wide track ........ | 5 | ........ | 82 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3x4¾, narrow track........ | 65 | **87** | 80 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3x4¾, wide track ........ | 156 | **166** | 85 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3½x5, narrow track........ | 5 | ........ | 85 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3½x5, wide track ........ | 21 | **21** | 88 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¼x3, narrow track........ | 4 | **14** | 36 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¼x3, wide track ........ | 5 | ........ | 47 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¾x3½, narrow track........ | 60 | **72** | 49 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¾x3½, wide track ........ | 161 | **181** | 54 | 30 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3x4, narrow track ........ | 5 | ........ | 56 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3x4, wide track ........ | 21 | **21** | 60 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3½x4½, narrow track ........ | 5 | ........ | 65 | 40 |
| Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3½x4½, wide track ........ | 5 | ........ | 68 | 40 |
| Borers, hub ........ | 3 | **3** | ........ | 25 00 |
| Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track ........sets.. | 174 | **174** | ........ | 30 |
| Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, wide track ........do... | 20 | **26** | ........ | 30 |
| Eveners, oak, wagon, ironed, narrow track........do... | 19 | **43** | ........ | ........ |
| Eveners, oak, wagon, ironed, wide track ........do... | 104 | **112** | ........ | ........ |

*At Sioux City. †At Kansas City. *a* Eclipse. *b* Lion. *c* At Sioux City or Kansas City. *d* Delivered at New York. *e* Complete. *f* Hoosier or Buckeye.

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| A. Caldwell. | M. Rosenfield. | E. A. Webster. | J. F. Peavey. | S. H. Crane. | A. B. Cohn. | R. H. Allen. | O. H. P. Cornell. | Hez. King. | Benson Maule & Co. | H. P. Dibbell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | $17 00 | ....... | *$24 00 | $16 00 | *a*$18 00 | ....... | ....... | $20 00 |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ***18 00** | | | 17 00 | *b*17 00 | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | †**18 50** | ....... | ....... | 20 00 | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | $8 00 | ....... | 7 18 | ....... | ***g*$7 00** | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 7 65 | | 7 25 | | *h*6 70 | | |
| | | | | | | 7 35 | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 6 00 | ....... | 5 75 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **5 50** | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | *c*54 00 | ***f*47 00** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | *c*47 00 | *f*48 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ***i*$6 00** | |
| | | | 41 00 | | | | | | *k*30 00 | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 3 50 | ....... | **3 25** | ....... | *d*3 30 | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 144 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 40 00 | **3 20** | 39 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **4 00** | | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 3 50 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 3 98 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |

| A. Caldwell. | M. Rosenfield. | E. A. Webster. | J. F. Peavey. | S. H. Crane. | A. B. Cohn. | R. H. Allen. | O. H. P. Cornell. | Hez. King. | Benson Maule & Co. | H. P. Dibbell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1 50 | $0 30 | $0 75 | ....... | $0 41 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 50 | 30 | 75 | ....... | 41 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 60 | 35 | 75 | ....... | 55 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 60 | 35 | 75 | ....... | 55 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 70 | 90 | 75 | ....... | **55** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 70 | 90 | 75 | ....... | **58** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 80 | 1 00 | 1 00 | ....... | **70** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 80 | 1 00 | 1 00 | ....... | **70** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 90 | 1 25 | 1 05 | ....... | **70** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 2 00 | 1 25 | 1 05 | ....... | **70** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 2 25 | 1 60 | 1 10 | ....... | **83** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 2 25 | 1 60 | 1 10 | ....... | **83** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 2 80 | 1 70 | 1 15 | ....... | **1 00** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 2 80 | 1 70 | 1 15 | ....... | **1 00** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 96 | 40 | 45 | ....... | **20** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 96 | 45 | 45 | ....... | 20 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 86 | 60 | 45 | ....... | 23 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 86 | 75 | 45 | ....... | 25 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 96 | 1 00 | 45 | ....... | **26** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 96 | 1 25 | 45 | ....... | **30** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 10 | 1 20 | 45 | ....... | 32 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 15 | 1 35 | 45 | ....... | **35** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 75 | 35 | 40 | ....... | **17** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 75 | 40 | 40 | ....... | 18 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 85 | 60 | 45 | ....... | **20** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 85 | 75 | 45 | ....... | **24** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 90 | 65 | 50 | ....... | 23 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 90 | 75 | 50 | ....... | **25** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 00 | 90 | 55 | ....... | 29 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | 95 | 55 | ....... | 31 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 25 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ***m*24 00** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 25 | 35 | *l*18 | ....... | ***l*14** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 25 | 35 | *l*18 | ....... | ***l*15** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 25 | 45 | ***l*27** | ....... | *l*40 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 1 25 | 45 | ***l*27** | ....... | *l*45 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |

*g* In boxes.
*h* In straw.
*i* Hand.
*k* Horse.
*l* Each.
*m* Dole's patent.
*n* Or at Chicago.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contrac s have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Class 15. WAGONS AND FIXTURES FOR WAGONS—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Studebaker Manufacturing Comp'y. | J. F. Richards. | A. Caldwell. | M. Rosenfield. | E. A. Webster. | Tuthill & Co. | S. H. Crane. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City. | Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago. |
| Felloes, oak, sawed, 1½ x 2 inch.........sets.. | 4 | **4** | $1 75 | $1 25 | $1 75 | **$0 75** | $1 25 | ...... | $1 00 |
| Felloes, oak, sawed, 2 x 2½ inch .......... do.. | 26 | **26** | 2 10 | 1 25 | 1 95 | **1 00** | 1 50 | ...... | 1 20 |
| Felloes, oak, sawed, 2 x 2¾ inch ..........do.. | 103 | **106** | 2 15 | 1 35 | 2 95 | **1 30** | 1 75 | ...... | 1 30 |
| Felloes, oak, sawed, 2¼ x 3 inch ..........do.. | 26 | **26** | 2 75 | 3 50 | 4 50 | 2 15 | **1 85** | ...... | 2 00 |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 1¼ x 1¼ inch...... do.. | 2 | **2** | ..... | 1 15 | ...... | 1 00 | 1 00 | ...... | **75** |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 1⅜ x 1⅜ inch.......do.. | 5 | ...... | ..... | 1 15 | ...... | 1 00 | 1 10 | ...... | 85 |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 1½ x 1½ inch ......do.. | 35 | **36** | ..... | 1 25 | ...... | 1 15 | 1 20 | ..... | **95** |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 1⅝ x 1⅝ inch.......do.. | 15 | **15** | ..... | 1 75 | ...... | 1 20 | 1 30 | ...... | **1 10** |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 1¾ x 1¾ inch.......do.. | 26 | **26** | ..... | 2 00 | ...... | 1 50 | 1 45 | ...... | **1 25** |
| Felloes, hickory, bent, 2 x 2 inch.........do.. | 6 | **7** | ..... | 3 00 | ...... | 1 75 | 1 75 | ...... | **1 40** |
| Felloes, oak, bent, 2 x 2 inch .............do.. | 5 | ...... | ..... | 2 40 | ..... | 1 75 | 2 00 | ...... | 1 35 |
| Felloes, oak, bent, 2¼ x 2¼ inch...........do.. | 3 | **3** | ..... | 3 40 | ...... | 2 20 | 2 25 | ...... | **1 75** |
| Felloes, oak, bent, 2½ x 2½ inch ..........do.. | 6 | **7** | ..... | 3 50 | ...... | 2 40 | 2 50 | ...... | **2 00** |
| Hounds, oak, front, sawed, 3 p'c's.........do.. | 177 | **183** | 63 | 50 | 60 | *a*75<br>*b*45 | 30 | ...... | **30** |
| Hounds, oak, rear, sawed, 2 p'c's..........do.. | 176 | **182** | 50 | 50 | 45 | *a*60<br>*b*30 | 30 | ...... | **22** |
| Hounds, oak, pole, sawed, 2 p'c's..........do.. | 196 | **218** | 38 | 35 | 35 | 30 | **17** | ...... | 18 |
| Hubs, oak, 8 x 10 ..........................do.. | 1 | **4** | 1 40 | 1 25 | 2 00 | **1 00** | 1 30 | ...... | 1 10 |
| Hubs, oak, 8½ x 10 .........................do.. | 3 | **5** | 1 55 | 1 25 | 2 20 | **1 00** | 1 35 | ...... | 1 10 |
| Hubs, oak, 8½ by 11 ........................do.. | 54 | **54** | 1 60 | 1 25 | 2 30 | **1 20** | 1 50 | ...... | 1 20 |
| Hubs, oak, 9 x 11...........................do.. | 4 | **4** | 1 70 | 1 50 | 2 40 | **1 20** | 1 50 | ...... | 1 25 |
| Hubs, oak, 9½ x 12..........................do.. | 1 | **1** | 1 85 | 1 50 | 3 00 | **1 20** | 1 60 | ...... | 1 50 |
| Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch..........do.. | 23 | **25** | 2 15 | 2 25 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 00 | ...... | **1 50** |
| Spokes, oak,-wagon, 1½-inch...............do.. | 22 | **22** | 2 25 | 2 25 | 2 25 | 2 00 | 2 00 | .... | **1 50** |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 1¾-inch...............do.. | 15 | **15** | 2 30 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 00 | 2 05 | ...... | **1 50** |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 2-inch................do.. | 13 | **18** | 2 45 | 2 50 | 2 75 | **2 00** | 2 25 | ...... | 2 25 |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 2¼-inch...............do.. | 44 | **47** | 2 65 | 2 50 | 3 00 | **2 25** | 2 50 | ...... | 2 25 |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½-inch. ..............do.. | 85 | **85** | 2 85 | 2 90 | 3 25 | 2 50 | 2 75 | ...... | **2 25** |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 2⅝-inch...............do.. | 2 | **2** | 2 85 | 2 90 | 3 75 | 2 25 | 3 00 | ...... | **2 25** |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 2¾-inch...............do.. | 7 | **7** | 3 25 | 2 90 | 4 25 | 3 25 | 4 00 | ...... | **2 75** |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 3-inch................do.. | 2 | **2** | 3 95 | 4 00 | 4 75 | **3 00** | 4 25 | ...... | 3 00 |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 3¼-inch............... do.. | 27 | **27** | 4 15 | 4 50 | 4 85 | **3 75** | 4 75 | ...... | 3 75 |
| Spokes, oak, wagon, 3½-inch...... ........do.. | 3 | **3** | 4 65 | 5 00 | 4 85 | **3 75** | 5 00 | ...... | 3 75 |
| Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound ......do.. | 32 | **32** | 07 | 10 | 14 | **06** | .... | $ 07<br>06<br>06½<br>*c*1 15<br>*c*1 05<br>*c*72<br>*c*64<br>*c*60<br>*c*56 | 09 |
| Skeins, wagon, 2½ x 6½ inch ...............do.. | 7 | **7** | 1 75 | 2 40 | 3 00 | 1 40 | 2 00 | ...... | **1 35** |
| Skeins, wagon, 2¾ x 8 inch ................do.. | 20 | **20** | 1 85 | 2 60 | 3 25 | 1 80 | 2 25 | ...... | **1 77** |
| Skeins, wagon, 3 x 9 inch .................do.. | 14 | **46** | 2 20 | 3 00 | 3 75 | 2 25 | 2 75 | ...... | **2 16** |
| Skeins, wagon, 3¼ x 10 inch ...............do.. | 41 | **66** | 2 65 | 3 00 | 4 50 | **2 65** | 3 50 | ...... | 2 70 |
| Skeins, wagon, 3½ by 11 inch ..............do.. | 69 | **69** | 2 95 | 3 20 | 5 00 | 2 95 | 3 85 | ...... | **2 88** |
| Tongues, ash, 3-inch, sawed and rough finished .................................. | 95 | **121** | 1 20 | 1 25 | 1 50 | 1 00 | **75** | ...... | 85 |
| Tongues, ash, 3¼-inch, sawed.................. | 213 | **223** | 1 40 | 1 25 | 1 60 | 1 25 | **75** | ...... | 90 |
| Tongues, ash, 3½-inch, sawed.................. | 436 | **465** | 1 50 | 1 25 | 1 75 | 1 35 | **75** | . .... | 05 |

*a* Finished. *b* Plain. *c* Seat springs, per pair. *d* Per dozen.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Bidder. | Delivered at— | Number awarded. | Size of wagon. 2½-inch. | 2¾-inch. | 3-inch. | 3¼-inch. | 3½-inch. | Log. | Platform-spring. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Rosenfield † | Chicago | **2** | **$38 00** | $41 80 | $44 00 | $46 00 | $48 00 | $98 00 | $70 00<br>*b*75 00 |
| | Kansas City | ...... | 40 00 | 43 00 | 46 00 | 47 00 | 49 00 | 100 00 | 72 00<br>*b*77 00 |
| | Sioux City | ...... | 40 00 | 43 00 | 46 00 | 47 00 | 50 00 | 100 00 | 72 00<br>*b*77 00 |
| F. D. Suydam ‖ | Chicago or St. Louis. | ...... | 42 35 | 43 45 | 45 65 | 47 85 | 50 60 | 76 00<br>72 00 | *c*68 50<br>*d*71 00 |
| Studebaker Manufacturing Co. | Chicago* | ...... | 45 00 | 45 50 | *e*46 50<br>*f*47 50 | 49 50<br>...... | *e*51 50<br>*f*52 50 | 70 00 | 69 70 |
| | Kansas City or Omaha. | ...... | 47 75 | 48 25 | *e*49 25<br>*f*50 25 | 52 25<br>...... | *e*54 25<br>*f*55 25 | 72 75 | 72 45 |
| | Sioux City | ...... | 48 00 | 48 50 | *e*49 50<br>*f*50 50 | 52 50 | *e*54 50<br>*f*55 50 | 73 00 | 72 70 |
| A. Caldwell | Chicago | ...... | 43 50 | 44 50 | 46 00 | 48 00 | 52 00 | 77 00 | 102 00 |
| | Kansas City | **52** | 41 50 | **42 50** | 44 00 | 46 00 | 50 00 | 75 00 | 100 00 |
| | Sioux City | ...... | 43 50 | 44 50 | 46 00 | 48 00 | 52 00 | 77 00 | 102 00 |
| J. F. Peavey ¶ | Chicago | ...... | 38 00 | 39 00 | 40 00 | 41 00 | 43 00 | 66 00 | 75 00 |
| | Kansas City | ...... | 41 75 | 42 75 | 43 75 | 44 75 | 46 75 | 69 75 | 78 75 |
| | Sioux City | ...... | 41 75 | 42 75 | 43 75 | 44 75 | 46 75 | 69 75 | 78 75 |
| E. A. Webster ‡ | Chicago | **71** | 40 00 | **40 00** | **40 00** | **40 50** | **43 00** | **90 00** | ...... |
| | Kansas City | **70** | 43 00 | 43 00 | 43 00 | **43 50** | **46 00** | 93 00 | ...... |
| | Sioux City | **310** | 44 00 | 44 00 | 44 00 | **44 50** | **47 00** | 94 00 | ...... |

| Bidder. | Top boxes. | Spring seats. | Bows. | Covers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Rosenfield | **$2 00** | **$2 25** | $0 50 | *e***$2 60**<br>*f***2 75** |
| F. D. Suydam | 1 50 | 2 25 | 75 | *g*3 40<br>*h*3 75<br>*i*4 00 |
| Studebaker Manufacturing Company | 2 00 | 2 50 | *a*10 | *e*4 75<br>*f*4 00 |
| A. Caldwell | **2 00** | **3 00** | 75 | 3 25 |
| J. F. Peavey | 2 00 | 2 50 | 60 | *k*3 85<br>*l*4 00<br>*m*4 00<br>*n*4 25 |
| E. A. Webster | **2 00** | **2 50** | 65 | 5 00 |

* Wagons at St. Louis $1.50 and St. Paul $2.50 more than at Chicago.
† Standard Moline wagon. Wagons suited especially for Arizona, Utah, Montana and California, $15 extra.
‖ Standard Milburn wagon.
¶ La Belle wagon, complete except brake; brake, $2.50 extra.
‡ Jackson wagon fully warranted. "Truss rod and guide attachments" $3 extra.
*a* Each.
*b* Half platform.
*c* 1⅛ inch; brake, $6, and top $15 extra.
*d* 1¼ inch; brake, $6, and top $15 extra.
*e* Narrow.
*f* Wide.
*g* 2½-inch wagons, 10 by 12.
*h* 2¾ and 3-inch wagons, 10 by 13.
*i* 3¼ and 3½-inch wagons, 10 by 14.
*k* Narrow, at Chicago.
*l* Narrow, at Kansas City and Sioux City.
*m* Wide, at Chicago.
*n* Wide, at Kansas City and Sioux City.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. | T. C. Dunham. | W. H. H. Childs. | W. R. Winn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | |
| | | | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| Whiffletrees, hickory, plain | 431 | **674** | *a*$1 25 | | | |
| Whiffletrees, hickory, ironed | 301 | **341** | *a*5 00 | | | |
| Yokes, neck, hickory, plain, turned | 210 | **210** | | | | |
| Yokes, neck, hickory, ironed | 156 | **201** | | | | |
| Bows, narrow track | 250 } | **556** | { | | | |
| Bows, wide track | 850 } | | { | | | |
| Covers, narrow track | 100 | **436** | | | | |
| Covers, wide track | 100 | **436** | | | | |
| Reaches, plain | 184 | | 50 | | | |

Class 16.—PAINTS AND OILS.

| Item | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. | T. C. Dunham. | W. H. H. Childs. | W. R. Winn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chrome yellow, in oil ... pounds | 127 | **132** | | **$0 14** | | |
| Coal tar ... gallons | 95 | **95** | | **25** | | $0 14$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Lampblack, in papers ... pounds | 140 | **150** | | **12** | | |
| Lead, white, pure and best ... do | 10,425 | **12,475** | | | | 07$\frac{48}{100}$ |
| Lead, red, dry ... do | 1,645 | **1,755** | | | | 06$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Japan ... do | 167 | **167** | | | | |
| Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 120°, in 5 and 10 gallon tin cans, cased ... gallons | 6,290 | **6,990** | | | | 22$\frac{87}{100}$ |
| Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased ... do | 360 | **370** | | | | 74$\frac{73}{100}$ |
| Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased ... do | 1,156 | **1,266** | | | | 77$\frac{73}{100}$ |
| Oil, lard, medium quality, in cans, cased ... do | 1,365 | | | 70 | | 89$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Oil, harness, in cans, cased ... do | 176 | **1,530**<br>**193** | | | | <br>1 30 |
| Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased ... do | 709 | **754** | | | | 25$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Ocher, Rochelle, in oil ... pounds | 87 | **92** | | **09** | | |
| Paint, roof ... gallons | 105 | **105** | | | | 98$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Paper, building ... pounds | 14,500 | **14,500** | $0 02½ | | $0 03<br>03⅜ | 03$\frac{48}{100}$ |
| Paper, tarred ... do | 7,000 | **7,500** | 02½ | | 02<br>02¼<br>02½<br>03 | 02$\frac{74}{100}$ |
| Pitch ... do | 275 | **485** | | **04** | | 09[illegible] |
| Turpentine, in cans, cased ... gallons | 398 | **460** | | | | 59$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Umber, burnt, in oil, ground ... pounds | 328 | **408** | | **08** | | |
| Varnish, copal ... gallons | 123 | **130** | | | | 1 13$\frac{98}{100}$ |
| Whiting ... pounds | 1,745 | **1,845** | | 1 00 | | 98<br>1 00 |

*a* Per dozen. *b* Full weight. *c* Delivered in Sioux City or Kansas City.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| J. Seaver Page. | Samuel J. Colgate. | Alex. Barclay. | R. A. Robbins. | S. H. Crane. | W. J. Powell. | J. H. Woodhouse. | Louis U. Bean. | M. Rosenfield. | W. A. Crolius. | Studebaker Bros. & Co. | A. Caldwell. | E. A. Webster. | J. F. Peavey. | F. D. Suydam. | R. H. Allen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | Sioux City. | New York. | Chicago. | Saint Louis. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. | Chi., Kan. C., Sioux City. | Chicago. | Chicago. | Chicago, St. Louis. | New York. |
| | | | | $0 09 | | | | **$0 08** | | $0 25 | $1 00 | $0 18 | | $0 20 | |
| | | | | 40 | | | | 85 | | 70 | 3 50 | **29** | | 55 | $0 45 |
| | | | | **10** | | | | 12 | | 32½ | 18 | 20 | | 25 | |
| | | | | 60 | | | | 1 00 | | 85 | 1 25 | **33** | | 1 00 | |
| | | | | 13 | | $0 19 | | *f* **10** | | 10 | 10 | 16 | | 15 | |
| | | | | 13 | | 19 | | *f* **10** | | 10 | 10 | 16 | | 15 | |
| | | | | | | | | *b* **2 60** | $6 21 | 4 75 | 3 50 | 5 00 | $3 85 | 4 06 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *c*4 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | *b* **2 75** | 7 15 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *c*4 25 | | |
| | | | | **25** | | | | *d*75 | | 90 | 1 00 | 35 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 37½ | | | | | | | |
| $0 15 | | | $0 15¾ | | | | $0 17 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 06 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 07¾ | | | | | | | | |
| **06**$\frac{85}{100}$ | $0 07½ | $0 07¾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06$\frac{3}{10}$ | **06¼** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *g* **65** | * | | | | | | *g*74½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **15½** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | **63** | | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | **66** | | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | *e*1 02 | | $0 71¼ | $0 71½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 81 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | **93½** | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | | | **75** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **19½** | | | 31½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 23 | | | 29½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 24½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 22½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 27½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 20½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 07 | | | | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 07½ | | | | | | | | |
| **84** | | | 89 | | | | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 03½ | **$0 2¾** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 03⅞ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 04 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 02¾ | **2½** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 03½ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 03¾ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **48** | | | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | 11½ | | | | 13½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 10¼ | | | | | | | | |
| **1 15** | | | | | | | 85 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 00 | | | | | | | | |
| **1 00** | | | | | | | 1 00 | | | | | | | | |

*d* Finished to shape. *e* Subject to fluctuation of the market. *f* Or Kansas City. *g* Per gallon.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 17. TIN AND STAMPED WARE. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 2-gallons ... dozen.. | 38 1/2 | **43 1/3** |
| Boilers, wash, IX-tin, flat copper bottom, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8. do... | 7 1/12 | **8 1/2** |
| Cups, tin, pint, stamped, retinned, riveted handle ... do.... | 902 | ........... |
| Cups, tin, quart, stamped, retinned, riveted handle ... do.... | 464 1/2 | **670**<br>........... |
| Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch ... do.... | 40 1/4 | **400**<br>**40 1/4** |
| Candle-molds, 8s ... do.... | 4 | ........... |
| Coffee-mills, box, iron hopper, No. 3 ... do.... | 317 1/3 | **6**<br>**337 1/3** |
| Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 ... do.... | 10 7/12 | **10 7/12** |
| Coffee-boilers, 2-quarts, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ... do.... | 332 11/12 | **320** |
| Coffee-boilers, 4-quarts, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ... do.... | 33 7/12 | ........... |
| Coffee-boilers, 6-quarts, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ... do.... | 10 7/12 | ........... |
| Dippers, water, 1-quart, retinned, long handles, riveted ... do.... | 128 5/8 | **128 5/8** |
| Dippers, water, 2-quarts, retinned, long handles, riveted ... do.... | 84 3/4 | **90 1/4** |
| Funnels, 1-quart, plain tin ... do.... | 5 1/12 | ........... |
| Funnels, 2-quarts, plain tin ... do.... | 4 1/6 | ........... |
| Graters, nutmeg ... do.... | 6 5/8 | **6 5/8** |
| Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized, redipped, strapped bottom ... nests.. | 934 | **1,134** |
| Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom ... nests.. | 325 | **325** |
| Kettles, galvanized iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts ... dozen.. | 71 1/2 | ........... }<br>**71 1/2** } |

*a* At Chicago, Saint Louis, Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City.

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| J. F. Richards. | S. Whitnum. | J. E. Ingersoll. | R. A. Robbins. | C. W. Tillinghast. | H. W. Shephard. | H. King. | S. H. Crane. | George W. Bruce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | N. Y. | Chicago. | N. Y. |
| .......... | $4 25 | .......... | $3 90 | .......... | .......... | $4 75 | **$4 75** | .......... |
| | 3 25 | | | | | *a*5 00 | | |
| | 3 50 | | | | | | | |
| $16 50 | .......... | $16 40 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 16 50 | **17 00** | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*18 00 | 15 00 | |
| 81 | .......... | 42 | .......... | $0 36 | $0 55 | 45 | 50 | .......... |
| | | | | 50 | .......... | *a*48 | 27 | |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | **40** | |
| 1 08 | .......... | 54 | .......... | 60 | 63 | 55 | 63 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*59 | 40 | |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | **50** | |
| .......... | .......... | 65 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 1 40 | **54** | .......... |
| | | 55 | | | | *a*1 44 | 75 | |
| | | | | | | | 60 | |
| .......... | .......... | 2 95 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 60 | **2 60** | .......... |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | *a*64 | | |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | 2 77 | .......... | .......... | 2 98 | ***b*2 98** | $2 74 |
| | | | | | | *a*3 30 | 3 92 | |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | 4 48 | .......... | .......... | .......... | **4 40** | 4 25 |
| 1 90 | .......... | 2 10 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 2 80 | **1 75** | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*2 93 | 3 00 | |
| | | | | | | | 1 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 3 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 3 75 | |
| 2 20 | .......... | 3 20 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 4 00 | 2 30 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*4 20 | 4 30 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 00 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 25 | |
| | | | | | | | 4 00 | |
| | | | | | | | 4 25 | |
| 4 00 | .......... | 4 50 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 5 25 | 4 20 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*5 49 | 5 90 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 75 | |
| | | | | | | | 4 50 | |
| | | | | | | | 4 75 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 50 | |
| .......... | .......... | 75 | .......... | 1 00 | **83** | 74 | 90 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*74 | 57 | |
| | | | | | | | 69 | |
| | | | | | | | 99 | |
| | | | | | | | 1 26 | |
| .......... | .......... | 89 | .......... | 1 10 | **1 00** | 86 | 1 12 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*86 | 69 | |
| | | | | | | | 81 | |
| 70 | .......... | 63 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 50 | 70 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*53 | | |
| 1 00 | .......... | 85 | .......... | .......... | .......... | 80 | 85 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*83 | | |
| .......... | .......... | 24 | .......... | .......... | .......... | **20** | 25 | .......... |
| | | | | | | *a*22 | | |
| .......... | 3 00 | .......... | .......... | .......... | **1 50** | .......... | 1 48 | .......... |
| | 2 75 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 50 | | | | | | | |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | **1 20** | .......... | 1 15 | .......... |
| .......... | 8 00 | .......... | 3 90 | .......... | **3 57** | .......... | 4 50 | .......... |
| .......... | .......... | .......... | 5 75 | .......... | **4 69** | | 5 50 | |
| | | | 4 60 | | **4 13** | | 6 50 | |

*b* Sample is No. 2; No. 3 will be furnished.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 17. TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued. | | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kettles, plain iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts | dozen.. | 105 | **105** |
| Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing | do.... | 13½ | **13½** |
| Pails, water, tin, 10 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 93¾ | **100 1/12** |
| Pails, water, tin, 14 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 125⅚ | |
| Punches, tinner's, hollow, ⅜-inch | do.... | ¼ | **1-4** |
| Punches, hollow, ¼-inch | do.... | ¼ | |
| Pans, 1 quart, deep, pudding, stamped, retinned | do.... | 62⅚ | **56 4/21** |
| Pans, 2 quarts, deep, pudding, stamped, retinned | do.... | 45 | **23** |
| Pans, tin, 2 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 170½ | **159** |
| Pans, tin, 4 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 276½ | **313½** |
| Pans, tin, 6 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 181 | **199** |
| Pans, dust, japanned | do.... | 18 | **18** |
| Pans, fry, No. 4, wrought-iron, polished | do.... | 473½ | **473½** |
| Pans, dish, 10 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 44⅙ | **42** |
| Pans, dish, 14 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 49⅔ | **42** |
| Pans, dish, 17 quarts, stamped, retinned | do.... | 28½ | **30½** |
| Plates, tin, 9-inch dinner, stamped | do.... | 614 | **724** |
| Plates, tin, 9-inch, pie, stamped | do.... | 215 | **225** |
| Plates, tin, baking, deep, jelly, stamped | do.... | 69 | **94** |
| Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9 | do.... | 5 | **7** |
| Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7 | do.... | 4½ | **6** |
| Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox's | do.... | 7 | **8** |
| Solder | pounds.. | 600 | **623** |
| Spoons, tea, tinned iron | dozen.. | 849 | **874** |
| Spoons, table, tinned iron | do.... | 872 | **912** |
| Scoops, hand, No. 20, grocer's | do.... | 10¾ | **11 1/21** |
| Scoops, hand, No. 40, grocer's | do.... | 7 5/12 | **7⅜** |
| Teapots, planished tin, 3 pints, round | do.... | ⅙ | **1-6** |
| Teapots, planished tin, 4 pints, round | do.... | 10⅓ | **11⅓** |
| Wash-basins, tin, flat bottom, 11 inches, stamped, retinned | do.... | 272 | **292** |

*a*At New York only. *b*At Chicago, Sioux City, Saint Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| J. F. Richards. | J. E. Ingersoll. | R. A. Robbins. | E. W. Martin. | C. W. Tillinghast. | H. W. Shephard. | H. King. | S. H. Crane. | L. B. Hanks. | H. B. Claflin. | Enrico de la Balz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kan. City. | New York. | New York. | Now York. | New York. | New York. | New York, Chicago, Sioux City, St. Louis, Omaha, Kan. City. | Chicago. | Chicago, New York. | New York. | New York. |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **$2 35** | ....... | $3 50 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **3 25** | | 4 50 | | | |
| | | | | | **3 75** | | 5 50 | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *a* **$1 75** | 1 25 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | *a*1 25 | | | | |
| ....... | $4 50 | ....... | | ....... | 5 25 | ....... | *c*5 75 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | 5 50 | ....... | ....... | ....... | **6 00** | ....... | 6 75 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 4 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **4 00** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| $0 85 | 67 | ....... | ....... | $0 70 | 79 | 79 | **75** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 85 | | | 57 | | | |
| 1 12 | 88 | ....... | ....... | 1 12 | 99 | 1 06 | **99** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 95 | | | 75 | | | |
| 75 | 63 | ....... | ....... | 66 | **60** | 70 | 48 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 72 | | | 66 | | | |
| 1 12 | 90 | ....... | ....... | 1 10 | **89** | 1 05 | 99 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | | 78 | | | |
| 1 38 | 1 13 | ....... | ....... | 1 15 | **99** | 1 24 | 90 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 1 40 | | | **1 17** | | | |
| 90 | 90 | ....... | ....... | 95 | ....... | *a* **90** | 1 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 1 20 | | *b*95 | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | **$1 40** | ....... | 1 53 | *a*1 53 | 1 55 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | *b*1 59 | | | | |
| 3 37 | 3 29 | ....... | ....... | 3 90 | **3 24** | *d*4 22 | 4 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | | 3 00 | | | |
| 4 00 | 4 18 | ....... | ....... | 5 00 | **3 92** | *d*5 40 | 3 60 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | | 5 07 | | | |
| 4 75 | 4 88 | ....... | ....... | 5 80 | **46** | *d*6 30 | 4 20 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | | 5 85 | | | |
| 27 | 25 | ....... | ....... | 24½ | 22 | 26 | **24** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | | 45 | | | |
| 27 | 26 | ....... | ....... | 24 | 22 | 25 | **24** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 30 | ....... | ....... | 32 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 41 | | | |
| 37 | 45 | ....... | ....... | 35 | 37 | **30** | 28 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | 89 | | | | | | | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *e* **1 35** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *e* **2 25** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *e* **4 50** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 15 | ....... | **$12¾** | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **14** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | 11 | 10 | 9½ | ....... | ....... | 10½ | 11 | $0 10½ | $0 10 | $0 10 |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | 18 | ....... | ....... | **11** |
| | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| ....... | 22 | 20 | 16 | ....... | ....... | 17 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 25 |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | 19 | ....... | ....... | ....... | 31 | ....... | ....... | **23** |
| | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| ....... | 1 60 | ....... | ....... | 4 00 | ....... | 1 75 | **1 65** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 2 10 | | | 1 60 | | | |
| ....... | 2 39 | ....... | ....... | 4 50 | ....... | 2 62 | **2 40** | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 3 15 | | | 2 50 | | | |
| ....... | 2 20 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *a*4 80 | 2 25 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *a* **1 70** | | | | |
| | | | | | | *b*1 82 | | | | |
| | | | | | | *b*4 92 | | | | |
| ....... | 2 58 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | *a*5 40 | 2 50 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | | | *a* **1 90** | | | | |
| | | | | | | *b*5 52 | | | | |
| | | | | | | *b*2 02 | | | | |
| 1 05 | 92 | ....... | ....... | 95 | 84 | 1 25 | 97 | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | | | 1 10 | | | 72 | | | |
| ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **93** | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 17 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 53 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 04 | | | |

*c* **12 quarts.** *d* Dish-pans made of XX tin, at $4.05, $4.90, and $5.57. *e* Each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 18. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN, &C. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Caldrons, iron, 21 gallons, plain kettle | 2 | 6 |
| Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons, plain kettle | 2 | 2 |
| Caldrons, iron, 90 gallons, plain kettle, | 1 | ............ |
| Caldrons, iron, 21 gallons, portable, with furnace | 3 | 3 |
| Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons, portable, with furnace | 5 | 5 |
| Caldrons, iron, 90 gallons, portable, with furnace | 3 | 3 |
| Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron | 50 | 50 |
| Elbows, stove pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron | 937 | 1,035 |
| Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron | 36 | 48 |
| Ovens, Dutch, 10-inch | 430 | 430 |
| Ovens, Dutch, 12-inch | 1,022 | 1,022 |
| Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted, nested in bundles, with rivets and joints. | 50 | ............ |
| Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted, nested in bundles, with rivets and joints. | 6,435 | 7,471 |
| Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted, nested in bundles, with rivets and joints. | 260 | 310 |
| Polish, stove ... gross | 17½ | 18½ |
| Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with furniture | 216 | ............ |
| | | 216 |
| Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with furniture | 20 | ............ |
| | | 13 |
| Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with furniture | 553 | ............ |
| | | 618 |
| Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with furniture | 18 | ............ |
| | | 24 |
| Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with furniture | 37 | ............ |
| | | 37 |
| Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with furniture | 5 | ............ |
| Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long | 246 | 256 |
| Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long | 109 | 119 |
| Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long | 56 | ............ |
| | | 85 |
| Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long | 64 | ............ |
| | | 65 |
| Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder | 15 | 15 |

*a* Or at Kansas City, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Paul, and St. Louis.
*b* At Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, or Saint Louis.
*c* Per dozen. *d* Per pound.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| C. B. Hotchkiss. | Michigan Stove Co. | C. H. Castle. | C. L. Grant. | S. Whitmum. | L. B. Fry. | Hez. King. | G. H. Hollis. | G. H. Hollis. | G. H. Hollis. | S. H. Crane. | R. H. Robbins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | Chicago or Saint Louis. | Chicago (*a*). | Saint Paul. | New York. | Chicago. | N. York (*b*). | Philadelphia. | New York. | Chicago. | Chicago. | New York. |
| **$3 00** | $3 56 | $4 25 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| **5 75** | 6 38 | 6 50 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | 14 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| **10 00** | 15 00 | 14 00 | ....... | $20 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| **16 00** | 24 00 | 20 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| **40 00** | 47 25 | 28 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| 15 | *c*1 25 | 13 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **$0 11** | ....... |
| 18 | *c*1 30 | 15 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **12½** | ....... |
| 27 | *c*1 40 | 17 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | **13** | ....... |
| 42 | ....... | 55 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ***d*05** | ....... |
| 70 | ..... | 65 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ***d*05** | ....... |
| 15 | 15 | | ....... | ....... | ....... | $0 14 | ....... | ....... | ....... | 15 | ....... |
| | | 14 | | | | *b*13½ | | | | | |
| 17 | 17 | **16** | ....... | ....... | ....... | 15 | ....... | ....... | ....... | 16 | ....... |
| | | | | | | *b*15½ | | | | | |
| 19½ | 20 | **17** | ....... | ....... | ....... | 20½ | ....... | ....... | ....... | 19 | ....... |
| | | | | | | *b*21½ | | | | | |
| 5 50 | 5 00 | 2 75 | ....... | ....... | ....... | 6 00 | ....... | ....... | ....... | **3 00** | $2 50 |
| | | | | | | 4 22 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 00 | | | | | |
| 11 65 | 15 24 | 10 00 | ....... | ....... | $16 50 | ....... | $14 75 | $15 25 | $16 00 | ....... | ....... |
| | | 12 50 | | | 12 25 | | 12 00 | 12 50 | 13 50 | | |
| | | **13 00** | | | | | 10 25 | 10 75 | 11 50 | | |
| 13 15 | 15 45 | 12 00 | $11 75 | ....... | 17 25 | ....... | 16 50 | 17 00 | 18 25 | ....... | ....... |
| | 15 90 | 15 25 | 12 50 | | 14 00 | | 15 00 | 15 50 | 16 50 | | |
| ....... | ....... | **16 00** | | | | | 13 00 | 13 50 | 14 35 | | |
| 15 20 | 16 25 | 15 00 | 13 50 | ....... | 19 70 | ....... | 19 25 | 20 00 | 21 00 | ....... | ....... |
| | 17 15 | 18 25 | 15 50 | | 18 25 | | 18 00 | 18 50 | 20 00 | | |
| ....... | 20 30 | **18 75** | 15 40 | | 16 65 | | 16 25 | 16 75 | 18 00 | | |
| | 20 75 | | 14 25 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 35 | 18 92 | 18 00 | 14 75 | ....... | 22 50 | ....... | 22 75 | 23 50 | 25 00 | ....... | ....... |
| | 21 17 | 20 00 | 18 75 | | 19 25 | | 21 00 | 21 50 | 23 00 | | |
| ....... | 23 87 | **21 25** | 21 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 25 | 15 80 | 14 25 | 15 50 | ....... | 19 70 | ....... | 19 75 | 20 50 | 21 50 | ....... | ....... |
| | 23 45 | 18 00 | 17 00 | | 13 65 | | 18 50 | 19 00 | 20 50 | | |
| ....... | ....... | **22 00** | 18 50 | | | | 16 75 | 17 25 | 18 50 | | |
| | | | 16 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 19 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 40 | 21 17 | 17 00 | 18 50 | ....... | 22 90 | ....... | 23 50 | 24 00 | 25 50 | ....... | ....... |
| 21 75 | 26 57 | 21 00 | 19 50 | | 16 05 | | 21 50 | 22 00 | 23 50 | | |
| | | 24 50 | 21 00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 21 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 75 | *e*6 80 | **4 25** | *f*5 25 | ....... | 3 75 | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 60 | *e*6 80 | **5 25** | *e*6 50 | ....... | *f*5 10 | ....... | 5 75 | 6 00 | 6 50 | ....... | ....... |
| | | 6 00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 90 | *g*7 63 | 5 25 | *g*7 50 | ....... | *g*7 30 | ....... | 7 75 | 8 00 | 8 60 | ....... | ....... |
| | | **6 50** | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 40 | *i*10 20 | 7 50 | 10 50 | ....... | *j*11 75 | ....... | 9 50 | 10 00 | 10 75 | ....... | ....... |
| | | **8 50** | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 65 | 9 45 | 8 00 | ....... | ....... | **9 00** | ....... | 12 50 | 13 00 | 14 00 | ....... | ....... |
| | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | |

*e* 28-inch. *f* 25-inch. *g* 31-inch.
*j* 38-inch. *i* 36-inch.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 18. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN, &c.—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder | 2 | **2** |
| Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, oval, 32-inch | 16 | **23** |
| Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, oval, 37-inch | 7 | ............... |
| | | **10** |
| Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX ........ boxes | 15 | **15** |
| Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX ........ do | 17 | **18** |
| Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC ........ do | 18 | **19** |
| Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC ........ do | 18 | **19** |
| Tin, sheet IX, 14 x 60 inches, No. 9, boiler ........ do | 1 | **1** |
| Zinc, sheet, No. 9, 36 x 84 inches ........ pounds | 2,775 | **2,975** |

*a* Or at Kansas City, Sioux City, St. Louis, Omaha, and St. Paul.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| C. B. Hotchkiss. | Michigan Stove Co. | C. H. Castle. | C. L. Grant. | S. Whitnum. | L. B. Fry. | Hez. King. | G. H. Hollis. | G. H. Hollis. | G. H. Hollis. | S. H. Crane. | R. A. Robbins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | Chicago or Saint Louis. | Chicago (a). | Saint Paul. | New York. | Chicago. | N. York. | Philadelphia. | New York. | Chicago. | Chicago. | New York. |
| $12 53 | $12 60 | $13 00<br>17 00 | ........ | ........ | **$11 60** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 4 95 | *c*18 00 | 12 00 | | ........ | **14 00**<br>15 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 4 95 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 17 25<br>**16 80** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 9 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *d* **$8 75** | $8 25 |
| ........ | ........ | 9 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *e* **8 75** | 8 25 |
| ........ | ........ | 8 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *d* **6 75** | 6 75 |
| ........ | ........ | 8 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *e* **6 75** | 6 75 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **17 50** | *f* 15 |
| ........ | ........ | 09 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **7½** | 07 9/10 |

*c* Cast-iron.
*e* 112 sheets in box.
*d* 225 sheets in box.
*f* Per pound.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19.
HARDWARE.

| Class 19. HARDWARE. | | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adzes, cast-steel, house carpenters', square head | dozen | 5 1/8 | **5 7/12** |
| Anvils, wrought-iron, steel-faced, size wanted, 100-pound | per pound | 2 | **2** |
| Anvils, wrought-iron, steel-faced, size wanted, 140-pound | do | 5 | **6** |
| Anvils, wrought-iron, steel-faced, size wanted, 200-pound | do | 1 | **1** |
| Augers, ½-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut | dozen | 12 2/3 | **12 2/3** |
| Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut | do | 12 1/6 | **12 1/6** |
| Augers, 1¼-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut | do | 8 7/12 | **8 7/12** |
| Augers, 1½-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut | do | 13 11/12 | **13 11/12** |
| Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut | do | 11 1/3 | **11 1/3** |
| Augers, post, 9-inch | do | 2 1/8 | **3 8/12** |
| Augers, hollow, ½-inch | do | 5/6 | **8·12** |
| Augers, hollow, ¾-inch | do | 1 1/2 | **1 8/12** |
| Augers, hollow, ⅞-inch | do | 1 2/3 | **1 8/12** |
| Augers, hollow, 1-inch | do | 1 2/3 | **1 8/12** |
| Awls, shoemakers', cast-steel, peg, assorted, regular | do | 85 | **85** |
| Awls, cast-steel, shoemakers', sewing, assorted, regular | do | 189 | **189** |
| Awls, cast-steel, saddlers', assorted, regular | do | 346 1/2 | **348 1/2** |
| Axes, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern *a* | do | 754 | **831** |
| | | 100 | ...... |
| Axes, cast-steel, broad, 12-inch, beveled one side | do | 4 1/3 | **4 1/3** |
| Axes, cast-steel, hand, 6-inch, broad hatchets, handled | do | 6 7/12 | **6 7/12** |
| Axes, hunters', handled | do | 224 | **239** |
| Babbit metal, medium quality | pounds | 570 | ...... |
| | | | **610** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, ¼-inch | dozen | 10 5/6 | **11 2/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, ⅜-inch | do | 11 1/6 | **12 2/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, ½-inch | do | 11 1/4 | **12 2/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, ⅝-inch | do | 9 5/6 | **10 8/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, ¾-inch | do | 7 3/4 | **8 9/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1-inch | do | 6 11/12 | **7 9/12** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1¼-inch | do | 3 2/3 | **3 2/3** |
| Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1½-inch | do | 3 7/12 | **3 7/12** |
| Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch | do | 19 1/3 | **20 1/2** |
| Bits, extension, ½ to 1½ and ⅞ to 3 inch | do | 3 7/12 | **3 7/12** |
| Bits, pod, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch | do | 7 | **9** |
| Bits, gouge, ⅛ to ⅜ inch | do | 2 1/2 | **2 1/2** |
| Brushes, whitewash, 8-inch, handled | do | 20 1/3 | ...... |
| | | | **22 5/12** |
| Brushes, paint, No. 2 | do | 8 3/4 | **9 11/12** |
| Brushes, paint, No. 1/0 | do | 7 7/12 | **7 7/12** |
| Brushes, paint, No. 3/0 | do | 5 3/4 | **6 5/6** |
| Brushes, paint, No. 5/0 | do | 10 1/12 | **11 1/12** |
| Brushes, varnish | do | 7 1/6 | **6 1/4** |
| Brushes, scrub, 5 and 6 row, 10-inch | do | 40 1/2 | **40 1/2** |
| Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch | do | 26 5/12 | **26 9/12** |
| Brushes, marking, assorted | do | 8 1/2 | **8 1/2** |

*a* Trenton; Peter Wright's pattern. *b* At Chicago.

***advertisement** of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service.*

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| R. A. Robbins. | R. H. Allen. | J. F. Peavey. | J. C. McCarthy. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. H. Crane. | L. B. Hanks. | J. F. Richards. | H. C. Wells. | Geo. W. Bruce. | Hez. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| | | b$16 00 | | $12 75 | | $13 80 | | $17 00 | | **$12 85** | |
| | | b10¼<br>b08½ | | | | a11½ | **$0 10½** | a11½ | | | |
| | | b10¼<br>b08½ | | | | a11½ | **10½** | a11½ | | | |
| | | b10¼<br>b08½ | | | | a11½ | **10½** | a11½ | | | |
| | | 3 00 | | **2 65** | | 2 75 | | | | | $2 70 |
| | | 5 00 | | **4 60** | | 4 75 | | | | | 4 70 |
| | | 6 00 | | **5 66** | | 5 75 | | | | | 5 70 |
| | | 7 50 | | **6 80** | | 7 00 | | | | | 7 00 |
| | | 10 50 | | **9 65** | | 10 00 | | | | | 10 00 |
| | | b17 50 | | | | **16 90** | | 17 50 | | | |
| | | 9 50 | | 9 12 | | **9 00** | | | | | |
| | | 11 00 | | 10 64 | | **10 50** | | | | | |
| | | 12 50 | | 12 15 | | **12 00** | | | | | |
| | | 12 50 | | 12 15 | | **12 00** | | | | | |
| | | 13 | | | | **09** | 08½ | | | | |
| | | 09 | | | | **08** | 07½ | | | | |
| | | 15 | | | | **10** | 09½ | | | | |
| | $7 30 | c8 00 | $7 50 | | | 7 50 | 7 30 | | $7 20 | **7 04** | |
| | | c9 00 | | | | 8 50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | $6 75 | | | 7 25 | | | |
| | | 20 00 | | | | 18 00 | | | | **15 75** | |
| | | 9 25 | | **7 80** | | 8 25 | | | | 7 95 | |
| | | 5 70 | 5 37 | 4 35 | 4 10 | | 4 36 | | | **4 20** | |
| | | 7 75 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | | 07¼ | | 08½ | | 06½ | | | |
| | | | | **08½** | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 60 | | **1 45** | | 1 50 | | | | | 1 49 |
| | | 1 75 | | **1 58** | | 1 63 | | | | | 1 61 |
| | | 1 90 | | **1 70** | | 1 75 | | | | | 1 75 |
| | | 2 40 | | **2 18** | | 2 25 | | | | | 2 25 |
| | | 2 95 | | **2 60** | | 2 75 | | | | | 2 75 |
| | | 4 25 | | **3 88** | | 4 00 | | | | | 4 00 |
| | | 5 87 | | **5 94** | | 6 00 | | | | | 6 00 |
| | | 7 45 | | **7 55** | | 8 00 | | | | | 8 00 |
| | | 60 | | 32 | | **33** | | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 80 |
| | | 13 25 | | 13 50 | | **12 60** | | | | | 12 70 |
| | | 19 50 | | 19 50 | | 18 15 | | | | | 18 00 |
| | | 80 | | | | **70** | | | | | |
| | | 80 | | | | **70** | | | | | |
| **$4 20** | | 5 00 | | | 6 50 | 6 48 | | | | | 6 90 |
| **5 90** | | | | | | | | | | | 3 60 |
| **2 70** | | 3 50 | | | 2 06 | 2 16 | | | | | 2 98 |
| | | | | | 2 50 | | | | | | |
| **3 15** | | 4 50 | | | 3 25 | 2 88 | | | | | 3 90 |
| | | | | | 2 90 | | | | | | |
| **4 70** | | 6 00 | | | 4 50 | 3 60 | | | | | 4 98 |
| | | | | | 3 90 | | | | | | |
| **5 25** | | 8 00 | | | 6 75 | 5 04 | | | | | 6 00 |
| | | | | | 5 25 | | | | | | |
| 2 45 | | 4 75 | | | 2 00 | **3 24** | | | | | 3 60 |
| 2 95 | | 1 70 | | | 3 00 | 2 70 | | | | | 3 00 |
| | | | | | | 2 16 | | | | | 2 50 |
| **84** | | | | | 90 | 90 | | | | | 1 00 |
| 1 20 | | | | | 1 50 | 1 25 | | | | | 90 |
| 1 85 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1 10** | | 1 80 | | | 1 25 | 1 25 | | | | | 1 40 |
| 1 65 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | 38 | **50** | | | | | 50 |
| 60 | | | | | 55 | | | | | | |
| 80 | | | | | 60 | | | | | | |

*c* At Sioux City only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belting, leather, 12-inch | feet | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, leather, 8-inch | do | 60 | **60** |
| Belting, leather, 7-inch | do | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, leather, 6-inch | do | 20 | **60** |
| Belting, leather, 5-inch | do | 100 | **100** |
| Belting, leather, 4-inch | do | 200 | **200** |
| Belting, leather, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch | do | 60 | **60** |
| Belting, leather, 3-inch | do | 50 | **50** |
| Belting, leather, 2-inch | do | 210 | **210** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch | do | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch | do | 230 | **230** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch | do | 50 | **50** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch | do | 105 | **185** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch | do | 80 | **116** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4-inch | do | 275 | **285** |
| Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch | do | 20 | **20** |
| Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch | do | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch | do | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch | do | 20 | ........ |
| Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch | do | 205 | **205** |
| Braces, iron, 10-inch | dozen | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | **02$\frac{1}{12}$** |
| Braces, ratchet, 10-inch | do | $2\frac{1}{3}$ | **$2\frac{1}{3}$** |
| Bells, school size, 200 pounds, mounted | | 4 | **8** |
| Bells, school size, 300 pounds, mounted | | 1 | ........ |
| Bells, school size, 400 pounds, mounted | | 3 | **4** |
| Bells, hand, No. 6 | dozen | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | **$2\frac{1}{12}$** |
| Bells, cow and ox, large, assorted sizes | do | $\frac{7}{12}$ | **7-12** |
| Bells, cow and ox, small, assorted sizes | do | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ........ |
| Borax | pounds | 495 | **535** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 | per 100 | 900 | **900** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 1,100 | **1,225** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 | do | 1,780 | **1,855** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 1,056 | **1,156** |
| Bolts, squ re head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 | do | 766 | **856** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 506 | **606** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 | do | 430 | **430** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 300 | **300** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 1 | do | 367 | **367** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 840 | **850** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 | do | 1,462 | **1,562** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 1,361 | **1,361** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 | do | 1,583 | **1,683** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 1,711 | **1,711** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 4 | do | 1,246 | **1,346** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ | do | 911 | **911** |
| Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 5 | do | 621 | **721** |

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service.*

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | J. J. Walton. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | J. F. Brook. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | G. W. Bruce. | Hez. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| $0 85 | $0 85 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 80 | $0 84 | ........ | ........ |
| 60 | 55 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **50** | 55 | ........ | ........ |
| 50 | 48 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 45 | 48 | ........ | ........ |
| 42 | 42 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **36** | 41 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 35 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **31** | 34 | ........ | ........ |
| 28 | 27 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **25** | 27 | ........ | ........ |
| 25 | 23 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **22** | 23 | ........ | ........ |
| 20 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **18** | 20 | ........ | ........ |
| 13 | 12½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **11** | 12 | ........ | ........ |
| 77 | 60 | $0 59 | ........ | $0 57½ | $0 60 | 60 | 61 | $0 61 | $0 65 |
| | | | | | 54 | | | | |
| 65 | 50 | 49 | ........ | 48½ | **50** | 54 | 52 | 52 | 60 |
| | | | | | 46 | | | | |
| 53 | 40 | 40 | ........ | 40 | **42** | 45 | 40 | 42 | 50 |
| | | | | | 38 | | | | |
| 42 | 35 | 31 | ........ | 31¾ | **33** | 35 | 33 | 34 | 38 |
| | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| 31 | 25 | 24 | ........ | 24½ | **24** | 24 | 25 | 25 | 28 |
| | | | | | 22 | | | | |
| 21 | 17 | 17 | ........ | 17 | **17** | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| | | | | | 15 | | | | |
| 15½ | 13 | 12 | ........ | 13½ | 11 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **12** | | | | |
| 35 | 30 | 27 | ........ | 27½ | 26 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 32 |
| | | | | | 28 | | | | |
| 26 | 20 | 20 | ........ | 20½ | 19 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| | | | | | 21 | | | | |
| 17 | 15 | 13 | ........ | 14 | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | 14 | | | | |
| 13 | 10½ | 9 | ........ | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **10** | | | | |
| ........ | *a*2 00 | ........ | **$5 95** | ........ | ........ | 5 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | 5 75 | | | |
| ........ | *a*10 25 | ........ | 13 50 | ........ | ........ | **10 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | 18 00 | | | |
| **16 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 20 00 | ........ | ........ | *a*90 00 |
| 25 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 30 00 | ........ | ........ | *a*128 00 |
| **32 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 40 00 | ........ | ........ | *a*170 00 |
| ........ | 8 35 | ........ | 8 75 | ........ | ........ | **3 75** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | 5 70 | ........ | ........ | **3 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 05 | ........ | ........ | 2 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **16** | 15 | ........ | 18 |
| ........ | *a*85 | ........ | 85 | ........ | ........ | **54** | 1 12 | ........ | 1 05 |
| ........ | *a*85 | ........ | 85 | ........ | ........ | **56** | 1 12 | ........ | 1 05 |
| ........ | *a*90 | ........ | 88 | ........ | ........ | **58** | 1 16 | ........ | 1 09 |
| ........ | 90 | ........ | 91 | ........ | ........ | **59** | 1 20 | ........ | 1 13 |
| ........ | 95 | ........ | 95 | ........ | ........ | **62** | 1 24 | ........ | 1 17 |
| ........ | 95 | ........ | 98 | ........ | ........ | **64** | 1 38 | ........ | 1 20 |
| ........ | 1 00 | ........ | 1 02 | ........ | ........ | **66** | 1 32 | ........ | 1 24 |
| ........ | 1 05 | ........ | 1 05 | ........ | ........ | **68** | 1 36 | ........ | 1 28 |
| ........ | 95 | ........ | 95 | ........ | ........ | **62** | 1 28 | ........ | 1 20 |
| ........ | 95 | ........ | 95 | ........ | ........ | **64** | 1 35 | ........ | 1 20 |
| ........ | 1 00 | ........ | 1 01 | ........ | ........ | **67** | 1 35 | ........ | 1 26 |
| ........ | 1 05 | ........ | 1 06 | ........ | ........ | **70** | 1 40 | ........ | 1 33 |
| ........ | 1 10 | ........ | 1 11 | ........ | ........ | **73** | 1 46 | ........ | 1 38 |
| ........ | 1 15 | ........ | 1 16 | ........ | ........ | **76** | 1 52 | ........ | 1 43 |
| ........ | 1 20 | ........ | 1 21 | ........ | ........ | **79** | 1 58 | ........ | 1 49 |
| ........ | 1 25 | ........ | 1 26 | ........ | ........ | **82** | 1 64 | ........ | 1 55 |
| ........ | 1 30 | ........ | 1 30 | ........ | ........ | **85** | 1 70 | ........ | 1 60 |

*a* Delivered at Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Peavey, | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | Chicago. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 5½ ......per 100.. | 261 | **261** | $1 35 | $1 35 | **$0 88** | $1 76 | $1 66 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 6..........do.... | 521 | **521** | 1 35 | 1 40 | **91** | 1 82 | 1 70 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x ¾............do.... | 350 | **350** | 1 10 | 1 11 | **75** | 1 44 | 1 19 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 1............do.... | 720 | **720** | 1 10 | 1 11 | **75** | 1 44 | 1 29 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 2...........do.... | 1,520 | **1,520** | 1 15 | 1 17 | **76** | 1 52 | 1 43 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 2½..........do.... | 1,000 | **1,000** | 1 20 | 1 23 | **80** | 1 60 | 1 51 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 3...........do.... | 1,920 | **1,970** | 1 25 | 1 29 | **84** | 1 68 | 1 58 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 3½..........do.... | 1,100 | **1,100** | 1 30 | 1 35 | **88** | 1 76 | 1 66 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 4 ..........do .... | 2,125 | **2,175** | 1 40 | 1 41 | **92** | 1 84 | 1 74 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 4½..........do.... | 775 | **775** | 1 45 | 1 47 | **96** | 1 92 | 1 82 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 5...........do.... | 1,160 | **1,2[illegible]0** | 1 50 | 1 55 | **1 00** | 2 00 | 1 89 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 5½..........do.... | 550 | **550** | 1 55 | 1 61 | **1 04** | 2 10 | 1 96 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 6...........do.... | 1,060 | **1,110** | 1 60 | 1 67 | **1 08** | 2 16 | 2 04 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 6½..........do.... | 450 | **450** | 1 70 | 1 74 | **1 12** | 2 24 | 2 12 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 7...........do.... | 685 | **735** | 1 75 | 1 80 | **1 16** | 2 32 | 2 19 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 7½..........do.... | 450 | **450** | 1 80 | 1 86 | **1 20** | 2 40 | 2 27 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 8...........do.... | 285 | **285** | 1 85 | 1 92 | **1 24** | 2 48 | 2 35 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 8½..........do.... | 650 | **650** | 1 90 | 1 99 | **1 28** | 2 64 | 2 49 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 3 ..........do.... | 350 | **300** | 1 75 | 1 51 | **1 10** | 1 65 | 2 06 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 3½..........do.... | 175 | **175** | 1 75 | 1 59 | **1 16** | 1 74 | 2 06 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 4...........do.... | 625 | **625** | 1 85 | 1 67 | **1 22** | 2 44 | 2 29 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 4½...........do.... | 400 | **350** | 1 90 | 1 75 | **1 28** | 2 56 | 2 40 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 5...........do.... | 425 | **425** | 2 00 | 1 83 | **1 34** | 2 68 | 2 50 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 6...........do.... | 250 | **250** | 2 20 | 1 99 | **1 46** | 2 92 | 2 75 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 7...........do .. | 500 | **500** | 2 35 | 2 15 | **1 58** | 3 16 | 2 95 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 3½...........do.... | 575 | **525** | 1 85 | 1 89 | **1 24** | 2 48 | 2 33 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 4....... ..do.... | 922 | **922** | 1 95 | 1 98 | **1 30** | 2 60 | 2 46 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 4½...........do.... | 420 | **420** | 2 05 | 2 07 | **1 36** | 2 72 | 2 56 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 5............do.... | 432 | **432** | 2 15 | 2 17 | **1 42** | 2 84 | 2 69 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 5½ ..........do.... | 210 | **210** | 2 20 | 2 26 | **1 48** | 2 96 | 2 79 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 6............do.... | 997 | **997** | 2 30 | 2 35 | **1 54** | 3 08 | 2 89 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 7............do.... | 600 | **600** | 2 50 | 2 55 | **1 6[illegible]** | 3 32 | 3 13 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 8............do.... | 810 | **810** | 2 65 | 2 74 | **1 78** | 3 56 | 3 36 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, ½ x 9............do.... | 1,125 | **1,125** | 2 85 | 2 93 | **2 00** | 3 80 | 3 56 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 5/8 x 7............do.... | 325 | **325** | 3 80 | 3 63 | **2 54** | 5 05 | 4 76 |
| Bolts, square head and nut, 5/8 x 8............do.... | 400 | **400** | 4 10 | 3 91 | **2 74** | 5 48 | 5 20 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 1 ........................do.... | 550 | **550** | *b*45 | 44 | **40** | 50 | 48 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 1½ .......................do.... | 1,525 | **1,625** | *b*45 | 45 | **43** | 50 | 50 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 2 ........................do.... | 2,450 | **2,550** | *b*50 | 47 | **45** | 50 | 50 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 2½ .......................do .. | 1,950 | **2,050** | *b*50 | 49 | **47** | 52 | 54 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 3 ........................do.... | 2,045 | **2,145** | *b*55 | 51 | **49** | 54 | 59 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 3½ .......................do.... | 1,400 | **1,400** | *b*60 | 53 | **51** | 56 | 61 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 4 ........................do.... | 1,405 | **1,445** | *b*60 | 55 | **53** | 58 | 63 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 4½ .......................do.... | 525 | **525** | *b*60 | 57 | **54** | 60 | 66 |
| Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 5 ........................do.... | 895 | **895** | *b*65 | 58 | **56** | 62 | 68 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 4 ........................do.... | 710 | **710** | *b*60 | *a*62 | **1 67** | 1 85 | 2 00 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 5 ........................do.... | 410 | **410** | *b*1 95 | 1 95 | **1 85** | 2 05 | 2 25 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 6 ........................do.... | 960 | **960** | *b*2 15 | 2 11 | **2 03** | 2 25 | 2 46 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 7 ........................do.... | 700 | **710** | *b*2 25 | 2 31 | **2 20** | 2 45 | 2 68 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 8 ........................do .... | 885 | **885** | *b*2 50 | 2 42 | **2 40** | 2 65 | 2 90 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 10 .......................do.... | 775 | **775** | *b*2 90 | 2 90 | **2 75** | 3 05 | 3 35 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 11 .......................do.... | 250 | **250** | *b*3 10 | 3 09 | **2 93** | 3 25 | 3 56 |
| Bolts, carriage, ½ x 12 .......................do.... | 635 | **635** | *b*3 30 | 3 27 | **3 11** | 3 45 | 3 79 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 2 ........................do.... | 597 | **597** | *b*85 | 75 | **72** | 80 | 85 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 2½ .......................do.... | 987 | **987** | *b*90 | 81 | **78** | 86 | 94 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 3 ........................do.... | 1,522 | **1,722** | *b*95 | 87 | **83** | 92 | 1 00 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 4 ........................do.... | 1,872 | **1,972** | *b*1 00 | 98 | **94** | 1 04 | 1 14 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 5 ........................do.... | 1,222 | **1,222** | *b*1 10 | 1 10 | **1 03** | 1 16 | 1 27 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 6 ........................do.... | 1,137 | **1,137** | *b*1 20 | 1 21 | **1 16** | 1 28 | 1 40 |
| Bolts, carriage, 3/8 x 7 ........................do.... | 637 | **637** | *b*1 35 | 1 32 | **1 24** | 1 40 | 1 54 |

*a* ¼ x 6.
*b* Delivered at Sioux City five per cent. less.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | J. J. Walton. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | St. P., St. L., S. City, Omaha, K. City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. |
| Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 8...per 100. | 737 | **737** | ...... | *a*$1 45 | ...... | $1 44 | ...... | **$1 37** | $1 52 | $1 67 |
| Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 9 .....do... | 637 | **637** | ...... | *a*1 55 | ...... | 1 55 | ...... | **1 66** | 1 64 | 1 80 |
| Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 1½........do... | 50 | ........ | ...... | *a*36 | ...... | 42 | ...... | 35 | 40 | 40 |
| Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 1¾........do... | 825 | **825** | ...... | *a*37 | ...... | 39 | ...... | **35** | 40 | 40 |
| Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2..........do... | 375 | **375** | ...... | *a*40 | ...... | 40 | ...... | **36** | 40 | 40 |
| Bolts, tire, ¼ x 2..........do... | 2,025 | **2,025** | ...... | *a*40 | ...... | 38 | ...... | **36** | 40 | 42 |
| Bolts, tire, ¼ x 2½..........do... | 1,055 | **1,105** | ...... | *a*40 | ...... | 40 | ...... | **38** | 42 | 44 |
| Bolts, tire, ¼ x 3..........do... | 300 | **300** | ...... | *a*45 | ...... | 44 | ...... | **40** | 44 | 46 |
| Bolts, tire, ¼ x 4..........do... | 50 | ........ | ...... | *a*45 | ...... | 48 | ...... | 43 | 68 | 50 |
| Bolts, tire, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 2½.........do... | 350 | **350** | ...... | *a*60 | ...... | 62 | ...... | **56** | 62 | 65 |
| Bolts, tire, 2½ x 3..........do... | 375 | **375** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **60** | 65 | 65 |
| Bolts, window, spring, ½ x ⅜.doz. | 50 | **50** | ...... | *b*08<br>*c*17 | ...... | **09** | ...... | 10 | 10 | ...... |
| Bolts, door, wrought iron, barrel, 4½-inch..............doz. | 14½ | **14½** | ...... | *c*85<br>*b*45 | ...... | ***d*1 00** | ...... | 85 | ...... | ...... |
| Bolts, door, wrought iron, barrel, 10-inch..............doz. | 8 | **8** | ...... | 2 75<br>1 35 | ...... | **1 71** | ...... | 4 00 | ...... | ...... |
| Butts, door, 3 x 3½, acorn...do | 35 | **40** | ...... | *f*80 | ...... | 79 | $0 71 | **70** | ...... | 78 |
| Butts, door, 2 x 3, acorn....do. | 63 | **69** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | *e*49¼ | **58** | | *g*40 |
| Butts, door, 2½ x 3, acorn...do. | 55 | **61** | ...... | *f*60 | ...... | 57 | 54¼ | **54** | ...... | *d*64<br>60 |
| Butts, 3 x 3 inch, narrow ...do. | 21 | **32** | ...... | *f*70 | ...... | 64 | 64 | **63** | ...... | 70 |
| Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow.do | 7 | **7** | ...... | *f*30 | ...... | 27 | ...... | **23** | ...... | ...... |
| Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow.do. | 15 | **15** | ...... | *f*70 | ...... | 68 | ...... | **51** | ...... | ...... |
| Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow.do. | 13¼ | **13¼** | ...... | *f*50 | ...... | 43 | ...... | **36** | ...... | ...... |
| Caps, percussion, waterproof, per 100.................... | 1,000 | ........ | $0 05½<br>04½ | 65 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | ...... | 42<br>52<br>58 |
| Compasses, pocket, 2½-inch.doz. | 3$\frac{1}{12}$ | **3¼** | ...... | 3 25 | $2 25 | ...... | ...... | **2 50** | ...... | ...... |
| Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch, dozen.................... | 2$\frac{1}{12}$ | **2$\frac{1}{12}$** | ...... | 2 20 | 1 40 | **2 00** | ...... | 1 80 | ...... | ...... |
| Compasses, carpenters', 10-inch....................doz. | 3⅛ | **3⅛** | ...... | ...... | 2 70 | **3 60** | ...... | 3 75 | ...... | ...... |
| Crowbars, steel-pointed per lb. | 20 | **28** | ...... | 04¼ | 04¾ | ...... | ...... | **5** | ...... | ...... |
| Chains, cable, ½-inch, short links ...................per lb. | 12 | **13** | ...... | 05½ | 06 | ...... | ...... | **5½** | ...... | ...... |
| Chains, log, ½-inch, short links, with swivel hook and ring, per pound .................. | 70 | **128** | ...... | 06 | 05½ | ...... | ...... | **5½** | 6 | ...... |
| Chains, log, ⅜-inch, short links, with swivel hook and ring, per pound .................. | 91 | **91** | ...... | 06½ | 05½ | ...... | ...... | **6** | 6½ | ...... |
| Chains, log, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch, short links, with swivel hook and ring, per pound .................. | 10 | **20** | ...... | 07 | 07 | ...... | ...... | **6½** | 7 | ...... |
| Chains, trace, 6½-feet, 10 links to the foot..............pairs. | 90 | **90** | ...... | 50 | 50 | ...... | ...... | **48** | 45 | ...... |
| Chains, surveyors', 66-feet ..do. | 2 | **2** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **4 50** | ...... | ...... |
| Cleavers, 8-inch, butchers'.doz | 2⅝ | **2⅝** | ...... | 12 50 | .... | 10 34 | ...... | **9 75** | ...... | 12 00 |
| Calipers, outside, 9-inch ...doz. | 1⅝ | **1⅝** | ...... | 4 75 | 3 30 | **2 95** | ...... | 3 35 | ...... | ...... |
| Calipers, outside, 6-inch ....do. | 1⅝ | **1⅝** | ...... | 2 15 | 1 90 | **1 80** | ...... | 2 00 | ...... | ...... |
| Calipers, outside, 8-inch ....do. | 2½ | **2½** | ...... | 3 00 | 2 75 | **2 75** | ...... | 2 85 | ...... | ...... |
| Chalk, carpenters', red ...lbs. | 68 | **75** | ...... | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **6** | ...... | ...... |
| Chalk, carpenters', white...do. | 170 | **177** | ...... | 70 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **3** | ...... | ...... |
| Chalk, carpenters', blue ...do. | 83 | **90** | ...... | 1 65 | ...... | ...... | ...... | **12** | ...... | ...... |

*a* Delivered at Chicago; at Sioux City, five per cent. less. *b* Cast. *c* Wrought.
*d* 3 x 2½. *e* 2½ x 2½. *f* Sioux City only. *g* 2 x 2.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | F. B. Hobart. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Saint Paul. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. |
| | *Dozen.* | *Dozen.* | | | | | | |
| Chalk-lines, No. 3* | 35¼ | **36¾** | **$0 12** | $0 15 | $0 15½ | $0 12½ | $0 15 | ...... |
| Chalk crayons ... gross. | 292 | **293** | 11 | 10 | ...... | ...... | **12** | ...... |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, ¼-inch, handled. | 1 7/12 | **1 7/12** | ........ | 2 35 | ...... | **2 15** | 2 25 | $2 40 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, ⅜-inch, handled | 1⅙ | **1⅙** | ........ | 2 40 | ...... | **2 16** | 2 25 | 2 45 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, ½-inch, handled. | 1⅓ | **1⅓** | ........ | 2 55 | ...... | **2 40** | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, ⅝-inch, handled. | 1½ | **1½** | ........ | 2 95 | ...... | **2 70** | 2 75 | 3 05 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled. | 1 11/12 | **1 11/12** | ........ | 3 25 | ...... | **3 00** | 3 00 | 3 35 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled. | 2 7/12 | **2 7/12** | ........ | 3 55 | ...... | **3 24** | 3 35 | 3 65 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, 1¼-inch, handled | 1½ | **1½** | ........ | 3 80 | ...... | **3 50** | 3 65 | 3 95 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled | 1½ | **1½** | ........ | 4 10 | ...... | **3 75** | 3 95 | 4 25 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, 1¾-inch, handled | 1⅙ | **1⅙** | ........ | 4 45 | ...... | **4 00** | 4 30 | 4 55 |
| Chisels, socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled. | 1 11/12 | **1 11/12** | ........ | 4 75 | ...... | **4 30** | 4 50 | 4 85 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, ¼-inch handled | ⅔ | **2-3** | ........ | 3 55 | ...... | **3 24** | 3 30 | 3 60 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, ⅜-inch, handled | 1¼ | **1¼** | ........ | 3 55 | ...... | **3 24** | 3 30 | 3 60 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, ½-inch, handled | 1⅙ | **1⅙** | ........ | 3 55 | ...... | **3 24** | 3 30 | 3 60 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, ⅝-inch, handled | 1¼ | **1¼** | ........ | 3 85 | ...... | **3 50** | 3 60 | 3 90 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, ¾-inch, handled | 1⅙ | **1⅙** | ........ | 4 10 | ...... | **3 73** | 3 85 | 4 20 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1-inch, handled | 2 11/12 | **2 11/12** | ........ | 4 75 | ...... | **4 28** | 4 35 | 4 80 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1¼-inch, handled | 1⅓ | **1⅓** | ........ | 5 35 | ...... | **4 85** | 5 00 | 5 40 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled | ¾ | **3-4** | ........ | 5 90 | ...... | **5 58** | 5 40 | 6 00 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1¾-inch, handled | 1¼ | **1¼** | ........ | 6 50 | ...... | **6 00** | 6 00 | 6 60 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 2-inch, handled | 2 7/12 | **2 7/12** | ........ | 8 70 | ...... | **6 40** | 6 60 | 7 20 |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, tongue, mortisee, handled | 1¼ | **1¼** | ........ | 10 80 | ...... | ...... | **6 00** | ...... |
| Chisels, c. s. socket, corner, 1-inch, handled | ¾ | **3-4** | ........ | 9 95 | ...... | **9 00** | 8 75 | 9 60 |
| Chisels, cold, ⅝-inch, octagon, 6 inches long, handled | 3 | **3** | ........ | 2 25 | ...... | 2 25 | **1 50** | ...... |
| Curry-combs, tinned iron, bars | 23 | ..........<br><br><br>**23** | $0 90<br>98<br>65<br>**1 20** | 65 | ...... | 1 40 | 1 40 | 1 70 |
| Cards, ox | 4 | **4** | ........ | 65 | ...... | ...... | **60** | ...... |
| Clamps, iron, to open 6 inches | 5⅙ | **5⅙** | ........ | 6 00 | ...... | **5 04** | 5 60 | ...... |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | J. J. Walton. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | H. King. | J. F. Richards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | New York. | Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Saint Paul. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | Kansas City. |
| | *Dozen.* | *Dozen.* | | | | | | | |
| Catches, door, iron, cupboard | 32 | **32** | ....... | $0 35 | ...... | ...... | **$0 60** | ...... | ...... |
| Clothes-line, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet ....feet.. | 6,700 | **6,700** | $2 50 | *a*3 25 | ...... | $0 25 | ***b*25** | $0 27 | ...... |
| Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s. wing | ½ | **1-2** | ....... | 3 35 | $3 45 | **3 25** | 3 48 | *a*44 | ...... |
| Dividers, 10-inch | 2 | **2** | ....... | 4 50 | 3 70 | **3 60** | 4 95 | **34** | ...... |
| Drills, hand, light, for metal | ¼ | **1-4** | ....... | 4 00 | ...... | ...... | **12 00** | ...... | ...... |
| Drills, breast | 5/12 | **5-12** | ....... | *c*2 00 | ...... | ...... | **24 00** | ...... | ...... |
| Drills, blacksmiths' | 6/12 | **7-12** | ....... | *c*2 70 | ...... | ...... | **36 00** | ... | $24 00 |
| Files, mill-saw, 6-inch | 11 | **11** | ....... | *d*1 15 | ...... | 85 | **82** | 87 | 1 00 |
| Files, mill-saw, 8-inch | 18½ | **30½** | ....... | *d*1 55 | ...... | 1 30 | **1 30** | 1 31 | 1 50 |
| Files, mill-saw, 10-inch | 43 | **59** | ....... | *d*2 20 | ...... | 1 85 | **1 83** | 1 86 | 1 90 |
| Files, mill-saw, 12-inch | 51½ | **51½** | ....... | *d*3 15 | ...... | 2 64 | **2 63** | 2 68 | 3 00 |
| Files, mill-saw, 14-inch | 87½ | **92½** | ....... | *d*4 40 | ...... | 3 70 | **3 65** | 3 74 | 4 00 |
| Files, saw-taper, 3-inch | 52¼ | **53¼** | ....... | *d*55 | ...... | 49 | **48** | 49 | 55 |
| Files, saw-taper, 3½ | 31½ | **31½** | ....... | *d*55 | ...... | 49 | **47** | 50 | 55 |
| Files, saw-taper, 4-inch | 68½ | **71½** | ....... | *d*65 | ...... | 56 | **54** | 56 | 60 |
| Files, saw-taper, 4½-inch | 42 | **43** | ....... | *d*70 | ...... | 62 | **60** | 62 | 70 |
| Files, saw-taper, 5-inch | 47 | **48¼** | ....... | *d*75 | ...... | 67 | **68** | 69 | 80 |
| Files, saw-taper, 5½-inch | 16 | **17** | ....... | *d*1 20 | ...... | 80 | **83** | 81 | 1 00 |
| Files, saw-taper, 6-inch | 124 | **127¼** | ....... | *d*1 15 | ...... | 95 | **95** | 94 | 1 10 |
| Files, ½-round, bastard, 8-inch | 9⅔ | 9⅔ | ....... | *d*1 85 | ...... | **1 32** | 1 55 | 1 31 | 1 80 |
| Files, ½-round, bastard, 10-inch | 7 | 7 | ....... | *d*2 55 | ...... | **1 88** | 3 13 | 1 87 | 2 50 |
| Files, ½-round, bastard, 12-inch | 12⅔ | 12⅔ | ....... | *d*3 45 | ...... | **2 70** | 2 88 | 2 68 | 3 30 |
| Files, round, bastard, 6-inch | 10⅔ | **11⅙** | ....... | *d*1 10 | ...... | 89 | **93** | 87 | 1 00 |
| Files, round, bastard, 8-inch | 7⅔ | **8⅙** | ....... | *d*1 55 | ...... | 1 32 | **1 30** | 1 31 | 1 50 |
| Files, round, bastard, 10-inch | 25 | **25** | ....... | *d*2 20 | ...... | 1 90 | **1 83** | 1 86 | 1 90 |
| Files, round, bastard, 12-inch | 5⅔ | **5⅔** | ....... | *d*3 15 | ...... | 2 69 | **2 63** | 2 68 | 3 25 |
| Files, round, bastard, 14-inch | 3⅙ | **3⅙** | ....... | *d*4 35 | ...... | 3 75 | **3 65** | 3 74 | 4 25 |
| Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch | 14 | **14** | ....... | 1 55 | ...... | 1 30 | **1 30** | 1 31 | 1 50 |
| Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch | 13¾ | **13¾** | ....... | 6 30 | ...... | 5 30 | **5 25** | 5 38 | 6 30 |
| Files, square, 12-inch | 9¾ | **10¼** | ....... | 3 15 | ...... | 2 75 | **2 62** | 2 68 | 3 25 |
| Files, bastard, 14-inch | 14⅓ | **13 10/12** | ....... | 4 35 | ...... | 3 72 | **3 65** | 3 74 | 4 00 |
| Files, flat, wood, 12-inch | 16 5/12 | **16 5/12** | ....... | 3 15 | ...... | **2 67** | 3 05 | 2 68 | 3 90 |
| Files, flat, wood, 14-inch | 23¼ | **23¼** | ....... | 4 35 | ...... | **3 72** | 4 38 | 3 74 | 5 40 |
| Files, gunsmith's, assorted | 29 | **32** | ....... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **2 75** | 2 84 | 3 00 |
| Flat-irons, 5 pounds..per pound.. | 2½ | **2½** | ....... | *a*03¼ | ...... | ...... | **03¼** | ...... | 03½ |
| Flat-irons, 6 pounds | 8½ | **9½** | ....... | *a*03¼ | ...... | ...... | **03¼** | ...... | 03½ |
| Flat-irons, 7 pounds | 5½ | **5½** | ....... | *a*03¼ | ...... | ...... | **03¼** | ...... | 03½ |
| Flat-irons, 8 pounds | 1½ | **2½** | ....... | *a*03¼ | ...... | ...... | **03¼** | ...... | 03½ |
| Faucets, brass, ½-inch, racking, | 3⅚ | **3 10/12** | ....... | 5 00 | ...... | 5.75 | **5 00** | 5 75<br>7 50 | ...... |
| Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2, | 2¼ | **2¼** | ....... | 40 | ...... | **32** | 50 | ...... | ...... |

***a*** **Chicago only.** ***b*** **Per 100.** ***c*** **Each.** ***d*** **Dieston's. Royal, 7 per cent. less.**

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | H. P. Dibble. | J. F. Peavey. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | H. King. | E. A. Boyd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Saint Paul, Saint Louis. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 ........M.. | 15½ | **17½** | ...... | $1 30<br>2 25<br>2 75<br>4 50 | ........<br>........<br>........<br>........ | **$0 85**<br>**1 35**<br>**1 65**<br>**2 50** | ......<br>......<br>......<br>...... | $0 85<br>1 50<br>2 00<br>2 75 | ........ |
| Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes ........dozen.. | 152 | **172** | ...... | 25 | ........ | **8**<br>**10**<br>**12**<br>**14**<br>**16** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½ feet handles ......dozen.. | 149 7/12 | **149 7/12** | $4 20 | *a*4 50 | **$3 50**<br>4 00 | 3 80<br>4 39 | $4 00 | *bc*4 00 | ........ |
| Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½ feet handles ......dozen.. | 42 5/12 | **42 5/12** | ...... | *a*6 90 | **4 35**<br>4 95 | 6 00<br>6 50 | 5 65 | *b*6 12 | ........ |
| Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles ..dozen.. | 4⅔ | **4⅔** | 5 60 | *a*6 90 | **4 40**<br>4 90 | 4 75<br>5 40 | 5 65<br>...... | *b*6 25<br>*b*7 00 | ........ |
| Forks, manure, c. s., 6 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule ........dozen.. | 3 7/12 | **3 7/12** | ...... | *a*12 50 | **8 75** | 11 25 | ...... | *b*12 00 | ........ |
| Gates, molasses, No. 2, iron, dozen | 1¼ | **1¼** | ...... | 2 00 | 2 40 | **2 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gauges, splitting, with handle, dozen | ½ | **1-2** | ...... | 4 50 | ........ | **4 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gauges, thumb ........dozen.. | 2½ | **2½** | ...... | 50 | **45** | 50 | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gauges, marking ........do.... | ¼ | ........ | ...... | 40 | **45** | 2 50 | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gauges, mortise, screw-slide, dozen | ¾ | **3 4** | ...... | 4 00 | ........ | **5 50** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gauges, saddlers' ......dozen.. | ¾ | **3·4** | ...... | ........ | ........ | **24 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gouges, ⅜-inch socket, firmer, handled ........dozen.. | 11/12 | **11-12** | ...... | 1 25 | **4 00** | 4 45 | ...... | 3 60 | ........ |
| Gouges, ½-inch socket, firmer, handled ........dozen.. | 1 | **1** | ...... | 1 50 | **4 66** | 5 18 | ...... | 4 05 | ........ |
| Gouges, ⅝-inch socket, firmer, handled ........dozen.. | ¾ | **3-4** | ...... | 1 60 | **5 33** | 5 88 | ...... | 4 50 | ........ |
| Gouges, ¾-inch socket, firmer, handled ........dozen.. | 1 | **1** | ...... | 1 75 | **5 67** | 6 25 | ...... | 4 95 | ........ |
| Gouges, 1-inch socket, firmer, handled ........dozen.. | 2 | **2** | ...... | 2 40 | **6 33** | 7 00 | ...... | 5 40 | ........ |
| Gimlets, metal-head, nail, dozen | 10½ | **16½** | ...... | 20 | 15 | **14** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gimlets, metal-head, spike, dozen | 7½ | **13½** | ...... | 30 | 38 | **37** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, B quality ........boxes.. | 75 | **82** | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **$2 85** |
| Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, B quality ...... boxes.. | 17 | **17** | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **2 85** |
| Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, B quality ........boxes.. | 7 | **7** | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **2 85** |
| Glass, window, 9 x 14, American, B quality ........boxes.. | 8 | **8** | ...... | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **2 85** |

*a* Sioux City only. *b* At Chicago. *c* Dozen.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

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| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Peavey. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | H. King. | E. A. Boyd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | |
| | | | Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Saint Paul, Saint Louis. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| Glass, window, 9 x 15 ........boxes.. | 5 | **5** | ........ | ........ | $2 50 | $2 25 | ........ | **$2 85** |
| Glass, window, 10 x 13 ..........do.... | 56 | **62** | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **2 85** |
| Glass, window, 10 x 12 ..........do.... | 5 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | 2 85 |
| Glass, window, 10 x 14 ..........do.... | 32 | **32** | ........ | ........ | 2 50 | 2 25 | ........ | **2 85** |
| Glass, window, 10 x 16 ..........do.... | 12 | **13** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 10 x 18 ..........do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 12 x 14 ..........do.... | 7 | **8** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 12 x 16 ..........do.... | 20 | **20** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 12 x 18 ..........do.... | 16 | **16** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 12 x 22 ..........do.... | 8 | **8** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 12 x 28 ..........do.... | 7 | **25** | ........ | ........ | 3 25 | 3 00 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glass, window, 14 x 20 ..........do.... | 7 | **7** | ........ | ........ | 2 82 | 2 50 | ........ | **3 35** |
| Glaziers' glass cutters.........dozen.. | 2¼ | ........ | $1 65 | $30 00 | 1 37 | ...... | ........ | . 60 00 |
| | | **2¼** | ........ | **43 00** | | | | |
| Glue, carpenter's ............pounds.. | 249 | **249** | ........ | **18** | 18 | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Glue-pots, No. 1.......................... | 41 | **41** | *a*5 40 | ........ | **39** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 30 pounds...per pound.. | 35 | **35** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 40 pounds ..........do.... | 105 | **105** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 50 pounds ..........do.... | 445 | **445** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 75 pounds ..........do.... | 16 | **25** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 100 pounds ..........do.... | 6 | **11** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 125 pounds ..........do.... | 2 | ........ | *b*¾ | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 150 pounds ..........do.... | 2 | **3** | ***b*3-4** | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 250 pounds ..........do.... | 2 | ........ | *b*¾ | ........ | 9/10 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Grindstones, 500 pounds ..........do.... | 2 | ........ | *b*¾ | ........ | 1 | 1¼ | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished dozen .......................... | 3 | **3** | ........ | ........ | **80** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished dozen .......................... | 4 | **4** | ........ | ........ | **18** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-locks, right-hand .........dozen.. | 1¾ | **1¾** | ........ | ........ | **8 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-locks, left-hand ..............do.... | 3¾ | **3¾** | ........ | ........ | **8 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-tubes, assorted, c. s ........do.... | 31 | **31** | ........ | ........ | **35** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-sights, front, German silver, unfinished ........................dozen.. | 1 | **1** | ........ | ........ | **35** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern ........................dozen.. | 1 | **1** | ........ | ........ | **30** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Hammers, cat-head, 3-lbs .......do.... | ⅔ | **2-3** | ........ | ........ | **24 00** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Hammers, claw, solid, adze-eye, forged, No. 1½ ........................dozen.. | 14¼ | **14¼** | 5 90<br>*c*5 00<br>*d*4 00<br>*d*2 50<br>*d*1 50 | **5 10** | 5 60<br>5 48 | ...... | $6 00<br>5 70<br>5 60 | ........ |
| Hammers, riveting, 1-inch ......do.... | 1½ | **1½** | ........ | ........ | **3 20** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Hammers, riveting, 1⅛-inch ....do.... | 1 11/12 | **1⅝** | ........ | ........ | **4 25** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Hammers, riveting, 1¼-inch ....do.... | 1 11/12 | **1 11/12** | ........ | ........ | **5 25** | ...... | ........ | ........ |
| Hammers, shoeing, farriers'....do.... | 5¼ | **5½** | 3 00<br>2 50 | ........ | **4 00** | ...... | ........ | 7 00 |

*a* Dozen.
*b* Best quality Ohio stone, delivered in Chicago.
*c* Solid steel.
*d* Steel face and back.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | H. P. Dibble. | J. F. Peavey. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | L. B. Hanks. | J. F. Richards. | G. W. Bruce. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | Chicago. | Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Saint Paul, Saint Louis. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1 ... doz. | 1/12 | | **11-12** | $2 00<br>1 25 | **$2 68** | $1 50<br>3 00 | | | | |
| Hammers, tack, with claw in handle ... doz. | 4 5/12 | | **4 5/12** | 75<br>35 | **60** | 67 | | | | |
| Hammers, stone, 5 lbs | 7 | **11** | | 22<br>12 | | **1 00** | $0 80 | | | |
| Hammers, stone, 8 lbs | 4 | **5** | | 22<br>12 | | **1 50** | 1 30 | | | |
| Hammers, stone, 12 lbs | 1 | **2** | | 22<br>12 | | **2 30** | 2 05 | | | |
| *Harrow teeth, ⅝-inch, square heads ... lbs. | 2,000 | **2,000** | c$0 05½ | d03¼ | | **03** | | $0 03½ | | |
| Hoes, planters', 8-inch ... doz. | 78 | **86** | e**5 50** | 5 60 | | 3 39<br>5 19 | 3 60 | | $3 30<br>4 95 | |
| Hoes, planters', 10-inch, with eye ... doz. | 102 | **152** | | 7 50 | | 4 49 | 4 50 | | **4 50** | |
| Hoes, garden, solid shank, 8-inch ... doz. | 78⅙ | **78⅙** | **3 75** | a3 90 | | 3 32<br>3 85 | | | | |
| Hoes, grub, c. s., oval-eye, No. 2 ... doz. | 24½ | **24½** | | 7 40 | | 7 50 | 6 90 | | **6 91** | d7 50 |
| Handles, awl, ordinary peg, dozen | 131 | **130¼** | | 14 | | **15** | | | | |
| Handles, awl, ordinary sewing ... doz. | 153½ | **153¾** | | 14 | | **15** | | | | |
| †Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2 ... doz. | 82¼ | **84½** | | 5 00 | 3 65<br>**4 20** | 4 98 | 4 21 | | 4 38 | |
| Hinges, strap, 6-inch, light, dozen pairs | 71½ | **71½** | | a65 | | **65** | | 77 | | |
| Hinges, strap, 8-inch, light, dozen pairs | 56 | **56** | | a90 | | **97** | | 1 13 | | |
| Hinges, strap, 10-inch, light, dozen pairs | 17 | **18** | | a1 20 | | **1 35** | | 1 58 | | |
| Hinges, strap, 10-inch, heavy, dozen pairs | 78 | **78** | | ab05 | | **2 60** | | 3 00 | | |
| Hinges, strap, 12-inch, light, dozen pairs | 5 | **5** | | a2 50 | | **2 28** | | 2 70 | | |
| Hinges, strap, 12-inch, heavy, dozen pairs | 22½ | | | a4½ | | 8 67 | | 4 00 | | |
| Hinges, strap and T, 4-inch, light ... dozen pairs | 31½ | **31½** | | a40 | | **40** | | 50 | | |
| Hinges, strap and T, 6-inch, light ... dozen pairs | 20 | **20** | | a55 | | **85** | | 65 | | |
| Hinges, strap and T, 8-inch, extra heavy ... dozen pairs | 21 | **22** | | ba5¼ | | **1 65** | | 2 10 | | |
| Hinges, strap and T, 10-inch, extra heavy ... dozen pairs | 4 | **4** | | ba5 | | **2 70** | | 3 25 | | |
| Hinges, strap and T, 12-inch, extra heavy ... dozen pairs | 16½ | **16½** | | ba4¾ | | **3 85** | | 4 00 | | |

*Also offered by George V. Smith, New York, at 6 cents.
†Also offered by J. H. Woodhouse, New York, at $4.10; and by J. C. McCarthy, New York, at $4.07.
*a* Sioux City. *b* Per pound. *c* Steel. *d* Chicago. *e* Handled.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service***—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity required. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City. |
| Iron, round, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ pounds.. | 1,105 | **980** | **$3 40** | ........ |
| | | **975** | ........ | **$3 55** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch ........ do.... | 2,850 | **1,525** | **3 20** | ........ |
| | | **1,225** | ........ | **3 35** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 6,665 | **4,105** | **3 10** | ........ |
| | | **2,535** | ........ | **3 15** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{7}{16}$-inch ........ do.... | 3,150 | **2,025** | **2 80** | ........ |
| | | **1,375** | ........ | **2 95** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 7,170 | **4,200** | **2 80** | ........ |
| | | **3,070** | ........ | **2 95** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{9}{16}$-inch ........ do.... | 2,475 | **1,500** | **2 70** | ........ |
| | | **1,075** | ........ | **2 75** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 6,925 | **4,400** | **2 60** | ........ |
| | | **2,800** | ........ | **2 75** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 3,950 | **3,100** | **2 50** | ........ |
| | | **1,200** | ........ | **2 65** |
| Iron, round, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 2,200 | **1,450** | **2 50** | ........ |
| | | **800** | ........ | **2 65** |
| Iron, round, 1-inch ........ do.... | 2,850 | **2,150** | **2 40** | ........ |
| | | **650** | ........ | **2 55** |
| Iron, round, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 1,600 | **1,150** | **2 40** | ........ |
| | | **450** | ........ | **2 55** |
| Iron, round, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 350 | **350** | **2 40** | 2 55 |
| Iron, square, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 550 | **200** | **3 50** | ........ |
| | | **325** | ........ | **3 55** |
| Iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 1,050 | **725** | **3 30** | ........ |
| | | **325** | ........ | **3 15** |
| Iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 1,575 | **875** | **2 80** | ........ |
| | | **675** | ........ | **2 75** |
| Iron, square, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 1,775 | **875** | **2 60** | ........ |
| | | **950** | ........ | **2 75** |
| Iron, square, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 1,900 | **875** | **2 50** | ........ |
| | | **850** | ........ | **2 65** |
| Iron, square, 1-inch ........ do.... | 1,025 | **525** | **2 40** | ........ |
| | | **400** | ........ | **2 55** |
| Iron, square, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 200 | **100** | **2 40** | ........ |
| | | **100** | ........ | **2 55** |
| Iron, square, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 800 | **700** | **2 40** | ........ |
| | | **100** | ........ | **2 55** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 275 | **25** | **5 40** | ........ |
| | | **250** | ........ | **6 55** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 500 | **150** | **5 40** | ........ |
| | | **350** | ........ | **5 55** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 825 | **375** | **4 00** | ........ |
| | | **475** | ........ | **4 05** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 975 | **475** | **3 70** | ........ |
| | | **400** | ........ | **3 75** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 775 | **500** | **3 70** | ........ |
| | | **400** | ........ | **3 75** |
| Iron, half-round, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 350 | **250** | **3 20** | ........ |
| | | **100** | ........ | **3 25** |
| Iron, half-round, 1-inch ........ do.... | 375 | **275** | **3 10** | ........ |
| | | **150** | ........ | **3 25** |
| Iron, half-round, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 50 | **50** | **3 10** | 3 25 |
| Iron, half-round, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ........ do.... | 250 | **250** | **3 10** | 3 25 |
| Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ........ do.... | 300 | **300** | **3 75** | 6 00 |
| Iron, Norway, square, 1-inch ........ do.... | 1,050 | **800** | **4 60** | ........ |
| | | **350** | ........ | **5 50** |
| Iron, Norway, square, 1 x $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ........ do.... | 940 | **600** | **5 60** | ........ |
| | | **490** | ........ | **5 50** |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City. |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 3/4 inch ........ pounds.. | 625 | **275** | **$3 40** | .......... |
| | | **350** | .......... | **$3 80** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 1 inch ........ do.... | 1,140 | **450** | **3 10** | .......... |
| | | **690** | .......... | **3 20** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 1¼ inch ........ do.... | 780 | **450** | **3 10** | .......... |
| | | **380** | .......... | **3 20** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 1½ inch ........ do.... | 1,755 | **1,000** | **3 00** | .......... |
| | | **605** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 1¾ inch ........ do.... | 755 | **470** | **3 00** | .......... |
| | | **305** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 2 inch ........ do.... | 1,790 | **1,450** | **3 00** | .......... |
| | | **390** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 3 inch ........ do.... | 975 | **500** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **225** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 1/8 x 3½ inch ........ do.... | 375 | **25** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **100** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 3/16 x 1 inch ........ do.... | 510 | **285** | **3 10** | .......... |
| | | **225** | .......... | **3 20** |
| Iron, band, 3/16 x 2 inch ........ do.... | 1,000 | **700** | **3 00** | .......... |
| | | **300** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 3/16 x 3 inch ........ do.... | 375 | **200** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **125** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 3/16 x 3¼ inch ........ do.... | 200 | **50** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **150** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, band, 3/16 x 3½ inch ........ do.... | 200 | **50** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **150** | .......... | **3 10** |
| Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted ........ do.... | 1,300 | **525** | **3 25** | .......... |
| | | **525** | .......... | **3 50** |
| Iron, ½ oval, ¾ inch ........ do.... | 700 | **200** | **3 75** | .......... |
| | | **200** | .......... | **3 75** |
| Iron, ½ oval, ½ inch ........ do.... | 575 | **125** | **4 00** | .......... |
| | | **150** | .......... | **4 05** |
| Iron, flat-bar, ½ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 400 | **50** | **3 40** | .......... |
| | | **400** | .......... | **3 55** |
| Iron, flat-bar, ¾ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 900 | **250** | **2 90** | .......... |
| | | **450** | .......... | **3 05** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1 x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 2,375 | **1,150** | **2 80** | .......... |
| | | **925** | .......... | **2 85** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1¼ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 1,275 | **590** | **2 70** | .......... |
| | | **425** | .......... | **2 85** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1½ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 1,390 | **750** | **2 60** | .......... |
| | | **690** | .......... | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1¾ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 505 | **255** | **2 60** | .......... |
| | | **250** | .......... | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2 x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 1,280 | **1,005** | **2 60** | .......... |
| | | **225** | .......... | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2½ x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 800 | **500** | **2 60** | .......... |
| | | **100** | .......... | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 4 x ¼ inch ........ do.... | 175 | **175** | 2 60 | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2 x 5/16 inch ........ do.... | 425 | **325** | **2 60** | .......... |
| | | **150** | .......... | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2½ x 5/16 inch ........ do.... | 100 | .......... | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2¾ x 5/16 inch ........ do.... | 100 | .......... | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| Iron, flat-bar, 3¼ x 5/16 inch ........ do.... | 100 | **100** | 2 60 | **2 75** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1¼ x 3/8 inch ........ do.... | 1,800 | **850** | **2 60** | ..... |
| | | **950** | .......... | **2 65** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1½ x 3/8 inch ........ do.... | 1,950 | **900** | **2 40** | .......... |
| | | **1,050** | .......... | **2 55** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2 x 3/8 inch ........ do.... | 1,350 | **1,050** | **2 40** | .......... |
| | | **300** | .......... | **2 55** |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2½ x 3/8 inch ........ do ... | 350 | **150** | **2 40** | .......... |
| | | **200** | .......... | **2 55** |

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | J. F. Peavey. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | Chicago. | Kansas City. | Chicago. |
| Iron, flat-bar, 3 x ⅜ inch....pounds.. | 125 | **125** | $2 40 | **$2 55** | ...... |
| Iron, flat-bar, 3½ x ⅜ inch....do.... | 100 | **100** | 2 40 | **2 55** | ...... |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2 x ½ inch....do.... | 1,300 | **900** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **500** | ........ | **2 55** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2½ x ½ inch....do.... | 600 | **350** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **300** | ........ | **2 55** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1¾ x ⅝ inch....do.... | 175 | **100** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **75** | ........ | **2 55** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2 x ⅝ inch....do.... | 150 | **150** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **150** | ........ | **2 55** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 2½ x ⅝ inch....do.... | 550 | **100** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **250** | ........ | **2 55** | ...... |
| Iron, flat-bar, ½ x ⅜ inch....do.... | 400 | **300** | **3 50** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **100** | ........ | **3 50** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, ½ x ¾ inch....do.... | 525 | **325** | **3 50** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **100** | ........ | **3 50** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ x ⅜ inch....do.... | 225 | **100** | **3 50** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **125** | ........ | **3 50** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, ¾ x ⅜ inch....do.... | 230 | **180** | **3 50** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **50** | ........ | **3 10** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1 x ⅜ inch....do.... | 1,800 | **1,100** | **2 70** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **400** | ........ | **2 95** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1 x ½ inch....do.... | 1,700 | **650** | **2 70** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **600** | ........ | **2 95** | |
| Iron, flat-bar, 1½ x ½ inch....do.... | 1,355 | **1,005** | **2 50** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **775** | ........ | **2 55** | |
| Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 24....do.... | 610 | **360** | **3 70** | 4 10 | $3 80 |
| Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 25....do.... | 360 | **360** | **3 90** | 4 20 | 4 00 |
| Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 26....do.... | 2,830 | **1,930** | **3 90** | 4 20 | 4 00 |
| | | **300** | ........ | **4 20** | |
| Iron, sheet, 1/16-inch....do.... | 900 | **400** | **3 70** | ........ | 3 20 |
| | | **500** | ........ | **3 80** | |
| Iron, sheet, ⅛-inch....do.... | 750 | **150** | **3 70** | ........ | 3 20 |
| | | **600** | ........ | **4 00** | |
| Iron, sheet, 3/16-inch....do.... | 400 | **400** | **3 70** | 3 80 | 3 10 |
| Iron, sheet, No. 16....do.... | 2,325 | **2,175** | **3 60** | ........ | 3 40 |
| | | **150** | ........ | **3 80** | |
| Iron, sheet, No. 20....do.... | 200 | ........ | 3 60 | 4 00 | 3 60 |
| Iron, sheet, No. 22....do.... | 100 | ........ | 3 70 | 4 10 | 3 80 |
| Iron, sheet, No. 24....do.... | 50 | **50** | **3 70** | 4 10 | 3 80 |
| Iron, Juniata, 1 x 1½ inch....do.... | 300 | **300** | **4 00** | 6 00 | ...... |
| Iron, Juniata, ½ x ¾ inch....do.... | 150 | **150** | **4 00** | 6 00 | ...... |
| Iron, Juniata, 2 x 1/16 inch....do.... | 50 | **50** | **4 00** | 6 00 | ...... |
| Iron, Juniata, 2 x ⅛ inch....do.... | 50 | ........ | 4 00 | 6 00 | ...... |
| Iron, Juniata, 2 x ¼ inch....do.... | 50 | **50** | **4 00** | 6 00 | ...... |
| Iron, Juniana, sheet, 28-inch, No. 25....do.... | 1,000 | **1,000** | **7 75** | 7 50 | 6 60 |
| Iron, Juniata, galvanized, No. 25....do.... | 200 | ........ | 8 40 | 8 50 | 7 70 |
| Iron, Swede, ⅛ x ¼ inch....do.... | 275 | **275** | **5 50** | ........ | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ⅛ x ½ inch....do.... | 300 | **300** | **5 50** | ........ | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ⅛ x 1 inch....do.... | 750 | **750** | **5 50** | ........ | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ¼ x ½ inch....do.... | 275 | **275** | **5 50** | ........ | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ⅜ x 1 inch....do.... | 950 | **950** | **5 50** | 5 50 | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ⅜ x 1¼ inch....do.... | 1,100 | **1,100** | **4 50** | 5 50 | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ½ x 2 inch....do.... | 950 | **950** | **4 50** | 5 50 | ...... |
| Iron, Swede, ⅜ x 2½ inch....do.... | 350 | **350** | **4 50** | 5 50 | ...... |
| Iron, tire, ⅛ x 2 inch....do.... | 100 | ........ | 2 90 | 3 10 | ...... |
| Iron, tire, 5/16 x 1½ inch....do.... | 1,400 | **400** | **2 80** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **100** | ........ | **2 85** | |
| Iron, tire, 7/16 x 1⅝ inch....do.... | 50 | **50** | **2 40** | 2 55 | ...... |
| Iron, tire, 7/16 x 1¾ inch....do.... | 300 | ........ | 2 40 | 2 55 | ...... |
| Iron, tire, ½ x 1½ inch....do.... | 1,500 | **1,100** | **2 40** | ........ | ...... |
| | | **500** | ........ | **2 55** | |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | A. G. Lamson. | J. Wiss & Sons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | |
| | | | New York. | New York. |
| Iron, tire, ½ x 1¾ ... pounds.. | 600 | **600** | ...... | ...... |
| Iron, tire, ½ x 2¼ ... do.... | 550 | **550** | ...... | ...... |
| Iron, tire, ⅝ x 1¾ ... do.... | 1, 050 | **1,050** | ...... | ...... |
| Iron, tire ⅝ x 2 ... do.... | 600 | **600** | ...... | ...... |
| Iron, nailrod, 1½ x ⅛ ... do.... | 1, 565 | **1,640** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa-handle, without bolster....dozen.. | 571⅙ | **588⅙** | $0 90<br>85<br>1 15 | $1 09¼ |
| Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, without bolster... do.... | 349 | ...... | 1 50 | 3 84¾ |
| | | **419⅓** | 1 54 | 3 37¼ |
| Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster....do.. | 128½ | **138⅝** | 1 40 | 2 13¾ |
| Knives, drawing, 10-inch, carpenters' ... do.... | 19 11/12 | **19 11/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, drawing, 12-inch, carpenters' ... do.... | 2¼ | **2¼** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, hay ... do.... | 8⅓ | **8 7/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, horseshoeing ... do.... | 7 7/12 | **7 11/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, saddlers' ... do.... | 3⅓ | **3⅓** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3 ... do .. | 7⅓ | **7⅓** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives and forks, carving, cocoa handles ... per pair.. | 49 | **55** | 30<br>40 | 55<br>82<br>61¾ |
| Knives, chopping ... dozen.. | 16½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **16¼** | ...... | ...... |
| Knives and forks ... per pair.. | 9, 820 | **10,260** | 9¾<br>6½<br>8½<br>10<br>8⅓<br>13 | 7¼<br>9⅜<br>10½ |
| Lead, in bars ... pounds.. | 655 | **705** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, cupboard, 3½-inch, dead iron bolt, 2 keys ... dozen.. | 15 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **15** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, drawer, 2 x 2½ inch, iron, 2 keys ... do.... | 12¾ | **13¾** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, drawer, 2½ x 3 inch, iron, 2 keys ... do.... | 3 5/12 | **3 5/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys ... do.... | 43 | **43⅓** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys ... do.... | 17½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | **18** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5-inch ... do.... | 17½ | **23** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6-inch ... do.... | 9 | **11½** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½-inch ... do.... | 10 | **10** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2-inch, 2 keys ... do.... | 1 | **1** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2¼-inch, 2 keys ... do.... | 13 | **13** | ...... | ...... |
| Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2½-inch, 2 keys ... do.... | 11 7/12 | **11 7/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern ... do.... | 67 | **67** | ...... | ...... |
| Ladles, melting, 3½-inch bowl ... do.... | 13⅙ | **13⅓** | ...... | ...... |
| Mattocks, ax ... do.... | 16 1/12 | **13 1/12** | ...... | ...... |
| Mallets, hickory, for carpenters ... do.... | 6¼ | **6¼** | ...... | ...... |
| Main springs, gunlocks ... | 7 | **9** | ...... | ...... |

*a* Per dozen pair. *b* At Sioux City only.

***advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| R. A. Robbins. | Union Nut Co. | J. F. Peavey. | J. J. Walton. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | L. B. Hanks. | J. F. Richards. | G. W. Bruce. | H. King. | G. V. Smith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| | | | | | **$2 40** | | $2 55 | | | |
| | | | | | **2 40** | | 2 55 | | | |
| | | | | | **2 40** | | 2 55 | | | |
| | | | | | **2 40** | | 2 55 | | | |
| | | | | | **5 75** | | | | | |
| **$0 95** | $1 25 | $1 15 | | | **83** | $0 79 | | | $0 90 | |
| **1 09** | | | | | 95 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 40 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 47 | | | | | |
| **1 90** | | 2 75 | | | 1 60 | | | | | |
| | | | | | **1 70** | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 80 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 00 | | | | | |
| **1 95** | | 2 20 | | | **1 35** | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 70 | | | | | |
| | | 4 90 | | **$5 35** | 6 00 | | | | 6 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 30 | |
| | | 5 40 | | **6 00** | 7 00 | | | | 6 60 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 90 | |
| | | 8 75 | | | **9 75** | | | | | |
| | | 3 50 | | | 3 25 | 3 00 | | | **2 50** | $4 00 |
| | | | | | **15 00** | | | | | |
| | | 80 | | | **85** | | | | | |
| | | 75 | | | **50** | | | | | |
| **70** | | 90 | | 75 | 75 | | | | 1 50 | |
| **1 85** | | | | 1 60 | **1 20** | | | | 2 00 | |
| **8½** | **7½** | 9 | | | 7 | *a*95 | | | *a*1 09 | |
| **17** | 8¼ | | | | 8½ | | | | | |
| | 10½ | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| | 13 | | | | 11 | | | | | |
| **6¼** | | *b*5½ | | | **06** | | 06½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1 00 | | | | 1 25 | |
| | | | | | 3 00 | | | | **2 50** | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 00 | |
| | | | | | **1 40** | | | | 3 75 | |
| | | | | | **1 10** | | | | | |
| | | 1 75 | | | **2 75** | | | | 3 00 | |
| | | 2 50 | | | 5 60 | | | | 4 00 | |
| | | | | | **3 40** | | | | | |
| | | 4 50 | | | 8 35 | | | | **5 60** | |
| | | 7 00 | | | 10 50 | | | | **7 50** | |
| | | 2 00 | | | **2 90** | | | | 3 20 | |
| | | | $1 70 | **1 75** | 1 73 | | | | 1 60 | |
| | | | 1 80 | **2 00** | 2 10 | | | | 2 00 | |
| | | | 6 60 | **2 35** | 2 48 | | | | 3 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 50 | |
| | | *c*29 | | | **30** | | | | | |
| | | 2 20 | | **1 64** | 1 58 | | | | | |
| | | 9 25 | | | 8 77 | 8 75 | | **$8 00** | | |
| | | *c*2 75 | | **1 75** | 2 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | **1 25** | | | | | |

*c* At Chicago only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19.<br>HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Nails, lath, 3d ........ pounds.. | 1,740 | **300**<br>**100**<br>**1,340** |
| Nails, shingle, 4d ........ do.... | 7,935 | **3,300**<br>**1,400**<br>**4,335** |
| Nails, wrought, 6d ........ do.... | 2,325 | **1,150**<br>**650**<br>**525** |
| Nails, wrought, 8d ........ do.... | 3,850 | **2,650**<br>**950**<br>**350** |
| Nails, finishing, 6d ........ do.... | 985 | **345**<br>**600**<br>**50** |
| Nails, finishing, 8d ........ do.... | 1,585 | **610**<br>**1,100**<br>**200** |
| Nails, casing, 6d ........ do.... | 1,010 | **510**<br>**400**<br>**100** |
| Nails, casing, 8d ........ do.... | 1,560 | **485**<br>**1,000**<br>**100** |
| Nails, fence, 8d ........ do.... | 5,975 | **5,275**<br>**700**<br>**300** |
| Nails, fence, 10d ........ do.... | 5,285 | **3,285**<br>**2,500**<br>**600** |
| Nails, fence, 12d ........ do.... | 4,410 | **2,560**<br>**2,500** |
| Nails, 6d ........ do.... | 5,275 | **3,375**<br>**1,300**<br>**800** |
| Nails, 8d ........ do.... | 18,900 | **6,900**<br>**7,900**<br>**3,500** |
| Nails, 10d ........ do.... | 19,935 | **7,285**<br>**10,800**<br>**3,750** |
| Nails, 12d ........ do.... | 7,200 | **2,300**<br>**4,300**<br>**200** |
| Nails, 20d ........ do.... | 14,230 | **3,830**<br>**7,200**<br>**1,750** |
| Nails, 30d ........ do.... | 3,960 | **1,660**<br>**3,300**<br>**400** |
| Nails, 40d ........ do.... | 3,610 | **1,960**<br>**1,700**<br>**400** |
| Nails, 60d ........ do.... | 1,500 | **810**<br>**900** |
| Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 ........ do.... | 1,150 | **1,175** |
| Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 ........ do.... | 1,500 | **1,585** |
| Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 ........ do.... | 1,408 | **1,408** |
| Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5 ........ do.... | 375 | **375** |

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| A. Barclay. | A. Barclay. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | J. F. Peavey. | George V. Smith. | J. C. McCarthy. | L. H. English. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City, Yankton or Running Water | Saint Paul. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | Sioux City. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| $5 04 | $4 89 | $4 60 | $4 75 | $4 85 | | | |
| 4 29 | 4 14 | 3 85 | 4 00 | 4 10 | | | |
| 5 29 | 5 14 | 4 85 | 5 50 | 5 10 | | | |
| 5 29 | 5 14 | 4 85 | 5 50 | 5 10 | | | |
| 5 29 | 5 14 | 4 85 | 5 00 | 5 10 | | | |
| 5 04 | 4 89 | 4 60 | 4 75 | 4 85 | | | |
| 4 79 | 4 64 | 4 35 | 4 50 | 4 60 | | | |
| 4 54 | 4 39 | 4 10 | 4 25 | 4 35 | | | |
| 3 79 | 3 64 | 3 35 | 3 50 | 3 60 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 4 04 | 3 89 | 3 60 | 3 75 | 3 85 | | | |
| 3 79 | 3 64 | 3 35 | 3 50 | 3 60 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| 3 54 | 3 39 | 3 10 | 3 25 | 3 35 | | | |
| | | 16 | 21 | *a*22½ | $0 18<br>16 | $0 54<br>14<br>18 | $0 15 |
| | | 15 | 19 | *a*21 | 15<br>13 | 16½<br>13 | 14 |
| | | 14 | 18 | *a*20 | 14<br>12 | 15½<br>12½ | 13 |
| | | 18 | 23 | *a*25 | 22<br>20 | | |

*a* At Chicago only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Nuts, iron, square, 1/4-inch ........ pounds.. | 185 | **195** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 5/32-inch ........ do.... | 110 | **120** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 3/8-inch ........ do.... | 356 | **351** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 1/2-inch ........ do.... | 491 | **531** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 9/16-inch ........ do.... | 460 | **470** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 3/4-inch ........ do.... | 515 | **535** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 7/8-inch ........ do.... | 155 | **160** |
| Nuts, iron, square, 1-inch ........ do.... | 195 | **205** |
| Oilers, zinc, medium size ........ dozen.. | 20 11/12 | **20 11/12** |
| Oakum ........ pounds.. | 795 | **845** |
| Oil-stones, Washita ........ dozen.. | 5 1/12 | **6 1/3** |
| Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ........ do.... | 20 1/2 | **25 1/2** |
| Pencils, carpenters' ........ do.... | 61 | **70** |
| Picks, mill, furrowing, cast steel, 2 pounds ........ do.... | 1 3/4 | ........ |
| Picks, mill, cast steel ........ do.... | 1 1/3 | ........ |
| Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds ........ do.... | 11 11/12 | **13 11/12** |
| Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes ........ do.... | 3 | **3** |
| Punches, rotary, spring, 4 tubes ........ do.... | 1 5/8 | **1 5/8** |
| Punches, ticket, conductors' ........ do.... | 1 5/8 | **2** |
| Punches, cast-steel, belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ........ do.... | 7 | **7** |
| Pliers, round, 7-inch ........ do.... | 1 5/12 | ........ |
| | | **1 5/12** |
| Pliers, flat, 7-inch ........ do.... | 1 1/2 | ........ |
| | | **1 1/4** |
| Pliers, cutting, side, 7-inch ........ do.... | 1 1/2 | **1 11/12** |
| Putty, in bladders ........ pounds.. | 2,060 | **2,315** |
| Planes, jack, single irons, cast steel ........ dozen.. | 2 5/8 | **3** |
| Planes, match, 3/4-inch ........ pairs.. | 5 | **5** |
| Planes, match, 1-inch ........ do.... | 5 | **5** |
| Planes, smooth, double-iron, cast steel ........ each.. | 24 | **29** |
| Planes, fore, double-iron, cast steel ........ do.... | 38 | **42** |
| Planes, jointer, double-iron, cast steel ........ do.... | 15 | **15** |
| Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set bits, cast steel ........ do.... | 8 | **8** |
| Planes, skew-rabbet, 1/2-inch ........ do.... | 3 | **3** |
| Planes, skew-rabbet, 1-inch ........ do.... | 6 | **6** |
| Planes, skew-rabbet, 1 1/2-inch ........ do.... | 10 | **10** |
| Planes, hollow, 1-inch ........ pairs.. | 4 | **4** |
| Planes, hollow, 1 1/2-inch ........ do.... | 5 | **5** |
| Planes, round, 1-inch ........ do.... | 6 | **6** |
| Planes, round, 1 1/2-inch ........ do.... | 4 | **4** |
| Paper, sand, assorted ........ sheets.. | 3,262 | **3,462** |
| Paper, emery, assorted ........ do.... | 1,468 | **1,508** |
| Packing, rubber, 1/8-inch ........ pounds.. | 173 | **178** |
| Packing, rubber, 3/16-inch ........ do.... | 155 | **185** |
| Packing, rubber, 1/4-inch ........ do.... | 75 | **75** |
| Pinking-irons, 1-inch ........ dozen.. | 1 | **1** |
| Pipe, lead, 1/4-inch (per pound) ........ feet.. | 15 | **15** |
| Pipe, lead, 3/4-inch ........ do.... | 10 | ........ |

*a* Chicago only. *c* Per gross.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | H. King. | J. J. Walton. | J. F. Brook. | L. B. Hanks. | G. W. Bruce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Saint Louis. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| ........ | *a*$0 12½ | ........ | ........ | **$0 12** | $0 15 | $0 13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 09½ | ........ | ........ | **09** | 13 | 09½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 07¼ | ........ | ........ | **08** | 10 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 05¾ | ........ | ........ | **06½** | 08½ | 05 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 04¾ | ........ | ........ | **05½** | 07½ | 05 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 04 | ........ | ........ | **05** | 07 | 04½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 03½ | ........ | ........ | **04** | 06½ | 04 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 03½ | ........ | ........ | **04** | 06½ | 04 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 60 | **$0 80** | $0 54 | 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | 68 | 63 | 87 | | | | | | |
| **$0 09¼** | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 11 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 09½ | | | | |
| | | | | | | 08 | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **2 25** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 50 | 63 | ........ | **60** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 25 | *ac*2 75 | ........ | ........ | **25** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 30 | | | | 33 | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 15 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 15 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 7 50 | ........ | ........ | 7 15 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **$6 75** | $7 30 |
| ........ | 3 50 | **3 58** | ........ | 4 50 | ........ | ........ | $3 55 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | **12 25** | ........ | 16 00 | ........ | ........ | 10 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **10 00** | ........ | ........ | *d*10 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | | *d*9 00 | | | |
| ........ | 1 10 | **90** | ........ | 1 10 | ........ | 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 2 55 | ........ | ........ | 2 90 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **4 50** | | | | | | |
| ........ | 2 55 | ........ | ........ | 2 90 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **4 50** | | | | | | |
| ........ | 6 00 | ........ | ........ | **6 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **02¼** | 02¾ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 5 50 | ........ | ........ | **4 05** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **68** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **68** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 1 00 | ........ | ........ | **41** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **67** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **325** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 40 | ........ | ........ | **33** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 40 | ........ | ........ | **35** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 50 | ........ | ........ | **40** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 60 | ........ | ........ | **53** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 60 | ........ | ........ | **52** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 60 | ........ | ........ | **52** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 60 | ........ | ........ | **52** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *e*3 80 | **⅝** | ........ | $\frac{7}{10}$ | 01 | **5-8** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | 01 | | | | |
| ........ | *e*5 20 | 01¼ | ........ | 01⅛ | 02 | **01¼** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 22 | ........ | ........ | 19½ | 33 | 20 | 29 | 20 | $0 15 | ........ | **20** |
| 26 | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22 | | |
| 22 | ........ | ........ | 19½ | 33 | 20 | 27 | 20 | 15 | ........ | **20** |
| 26 | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22 | | |
| 22 | ........ | ........ | 19½ | 33 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 15 | ........ | **20** |
| 26 | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22 | | |
| ........ | ........ | **80** | ........ | 77 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ***a* 05½** | ........ | ........ | 06 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a* 05½ | ........ | ........ | 06 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |

*d* $1.00 per dozen less if not plated. *e* Ream.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been **awarded**;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | Geo. V. Smith. Points of delivery. New York. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pipe, lead, 1 inch (per pound) ........feet.. | 25 | **25** | ........ |
| Pipe, lead, 1¼ inch (per pound) ........do.... | 350 | **350** | ........ |
| Pipe, lead, 1½ inch (per pound) ........do.... | 10 | ........ | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, ½ inch ........do.... | 125 | **125** | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, ¾ inch ........do.... | 145 | **145** | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, 1 inch ........do.... | 350 | **375** | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, 1¼ inch ........do.... | 650 | **650** | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, 1½ inch ........do.... | 100 | **100** | ........ |
| Pipe, iron, 2 inch ........do.... | 50 | **50** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........pounds.. | 63 | **65** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 64 | **64** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 110 | **110** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 80 | **80** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 4 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 41 | **41** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 1¼ inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 39 | **49** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 1½ inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 64 | **74** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 68 | **78** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2½ inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 79 | **79** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 3½ inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 134 | **134** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¼ x 4 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 148 | **148** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ½ x 6 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 65 | **65** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 15 | **15** | ........ |
| Rivets, iron, ¾ to 3 inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 10 | ........ | ........ |
| Rivets, tin, 12-ounce ........do.... | 28 | **30** | ........ |
| Rivets, tin, 16-ounce ........do.... | 10 | **13** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, ¼-inch, No. 8 ........do.... | 14 | **13** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, ⅜ inch, No. 8 ........do.... | 19 | **22** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, ½-inch, No. 8 ........do.... | 34½ | **36½** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, ¾-inch, No. 8 ........do.... | 35½ | **39½** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, 1-inch, No. 8 ........do.... | 21 | **23** | ........ |
| Rivets, copper, No. 8 ........do.... | 3 | **3** | ........ |
| Rivets, copper, ½ to ¾ inch ........do.... | 8 | **8** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8, assorted ........do.... | 252 | **275** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, iron, ¼-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 13 | **13** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, iron, ⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 13 | **13** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 6 | **6** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, iron, ⅝-inch, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 16 | **16** | ........ |
| Rivets and burs, iron, ¾-incn, No. 8, flat-head ........do.... | 13 | **13** | ........ |
| Rivet, sets, No. 2 ........dozen.. | 2 | **$2\frac{5}{12}$** | ........ |
| Rivet, sets, No. 3 ........do.... | 2 | **2** | ........ |
| Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch ........do.... | 5⅝ | **5¾** | ........ |
| Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch ........do.... | 9¼ | **$9\frac{7}{12}$** | ........ |
| Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch ........do.... | $3\frac{11}{12}$ | **3⅝** | ........ |
| Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch ........do.... | 5¾ | **5⅝** | ........ |
| Rasps, horse, 14-inch ........do.... | 25½ | **$27\frac{10}{12}$** | $4 50 |
| Rasps, horse, 16-inch ........do.... | 19½ | **19½** | ........ |
| Resin, common ........pounds.. | 426 | **458** | ........ |
| Rope, manila, ⅜-inch ........do.... | 1,922 | **1,922** | ........ |
| Rope, manila, ½-inch ........do.... | 1,967 | **2,167** | ........ |
| Rope, manila, ⅝-inch ........do.... | 1,265 | **1,385** | ........ |
| Rope, manila, ¾-inch ........do.... | 1,495 | **1,495** | ........ |
| Rope, manila, 1-inch ........do.... | 1,764 | **1,864** | ........ |
| Spirit-levels, 30-inch, with plumb ........dozen.. | 1⅓ | **$1\frac{7}{12}$** | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 8 inch, cross-cut ........number.. | 1 | ........ | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 8-inch, rip ........do... | 1 | ........ | ........ |

*advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| J. F. Peavey. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. | R. A. Robbins. | A. A. Cowles. | J. J. Walton. | H. King. | A. Flagler. | F. B. Hobart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. | Chicago. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| $0 05½ | $0 06 | $0 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 05½ | 06 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 05½ | 06 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*04½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*05½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*11 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | *a*19 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 13 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 08⅗ | 08¼ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 08⅗ | 08¼ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | 07 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | 07 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | 07 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | 07 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | 07 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 8/10 | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 08⅗ | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07⅘ | 07½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 16 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 18 | 17 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | $0 36 | $0 34 | ........ | $0 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | ........ | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | ........ | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | ........ | 35 | ........ | ........ |
| 15 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 15 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 15 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 15 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 15 | 20 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 3 90 | 4 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $4 60 | ........ |
| 3 10 | 4 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 75 | ........ |
| 3 75 | 3 25 | 3 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 68 | 2 96 | ........ |
| 5 20 | 4 50 | 4 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 74 | 4 13 | ........ |
| 3 75 | 3 25 | 3 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 68 | 3 20 | ........ |
| 5 20 | 4 50 | 4 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 74 | 4 50 | ........ |
| 4 00 | 3 90 | 4 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 74 | 4 20 | ........ |
| 5 25 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 5 87 | 5 95 | ........ |
| 7 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 50 | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | 04 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| *c*14 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅜ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 12⅞ |
| *c*13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 12⅞ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12⅜ |
| *c*13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 12⅞ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12⅜ |
| *c*13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 12⅞ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12⅜ |
| *c*13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 12⅞ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12⅜ |
| 6 30 | 6 30 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 1 10 | 85 | ........ | ........ | ........ | $0 95 | ........ | 85 | ........ |
| 1 10 | 85 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 95 | ........ | 85 | ........ |

*a* Per foot or 5 cents per pound. *c* Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Peavey. | J. J. Walton. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, and Omaha. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. |
| Saw, circular, 12-inch, cross-cut | 1 | ........ | $1 95 | $1 95 | $1 62 | $1 50 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 12-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 1 95 | 1 95 | 1 62 | 1 50 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 20-inch, cross-cut | 1 | **1** | 4 85 | 3 75 | 3 75 | **3 75** | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 20-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 4 85 | 3 75 | 3 75 | 3 75 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 24-inch, cross-cut | 1 | **1** | 6 80 | 5 60 | 5 25 | **5 25** | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 24-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 6 80 | 5 60 | 5 25 | 5 25 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 26-inch, cross-cut | 1 | **1** | 7 80 | 6 75 | 6 25 | **6 25** | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 26-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 7 80 | 6 75 | 6 25 | 6 25 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 30-inch, cross-cut | 1 | ........ | 10 40 | 9 00 | 8 00 | 8 75 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 30-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 10 40 | 9 00 | 8 00 | 8 75 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 34-inch, cross-cut | 1 | **1** | 13 65 | 11 00 | 10 50 | **11 25** | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 34-inch, rip | 1 | ........ | 13 65 | 11 00 | 10 50 | 11 25 | ........ |
| Saw, circular, 60-inch, cross-cut | 1 | ........ | 104 00 | ........ | 80 00 | 86 00 | ........ |
| Saws, circular, 60-inch, rip | 2 | **3** | 104 00 | ........ | 80 00 | **86 00** | ........ |
| Saws, hand, 6 points to the inch ....doz. | 9¼ | **9¼** | 18 00<br>13 00<br>4 25<br>10 00<br>6 50 | *a*80 | **5 50**<br>6 50 | 5 00<br>5 50<br>6 50<br>7 50<br>9 50<br>10 50 | $6 80<br>15 00 |
| Saws, hand, 7 points to the inch ....doz. | 14½ | **14½** | 13 00<br>4 25<br>10 00<br>6 50<br>18 00 | *a*45 | **5 50**<br>6 50 | 5 00<br>5 50<br>6 50<br>7 50<br>9 50<br>10 50 | 6 80<br>15 00 |
| Saws, hand, 8 points to the inch ....doz. | 2¼ | **2¼** | 18 00<br>13 00<br>4 25<br>10 00<br>6 50 | ........ | **5 50**<br>6 50 | 5 00<br>5 50<br>6 50<br>7 50<br>9 50<br>10 50 | 6 80<br>15 00 |
| Saws, hand, 9 points to the inch ....doz. | 2¾ | **2¾** | 18 00<br>13 00<br>4 25<br>10 00<br>6 50 | ........ | **5 50**<br>6 50 | 5 00<br>5 50<br>6 50<br>7 50<br>9 50<br>10 50 | 6 80<br>15 00 |
| Saws, hand, 26-inch ....doz. | 5½ | **5½** | .......... | *a*80 | **5 50**<br>6 50 | 5 00<br>5 50<br>6 50 | 6 80<br>15 00 |
| | | **5½** | .......... | ........ | ........ | **7 50**<br>9 50<br>10 50 | |
| Saws, rip, 28-inch ....doz. | 1/12 | **1-12** | 15 00<br>13 00<br>10 00<br>8 00<br>24 00 | *a*95 | 7 50 | **10 50** | 8 80<br>18 00 |

*a* Each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | H. P. Dibble. Chicago. | R. A. Robbins. New York. | J. F. Peavey. Sioux City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City. | A. Flagler. New York. | S. H. Crane. Chicago. | J. Walton. Kansas City. | H. King. New York. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| Saws, rip, 30-inch ........doz. | 1⅝ | **1⅝** | ...... | ...... | $26 00 | $7 50 | **$12 00** | ...... | $10 80 |
| | | | | | 17 00 | 8 00 | | | 22 50 |
| | | | | | 16 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | 13 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | 10 00 | | | | |
| Saws, meat, 20-inch ........doz. | 2 11/12 | **2 11/12** | ...... | ...... | 12 00 | **10 75** | 11 80 | ...... | ...... |
| Saws, bracket ........do. | 5/12 | **8-12** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **10 50** | e$0 40 | ...... |
| Saws, cross-cut, 6 feet tangs, riveted on. | 59 | **59** | ...... | ...... | d26 | **1 62** | 1 98 | 1 95 | 1 75 |
| | | | | | | 1 74 | | | 2 05 |
| Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass...doz. | 3 11/12 | **3 11/12** | ...... | ...... | 3 25 | **2 25** | 2 95 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | | 2 75 | | | |
| Saws, buck (frames complete)......do. | 29 | **30** | ...... | ...... | 8 00 | 3 90 | **3 88** | ...... | 4 00 |
| | | | | | 7 00 | | 4 90 | | |
| | | | | | 5 00 | | 7 50 | | |
| | | | | | 3 90 | | | | |
| Sieves, iron wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames ........dozen.. | 84½ | ...... | ...... | $2 20 | 2 50 | ...... | 1 00 | ...... | 1 08 |
| | | **84 1/12** | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | **1 10** | | 2 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 13 |
| Spades, long handle, Nos. 2 and 3, steel-edge, medium quality, "sacked".doz. | 21¼ | ...... | b9 50 | ...... | a7 00 | 6 40 | b6 75 | ...... | ...... |
| | | **21¼** | ...... | ...... | a7 50 | **6 63** | b7 25 | | |
| | | | | | a5 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | a6 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | a4 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | a5 50 | | | | |
| Spades, short handle, Nos. 2 and 3, steel-edge, medium quality, "sacked".doz. | 38⅓ | ...... | b9 50 | ...... | a7 00 | 6 40 | b6 75 | ...... | ...... |
| | | **38⅓** | ...... | ...... | a7 50 | **6 63** | b7 25 | | |
| | | | | | a5 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | a6 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | a4 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | a5 50 | | | | |
| Shovels, long handle, No. 2, steel-edge, medium quality, "sacked" ....doz.. | 51⅔ | **51⅔** | ...... | ...... | a7 00 | **6 15** | b6 50 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | b8 75 | ...... | a7 50 | ...... | b7 00 | | |
| | | | | | a5 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | a6 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | a4 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | a5 50 | | | | |
| Shovels, short handle, No. 2, steel-edge, medium quality, "sacked" ....doz.. | 34⅔ | **34⅔** | b8 85 | ...... | a7 00 | **6 40** | b6 75 | ...... | ...... |
| | | | | | a7 50 | ...... | b7 25 | | |
| | | | | | a5 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | a6 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | a4 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | a5 50 | | | | |
| Shovels, scoop, No. 4 ........do.. | 4 5/12 | **4 5/12** | b11 75 | ...... | 9 00 | **7 50** | 7 65 | | |
| | | | | | 9 50 | | | | |
| | | | | | 8 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | 8 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | 6 75 | | | | |
| | | | | | 7 25 | | | | |
| Swamp or bush hook, handled ....do.. | 3 | **3½** | ...... | ...... | 9 50 | **8 50** | 9 00 | ...... | 10 80 |
| Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ pounds each ........pairs.. | 4 | **4** | ...... | ...... | c25 | ...... | **37** | ...... | ...... |

*a* "D" handles 25 cents extra. *b* Solid steel. *c* Per pound. *d* Per foot. *e* Each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Saw-sets, lever for hand saws ... dozen.. | $3\frac{2}{3}$ | **$3\frac{1}{3}$** |
| Saw-blades, butchers', 20-inch ... do.... | $1\frac{1}{3}$ | **$1\frac{1}{3}$** |
| Springs, door, spiral ... do.... | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | **$12\frac{1}{2}$** |
| Swage-block, blacksmiths' ... | 1 | **1** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 2 pounds, cast steel ... | 3 | **4** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 5 pounds, cast steel ... | 1 | **1** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 6 pounds, cast steel ... | 2 | **2** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 7 pounds, cast steel ... | 2 | **2** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 8 pounds, cast steel ... | 2 | **2** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 9 pounds, cast steel ... | 1 | **1** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 10 pounds, cast steel ... | 4 | **4** |
| Sledge-hammers, weight 13 pounds, cast steel ... | 1 | **1** |
| Shears, sheep ... dozen.. | $\frac{2}{3}$ | **2-3** |
| Shears, 8-inch, cast steel, trimmers, straight ... do.... | 117 | **$118\frac{1}{2}$** |
| Scissors, 6-inch ... do.... | $237\frac{5}{12}$ | **$264\frac{1}{2}$** |
| Scales, spring-balance, 24 pounds heavy, with hook ... | 8 | **8** |
| Scales, counter, 62 pounds ... | 4 | **5** |
| Scales, platform, 240 pounds ... | 4 | **4** |
| Scales, platform, 1,000 pounds ... | 7 | **7** |
| Scales, platform, 1,500 pounds ... | 4 | **6** |
| Scales, platform, 2,000 pounds ... | 2 | **2** |
| Scale, hay and cattle, 5 tons ... | 1 | **1** |
| Scale, hay and cattle, 6 tons ... | 1 | ........ |
| Scale, letter, 34 ounce ... | 1 | **1** |
| Scales, butchers', dial, round disk, 30 pounds, by ounces ... | 7 | **7** |
| Scythe-stones ... dozen.. | $163\frac{1}{2}$ | **$169\frac{1}{2}$** |
| Screw-drivers, 6-inch blade ... do.... | $2\frac{2}{3}$ | **$2\frac{5}{6}$** |
| Screw-drivers, 8-inch blade ... do.... | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | **$1\frac{5}{12}$** |
| Screw-drivers, 10-inch blade ... do.... | 3 | **$3\frac{1}{6}$** |
| Screws, iron, ½-inch, assorted Nos. 4 and 5 ... gross.. | 54 | **54** |
| Screws, iron, ⅝-inch, Nos. 5 and 6 ... do.... | 67 | **64** |
| Screws, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 7 and 8 ... do.... | $108\frac{1}{2}$ | **$106\frac{1}{2}$** |
| Screws, iron, ⅞-inch, Nos. 8 and 9 ... do.... | 87 | **82** |
| Screws, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 ... do.... | $183\frac{1}{4}$ | **$192\frac{1}{4}$** |
| Screws, iron, 1¼-inch, Nos. 10 and 11 ... do.... | $147\frac{1}{4}$ | **$158\frac{1}{4}$** |
| Screws, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12 ... do.... | $163\frac{1}{4}$ | **$171\frac{1}{4}$** |
| Screws, iron, 1¾-inch, Nos. 12 and 13 ... do.... | $55\frac{1}{4}$ | **$58\frac{1}{4}$** |
| Screws, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14 ... do.... | $51\frac{1}{4}$ | **$51\frac{1}{4}$** |
| Screws, iron, 2¼-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 ... do.... | 23 | **23** |
| Screws, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 ... do.... | 16 | **16** |
| Screws, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18 ... do.... | 20 | **19** |
| Screws, bench, iron, 1¼-inch ... do.... | 24 | **24** |
| Screws, bench, wood, 2½-inch ... do.... | 9 | **9** |

*a* Howes, at Chicago. *b* Fairbanks. *c* Dozen.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| A. G. Lamson. | H. L. Clapp. | W. C. Page. | J. Wiss & Son. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | A. Flagler. | S. H. Crane. | S. B. Hanks. | J. F. Richards. | G. W. Bruce. | H. King. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | St. Paul, St. Louis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. | New York. |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **$1 35** | $1 35 | $1 35 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | | 5 50 | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 4 50 | 4 25 | **4 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 85 | ........ | **85** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **4 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **30** | $0 35 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **75** | 80 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **90** | 95 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *d*16½ | ........ | **1 05** | 1 15 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *e*10¼ | ........ | **1 20** | 1 30 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **1 35** | 1 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **1 50** | 1 60 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | | ........ | **1 95** | 2 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 7 50 | ........ | **9 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | $4 05 | $3 15 | 3 20 | ........ | **3 56** | 3 98 | ........ | ........ | $2 80 |
| | | | | 4 95 | | | 2 85 | 3 58 | | | 4 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4 25 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 97 | 1 20 | 2 20 | ........ | **2 62** | 2 20 | ........ | ........ | 2 65 |
| | | | | 2 00 | | | 2 20 | 2 75 | | | |
| ........ | $0 15 | **$0 15** | ........ | ........ | *a*25 | ........ | 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 7 15 | **5 50** | ........ | ........ | *a*6 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*$8 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 8 30 | **7 50** | ........ | ........ | *a*7 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*9 25 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 25 75 | **20 00** | ........ | ........ | *a*24 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*34 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 29 30 | **26 00** | ........ | ........ | *a*31 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*45 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 38 75 | **32 50** | ........ | ........ | *a*37 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*53 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | **89 00** | 75 00 | ........ | ........ | *a*94 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*140 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 109 00 | 90 00 | ........ | ........ | *a*105 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | *b*160 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 3 55 | **2 75** | ........ | ........ | *a*4 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 4 00 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | 2 60 | **2 37** | ........ | ........ | *a*3 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 4 00 | ........ | ........ |
| $0 30 | ........ | ........ | ........ | 38 | 25 | ........ | **35** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 33 | | | | 42 | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 1 25 | 1 60 | **1 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 1 70 | 2 20 | **2 20** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 25 | 3 40 | **2 70** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 10 | ........ | **09½** | ........ | 12 | $0 07½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 11 | | | | | 08¾ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12 | ........ | **11½** | ........ | 12 | 09½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 13 | | | | | 10¾ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 15 | ........ | **14½** | ........ | 17 | 13 | ........ |
| | | | | | 16 | | | | | 14 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 18 | ........ | **16** | ........ | 19 | 16½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 19 | | | | | 18 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 19 | ........ | **18** | ........ | 20 | 19 | ........ |
| | | | | | 20 | | | | | 20 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 24 | ........ | **21** | ........ | 27 | 25 | ........ |
| | | | | | | | | | | 23½ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 28 | ........ | **27** | ........ | 32 | 27½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 30 | | | | | 29¾ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 35 | ........ | **34** | ........ | 41 | 34 | ........ |
| | | | | | 38 | | | | | 38 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 43 | ........ | **47** | ........ | 50 | 43 | ........ |
| | | | | | 48 | | | | | 47½ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 53 | ........ | **51** | ........ | 62 | 52½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 58 | | | | | 57½ | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 59 | ........ | **56** | ........ | 68 | 57½ | ........ |
| | | | | | 65 | | | | | 64 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 85 | ........ | **84** | ........ | 98 | 84 | ........ |
| | | | | | 1 05 | | | | | 1 04 | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *c*4 00 | ........ | **40** | ........ | 50 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | *c*3 00 | ........ | **28** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |

*d* Per pound, solid steel.

*e* Per pound, steel face.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Peavey. | S. H. Crane. | J. F. Richards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | Chicago. | Chicago. | Kansas City. |
| Shot, No. 4 ........................pounds. | 225 | **125** | *d*$0 07½ | **$0 07½** | $0 08 |
| Shot, No. 5 ........................do.. | 235 | **235** | *d*07½ | **07½** | 08 |
| Shot, No. 6 ........................do.. | 225 | **225** | *d*07½ | **07½** | 08 |
| Steel, plow, ¼ x 3 inches ........................do.. | 150 | **200** | ............ | **05** | 05½<br>06½ |
| Steel, plow, ¼ x 5 inches ........................do.. | 450 | **450** | ............ | **05** | 05½<br>06½ |
| Steel, plow, ¼ x 6 inches ........................do.. | 700 | **650** | ............ | **05** | 05½<br>06½ |
| Steel, plow, 5-inch ........................do.. | 100 | ............ | ............ | 05 | 05½<br>06½ |
| Steel, plow, ½ x 1¾ inches ........................do.. | 200 | **200** | ............ | **05** | ...... |
| Steel, plow, ½ x 9 inches ........................do.. | 100 | **100** | ............ | **05** | ...... |
| Steel, plow, 4-inch ........................do.. | 100 | ............ | ............ | 05 | 05½<br>06½ |
| Steel, plow, 5¼ inches ........................do.. | 780 | **780** | ............ | **05** | ...... |
| Steel, German, ⅜ x ⅜ inch ........................do.. | 25 | **25** | ............ | **06½** | ...... |
| Steel, German, ½ x ⅜ inch ........................do.. | 25 | ............ | ............ | 06½ | ...... |
| Steel, German, ½ x ½ inch ........................do.. | 100 | **100** | ............ | **06½** | ...... |
| Steel, German, ½ x ⅝ inch ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 06½ | ...... |
| Steel, German, ½ x 1 inch ........................do.. | 125 | **125** | ............ | **06½** | ...... |
| Steel, German, ¼ x 5 inches ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 06½ | ...... |
| Steel, cast, square, ¼-inch ........................do.. | 150 | **150** | ............ | **12½** | 13 |
| Steel, cast, square, ⅜-inch ........................do.. | 100 | **100** | ............ | **11** | 13 |
| Steel, cast, square, ½-inch ........................do.. | 45 | **55** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, cast, square, ⅝-inch ........................do.. | 70 | **80** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch ........................do.. | 100 | **110** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, cast, square, 1-inch ........................do.. | 265 | **365** | ............ | **11** | 11¼ |
| Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch ........................do.. | 190 | **190** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, cast, bar, ½ x ½ inch ........................do.. | 50 | **50** | ............ | **12½** | ...... |
| Steel, cast, bar, ½ x ¾ inch ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 12½ | ...... |
| Steel, cast, bar, ⅝ x 4 inches ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 11 | ...... |
| Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 3 inches ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 11 | ...... |
| Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 1 inch ........................do.. | 50 | ............ | ............ | 11 | 11¾ |
| Steel, cast, octagon, ¼-inch ........................do.. | 25 | ............ | ............ | 12½ | 12 |
| Steel, cast, octagon, ⅜-inch ........................do.. | 45 | **45** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, cast, octagon, ½ inch ........................do.. | 110 | **165** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, cast, octagon, ⅝-inch ........................do.. | 180 | **215** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch ........................do.. | 235 | **270** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch ........................do.. | 115 | **140** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, tool, square, ¼-inch ........................do.. | 170 | **170** | ............ | **12½** | 15 |
| Steel, tool, square, ⅜-inch ........................do.. | 145 | **145** | ............ | **11** | 15 |
| Steel, tool, square, ½-inch ........................do.. | 75 | **75** | ............ | **11** | 13 |
| Steel, tool, square, ⅝-inch ........................do.. | 300 | **300** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, tool, square, ¾-inch ........................do.. | 220 | **220** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, tool, square, 1-inch ........................do.. | 220 | **220** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, tool, square, 1¼-inch ........................do.. | 110 | **110** | ............ | **11** | 11¾ |
| Steel, tool, square, 1½-inch ........................do.. | 110 | **110** | ............ | **11** | 11½ |
| Steel, tool, square, 2-inch ........................do.. | 60 | **100** | ............ | **11** | 12 |
| Steel, tool, square, 2½-inch ........................do.. | 20 | **20** | ............ | **11** | 21 |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | J. F. Richards. | J. F. Peavey. | J. C. McCarthy. | S. H. Crane. | William R. Kerr. | A. Flagler. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | | |
| | | | Kansas City. | Sioux City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | Chicago. | Chicago, Kansas C'y, Omaha, Sioux City. | New York. |
| Steel, tool, octagon, ¼-inch ..do. | 10 | **10** | $15 | ........ | ...... | **$12½** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, ⅜-inch ..do. | 25 | **25** | 15 | ........ | ...... | **11** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, ½-inch ..do. | 70 | **70** | 12 | ........ | ...... | **11** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, ⅝-inch . do. | 70 | **70** | 12 | ........ | ...... | **11** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, ¾-inch ..do. | 80 | **80** | 11¾ | ........ | ...... | **11** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, 1-inch ..do. | 25 | **25** | 11¾ | ........ | ...... | **11** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, 1½-inch .do. | 25 | ........ | 11¾ | ........ | ...... | 11 | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, 2-inch ..do. | 25 | ........ | 12 | ........ | ...... | 11 | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, tool, octagon, 2½-inch do. | 25 | ........ | 12 | ........ | ...... | 11 | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, ⅛ x ¾ inch.....do. | 60 | **60** | 12 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, ¼ x 1 inch.....do. | 300 | **275** | 07 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, ¼ x 1½ inches..do. | 635 | **660** | 07 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, ¼ x 1¾ inches..do. | 290 | **290** | 07 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, ¼ x 2 inches...do. | 125 | **125** | 07 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steel, spring, 5/16 x 2 inches..do. | 550 | **550** | 07 | ........ | ...... | **05** | ...... | ...... |
| Steels, butchers', 12-inch ..doz. | 3¼ | **3 5/12** | ...... | a$4 00 | ...... | **9 70**<br>8 00 | ...... | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 1 .........lbs. | 7,600 | **8,550** | 4 75 | a4 40 | $4 25 | **4 25** | $10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 2..........do. | 6,700 | **7,550** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 3..........do. | 5,575 | **5,925** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 4..........do. | 2,200 | **2,325** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 5..........do. | 1,025 | **1,025** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 6..........do. | 500 | **500** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, horse, No. 7..........do. | 1,136 | **1,136** | 4 75 | a4 40 | 4 25 | **4 25** | 10 00 | ...... |
| Shoes, mule, No. 2..........do. | 2,150 | **2,550** | 5 75 | a5 40 | 5 25 | **5 25** | ...... | ...... |
| Shoes, mule, No. 3..........do. | 1,845 | **1,903** | 5 75 | a5 40 | 5 25 | **5 25** | ...... | ...... |
| Shoes, mule, No. 4..........do. | 1,325 | **1,333** | 5 75 | a5 40 | 5 25 | **5 25** | ...... | ...... |
| Shoes, mule, No. 6..........do. | 1,185 | **1,193** | 5 75 | a5 40 | 5 25 | **5 25** | ...... | ...... |
| Squares, try, 4½-inch ......doz. | ⅓ | **1-3** | ...... | 1 75 | ...... | **1 67** | ...... | $1 80 |
| Squares, try, 6-inch.........do. | 1⅓ | **2** | ...... | 2 35 | ...... | **2 20** | ...... | 2 45 |
| Squares, try, 10-inch........do. | ½ | **1-2** | ...... | 3 35 | ...... | **2 85** | ...... | b3 15 |
| Squares, bevel, 10-inch .....do. | 2⅛ | **2⅛** | ...... | 3 00 | ...... | **2 85** | ...... | 3 15 |
| Squares, framing, 2-inch wide, cast steel.................doz. | 3 5/12 | **2¼** | ...... | c18 00<br>d6 00 | ...... | **11 13** | ...... | ...... |
| Squares, panel, 15-inch.....do. | 7/12 | **7-12** | ...... | ........ | ...... | **8 00** | ...... | ...... |
| Staples, plain, wrought-iron, 3 inches long...............lbs | 112 | **112** | ...... | ........ | ...... | **08** | ...... | ...... |

*a* At Chicago. *b* 9-inch. *c* Steel. *d* Iron.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Toe-calks, No. 1, steel ........ pounds.. | 495 | **535** |
| Toe-calks, No. 2, steel ........ do.... | 1,062 | **1,102** |
| Toe-calks, No. 3, steel ........ do ... | 427 | **452** |
| Tacks, 4-ounce, full weight ........ papers.. | 379 | **384** |
| Tacks, 6-ounce, full weight ........ do.... | 682 | **704** |
| Tacks, 8-ounce, full weight ........ do.... | 630 | **684** |
| Tacks, 10-ounce, full weight ........ do.... | 617 | **654** |
| Tacks, 12-ounce, full weight ........ do.... | 442 | **459** |
| Tacks, brass-headed, 8-ounce, 1,000 each ........ per M.. | 28 | **39** |
| Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain ........ | 161 | **171** |
| Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain ........ | 200 | **200** |
| Tape-lines, 75 feet, leather case ........ dozen.. | 1½ | **1⅝** |
| Tongs, fire, 20-inch ........ pairs.. | 36 | **36** |
| Tongs, blacksmiths', 20-inch ........ do.... | 8 | **28** |
| Tire-setters, Olmstead & Dinsmore's patent ........ | 2 | **3** |
| Tire-shrinkers ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Trowels, brick, 9½-inch ........ dozen.. | 5⅛ | ........ |
| | | **5⅛** |
| Trowels, brick, 10½-inch ........ do.... | 6½ | ........ |
| | | **7** |
| Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch ........ do.... | 1⅓ | **1 7/12** |
| Taps, taper, 3/16 to ¾ inch ........ | 84 | ........ |
| | | **79** { |
| Tuyere (tweer) irons, 40 pounds, duck's nest ........ | 14 | **14** |
| Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw ........ | 7 | **8** |
| Vises, blacksmiths', 6-inch jaw, solid box ........ per pound.. | 4 | **4** |
| Vises, blacksmiths', 40 pounds, solid box ........ | 5 | **5** |
| Vises, gunsmiths', parallel, filers, 4-inch jaw ........ | 5 | ........ |
| Valve, ½-inch globe ........ | 1 | **1** |
| Valve, 1-inch globe ........ | 8 | **9** |
| Valve, 1½-inch globe ........ | 12 | **12** |
| Valve, 2-inch globe ........ | 6 | **6** |
| Washers, ¼ inch hole ........ pounds.. | 98 | **100** |
| Washers, 5/16-inch hole ........ do.... | 79 | **79** |
| Washers, ⅜-inch hole ........ do.... | 127 | **133** |
| Washers, ½-inch hole ........ do.... | 158 | **171** |
| Washers, ¾-inch hole ........ do.... | 181 | **181** |
| Washers, 1-inch hole ........ do.... | 96 | **106** |
| Wedges, blunted, iron, 5 pounds, steel-pointed ........ per pound.. | 10¾ | **10¾** |
| Wedges, blunted, iron, 6 pounds, steel-pointed ........ dozen.. | 21 | **21** |
| Wedges, blunted, iron, 7 pounds, steel-pointed ........ do.... | 34½ | **34½** |
| Wrenches, monkey, black, 8-inch ........ do.... | 5 7/12 | **5 7/12** |

*a* Half weight. *b* Dozen. *c* Per pound. *d* 13/16-inch hole.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| G. V. Smith. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | J. C. McCarthy. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. H. Crane. | G. W. Bruce. | H. King. | J. F. Richards. | L. B. Hanks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Points of delivery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | Sioux City, Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. |
| $0 08 | ........ | $ 08 | $0 07¼ | ........ | ........ | **$0 06¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | ........ | 08 | 07¼ | ........ | ........ | **06¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 08 | ........ | 08 | 07¼ | ........ | ........ | **06¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | a$0 02 | 40 | ........ | $0 40 | ........ | 02 | **$0 03 24/100** | $0 04 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 51 | | | 03 97/100 | | | |
| ........ | a 02⅜ | 50 | ........ | 62 | ........ | 02½ | **03 96/100** | 05 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 48 | | | 04 85/100 | | | |
| ........ | a 02⅝ | 60 | ........ | 56 | ........ | 2¾ | **04 69/100** | 06 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 68 | | | 05 65/100 | | | |
| ........ | a 03 | 65 | ........ | 64 | ........ | 03¼ | **05 22/100** | 07 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 83 | | | 06 45/100 | | | |
| ........ | a 03½ | 70 | ........ | 72 | ........ | 03¾ | **05 85/100** | 08 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | 93 | | | 07 33/100 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **1 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | b10 75 | ........ | **75** | $0 85 | 84 | ........ | 67 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | b2 10 | ........ | 18 | 25 | **16⅔** | ........ | 20 | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | 17¾ | | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 7 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **16⅔** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 50 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **50** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 18 00 | ........ | ........ | **$15 00** | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 18 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 5 50 | ........ | 5 53 | ........ | 5 50 | 5 98 | ........ | ........ | $6 30 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 00** | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 5 75 | ........ | 5 92 | ........ | 6 00 | 6 40 | ........ | ........ | 7 50 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 50** | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 5 25 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 65** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| | | | | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | 28 | ........ | **25** | ........ | 27 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 32 | ........ | **30** | | 30 | | | | |
| | | 36 | ........ | **34** | | 33 | | | | |
| | | 45 | ........ | **42** | | 36 | | | | |
| | | 60 | ........ | **55** | | 65 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 44 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 55 | | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **75** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **6 00** | ........ | ........ | ........ | 5 65 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **12** | ........ | ........ | ........ | 12½ |
| ........ | ........ | 6 75 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **c12** | ........ | ........ | ........ | c12½ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 18 00 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 75 | ........ | **52** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 1 25 | ........ | **93** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 2 25 | ........ | **1 98** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 75 | ........ | **3 00** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 18 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **12** | ........ | 24 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 12 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **10** | ........ | 20 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 10 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **08** | ........ | 12 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 08 | ........ | ........ | ........ | **06** | ........ | 06 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 05½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **05** | ........ | d05½ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 05½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **05** | ........ | e05 | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 04½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **f04¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 04½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **f04¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 04½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **f04¾** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 2 50 | ........ | **2 65** | ........ | 2 50 | ........ | 2 49 | g4 00 | ........ |
| | | | | 2 68 | | | | 2 80 | | |

*e* 1 1/16-inch hole. *f* Fluted. *g* Wrought bar.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

| Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Wrenches, monkey, black, 10-inch ....dozen.. | 19½ | **19½** |
| Wrenches, monkey, black, 12-inch ....do.... | 12 | **12½** |
| Wrenches, monkey, black, 15-inch ....do.... | 4¼ | **4¾** |
| Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron ....do.... | 1⅝ | **1 10/12** |
| Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron ....do.... | 2⅓ | **2⅓** |
| Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron ....do.... | ⅝ | **10/12** |

*a* Wrought bar.

*advertisement of March* 23, 1881, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

**awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| G. V. Smith. | R. A. Robbins. | J. F. Peavey. | J. C. McCarthy. | A. Flagler. | J. H. Woodhouse. | S. H. Crane. | G. W. Bruce. | H. King. | J. F. Richards. | L. B. Hanks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Points of delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York. | New York. | Sioux City, Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Omaha, Kansas City. | New York. | New York. | New York. | Chicago. | New York. | New York. | Kansas City. | New York. |
| ........ | ........ | $3 00 | ........ | **$3 20**<br>4 42 | ........ | $3 25 | ........ | $2 99<br>4 00 | *a*$4 80 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 3 50 | ........ | **3 75**<br>5 15 | ........ | 3 75 | ........ | 3 49<br>3 85<br>4 62 | *a*5 60 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | 6 00 | ........ | **6 45**<br>8 85 | ........ | 6 40 | ........ | 5 99 | *a*9 60 | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | *b*06½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ***b*07½** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | *b*06½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ***b*07½** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | *b*06½ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ***b*07½** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |

*b* Per pound.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for medical supplies for the Indian service.***

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| MEDICAL SUPPLIES. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. K. Schieffelin. | John McKesson. | Louis U. Bean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| **MEDICINES.** | | | | | |
| Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent ........ pounds.. | 399½ | **440** | **$0 20½** | $0 17 | ........ |
| Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces ........ | 412 | **450** | **04½** | 04½ | ........ |
| Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,008 | **1,100** | **05** | 04¾ | $0 07 |
| Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do ... | 249 | **270** | **02¾** | 02¾ | ........ |
| Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 531 | **580** | **12½** | 11½ | *a*40 |
| Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 261 | **280** | **02½** | 02¼ | *a*32 |
| Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do... | 854 | **920** | **03½** | 03½ | *a*49 |
| Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 188 | **210** | **17** | 16 | ........ |
| Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles ........ bottles.. | 1,281 | **1,400** | **60** | 63 | *a*64 |
| Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,103 | **1,210** | **01¾** | 01½ | *a*19 |
| Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 588 | **640** | **02** | 02 | *a*29 |
| Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 622 | **680** | **01¾** | 01¾ | *a*26 |
| Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 8,000 | **8,800** | **01½** | 01½ | *a*25½ |
| Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 10 | **11** | **08½** | 07½ | *a*23 |
| Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 508 | **560** | **01¾** | 01½ | *a*23 |
| Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles, ounces ........ | 99 | **110** | **15½** | 15 | 22 |
| Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 737 | **800** | **14¾** | 15 | ........ |
| Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do ... | 893 | **980** | **02** | 01¾ | *a*23¾ |
| Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 2,283 | **2,500** | **02¾** | 02¾ | *a*38 |
| Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles ........ bottles.. | 847 | **920** | **32¼** | 32 | *a*32 |
| Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins ........ ounces | 305 | **340** | **06** | 05 | *a*68 |
| Cerate, simple, in 1-pound tins ........ pounds.. | 264 | **290** | **32** | 30 | *a*35 |
| Cerate, cosmoline ........ do.... | 564 | **620** | **30** | 37½ | ........ |
| Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 417 | **460** | **01¼** | 01¼ | ........ |
| Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 275 | **300** | **17** | 18 | ........ |
| Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 2,256 | **2,475** | **06** | 06 | *a*96 |
| Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 2,886 | **3,170** | **05¾** | 05 9/16 | ........ |
| Cinchonidia, sulphate of ........ do.... | 915 | **1,010** | **70** | 75 | ........ |
| Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles ........ bottles.. | 1,156 | **1,170** | **16** | 17 | 12⅝ |
| Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles ounces.. | 249 | **270** | **06** | 05 | ........ |
| Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 10 | **11** | **25** | 20 | ........ |
| Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 390 | **430** | **02¼** | 02 | *a*33 |
| Cosmoline ........ pounds.. | 483 | **530** | **30** | 37½ | ........ |
| Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ ounces.. | 78 | **85** | **20** | 18 | 19 |
| Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles ........ do... | 178 | **195** | **03½** | 03½ | 04 |
| Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 804 | **885** | **09** | 08 | *a*140 |
| Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,208 | **1,328** | **04** | 04 | *a*63 |
| Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces ........ | 955 | **1,050** | **05** | 05¾ | *a*84 |
| Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of nitre), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ........ ounces.. | 3,882 | **4,270** | **03¼** | 03 | *a*57 |
| Flaxseed meal, in tins ........ pounds.. | 666 | **720** | **06** | 05 | 04⅞ |
| Gelseminum, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 521 | **570** | **03½** | 03½ | *a*42 |
| Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 2,126 | **2,330** | **04¼** | 04⅜ | *a*64 |
| Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 4,443 | **4,890** | **02½** | 02¼ | *a*44 |
| Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 1,171 | **1,190** | **02¼** | 02⅓ | *a*42 |
| Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles, ounces ........ | 57 | **60** | **18½** | 18 | ........ |

*a* Per pound. *b* Per ounce.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. K. Schieffelin. | John McKesson. | Louis U. Bean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| MEDICINES—Continued. | | | | | |
| Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ ounces.. | 229 | **250** | **$0 28** | $0 28 | *a*$0 64 |
| Iodine, tincture, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 767 | **840** | **05¾** | 04 | ........ |
| Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 173 | **190** | **09¼** | 09½ | ........ |
| Iron, solution of the sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles... do ... | 118 | **130** | **04** | 03½ | ........ |
| Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes, pounds ........ | 251 | **275** | **02½** | 02¼ | 02 |
| Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces ........ | 1,835 | **2,020** | **03** | 03 | *a*42 |
| Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 84 | **92** | **03½** | 03 | ........ |
| Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 731 | **815** | **02** | 01¾ | 24 |
| Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 407 | **450** | **01½** | 01½ | ........ |
| Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles ........ do ... | 562 | **618** | **09** | 09 | ........ |
| Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins ........ pounds.. | 635 | **698** | **03½** | 03½ | 02¾ |
| Mercurial ointment, in 1-pound pots ........ do.... | 256½ | **280** | **42** | 41 | 44 |
| Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 98 | **107** | **06** | 05¾ | 05½ |
| Mercury, mild chloride of (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles. do.... | 487 | **535** | **05¼** | 05 | *a*83 |
| Mercury, ointment of nitrate of (citrine ointment), in 4-oz. pots ........ ounces.. | 958 | **1,053** | **03¾** | 03¾ | *a*56 |
| Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots ........ do .. | 232 | **255** | **03½** | 03½ | *a*61 |
| Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 157 | **172** | **07¼** | 07¼ | 07½ |
| Morphia, sulphate of, in ⅛-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 55⅜ | **60** | **3 70** | 3 70 | ........ |
| Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins ... pounds.. | 347 | **381** | **14** | 14 | 20 |
| Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 32½ | **35** | **26** | 25 | 31 |
| Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles ........ bottles.. | 1,080 | **1,180** | **18¾** | 19 | 12½ |
| Opium, camphorated tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles.. ounces.. | 6,188 | **6,806** | **02½** | 02 | *a*28 |
| Opium, compound powder of (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 700 | **770** | **08¼** | 08 | ........ |
| Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 390 | **430** | **49** | 52 | ........ |
| Opium, tincture of (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles ....do.... | 3,055 | **3,360** | **06¾** | 06 | *a*71 |
| Origanum, oil of, in 4-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 1,285 | **1,413** | **03¼** | 03½ | *a*44 |
| Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 480 | **528** | **03** | 03¼ | ........ |
| Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles ........ do... | 209 | **230** | **20** | 22 | *a*3 20 |
| Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles ........ number.. | 165,250 | **181,775** | ***b*14** | *b*13 | ........ |
| Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 35 | **38** | **32** | 30 | ........ |
| Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 33 | **36** | **10½** | 10 | ........ |
| Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 420 | **462** | **02¾** | 02¾ | ........ |
| Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,204 | **1,324** | **02¾** | 02¾ | *a*45 |
| Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ......do.... | 1,799 | **1,978** | **02** | 02⅛ | *a*30¼ |
| Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do.... | 113 | **124** | **09¾** | 10 | ........ |
| Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ......do.... | 982 | **1,080** | **01½** | 01½ | *a*19 |
| Potassium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 1,540 | **1,694** | **03¼** | 03⅛ | *a*54 |
| Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 1,706 | **1,876** | **15¼** | 15½ | *a*2 75 |
| Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins ........ ounces.. | 1,054 | **1,112** | **2 40** | 2 37 | ........ |
| Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 294 | **323** | **05** | 04½ | 59 |
| Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 1,754 | **1,929** | **02¾** | 02¾ | 41 |
| Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles ........ do.... | 89 | **97** | **60** | 58 | ........ |
| Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles ..... bottles.. | 1,979 | **2,176** | **15** | 15 | 70 |
| Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.. ounces.. | 10 | **11** | **82** | 80 | ........ |
| Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ........ do... | 60½ | **66** | **82** | 80 | ........ |
| Soap, Castile, in paper ........ pounds.. | 998 | **1,097** | **07** | 07¼ | ........ |
| Soap, common, in bars ........ do.... | 641 | **705** | **04¼** | 04½ | ........ |
| Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,247 | **1,371** | **01¼** | 01¼ | *a*13½ |

*a* Per pound. *b* Per 100.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. K. Schieffelin. | J. McKesson. | G. W. McGowen. | L. U. Bean. | Seabury & Johnson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| **MEDICINES—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| Squill, sirup of, in 1-pound bottles.....pounds.. | 1,561 | **1,717** | **$0 20** | $0 22 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Strychnia, in ⅛-oz. bottles ...............ounces.. | 13⅝ | **15** | **1 25** | 1 25 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles...........do.... | 1,420 | **1,562** | **01½** | 01¼ | ...... | $0 13 | ...... |
| Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. bottles ...............do.... | 843 | **927** | **04½** | 04½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles .....bottles.. | 589 | **647** | **21** | 18½ | ...... | 19 | ...... |
| Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles..........ounces.. | 153 | **168** | **04½** | 05 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles...........do.... | 382 | **420** | **03¾** | 03 | ...... | 03⅛ | ...... |
| HOSPITAL STORES. | | | | | | | |
| Barley, in tins...........................pounds.. | 436 | **479** | **06** | 05 | ...... | 06½ | ...... |
| Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. bottles.......ounces.. | 8 | **9** | **03½** | 04 | ...... | 02½ | ...... |
| Cocoa or chocolate, in tins or cakes ....pounds.. | 10 | **11** | **35** | 35 | ...... | 34 | ...... |
| Corn starch, in tins..........................do.... | 517 | **568** | **09** | 08½ | ...... | 07 1/16 | ...... |
| Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles..........ounces.. | 980 | **1,078** | **01¾** | 01⅝ | ...... | 23 | ...... |
| Sugar, white, in boxes...................pounds.. | 2,485 | **2,733** | **10¼** | 10¾ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tapioca, in tins ...........................do.... | 264 | **290** | **08** | 09 | ...... | *a*07¾ | ...... |
| Tea, black, in tins or original chests...pounds.. | 1,185 | **1,303** | **22** | 23<br>27 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bandages, suspensory...................number.. | 10 | **11** | **06½** | 07½ | ...... | 1 75<br>to<br>3 00 | ...... |
| Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches.........pieces.. | 194 | **213** | **02** | 02 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches............do.... | 194 | **213** | **03½** | 02½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Catheters, G. E., assorted..............number.. | 453 | **498** | **06½** | 05¾ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Cotton bats ...............................do.... | 221 | **243** | **10** | 08 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Cotton wadding ..........................sheets.. | 12 | **13** | **03** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes.......number.. | 5 | **5** | **07½** | 07½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Cupping-tins, assorted sizes ...............do.... | 26 | **28** | **06** | 06 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Lancet, thumb ...............................do.... | 24 | **26** | **25** | 25 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Lint, patent ..............................pounds.. | 69 | **75** | **118** | 80 | ...... | ...... | $0 80 |
| Lint, picked...................................do.... | 10 | **11** | **25** | 30 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide..yds.. | 1,265 | **1,391** | **6¼** | 06¾<br>06 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Needles, assorted papers ................papers.. | 33 | **36** | **4½** | 04½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Needles, cotton, thimble, in case.......number.. | ...... | ...... | 65 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Needles, upholsterer's.......................do .... | 59 | **65** | **06** | 06 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Oakum, fine, picked ......................pounds.. | 82 | **90** | **11** | 10½ | ...... | ...... | 12 |
| Oiled muslin, in 2-yard pieces............yards.. | 10 | **11** | **40** | 35 | $0 30<br>36 | ...... | 40 |
| Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces ................do.... | 101 | **111** | **65** | 60 | 50<br>56<br>70 | ...... | 60 |
| Operating cases (minor) ...............number.. | 26 | **28** | **17 00** | 18 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials ....do.... | 2,801 | **3,081** | **01½** | 01¼ | ...... | 75 | ...... |
| Pins.......................................papers.. | 159 | **165** | **03** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can.......yards.. | 216 | **237** | **15½** | 16 | ...... | ...... | 13[illegible] |
| Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case.........do.... | 149 | **164** | **30** | 30 | ...... | ...... | 36[illegible]<br>23[illegible] |
| Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tins.......pounds.. | 142 | **156** | **03** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pocket cases...............................number.. | 7 | **8** | **6 00** | 7 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Scarificators ...............................do.... | 9 | **10** | **3 25** | 3 25 | ...... | 3 13 | ...... |

*a* Per pound.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.**

**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]**

| MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. H. Schieffelin. | J. McKesson. | G. W. McGowen. | L. U. Bean. | Seabury & Johnson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| HOSPITAL STORES—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Scissors, 6-inch......pairs.. | 33 | **36** | **$0 28** | $0 27 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Silk, ligature......ounces.. | 29 | **32** | **90** | 1 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Speculum for the rectum......number.. | 5 | **5** | **30** | 33 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Speculum for the vagina, glass......do.... | 14 | **15** | **25** | 27 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sponge, assorted......ounces.. | 814 | **895** | **07½** | 07½ | ...... | $0 44<br>88<br>1 65 | ...... |
| Stethoscopes......number.. | 8 | **9** | **23** | 22 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Stomach pump and tube, in case......do.... | 1 | **1** | **8 00** | 8 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-ounce......do.... | 3 | **3** | **99** | 1 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Syringes, hypodermic......do... | 7 | **8** | **85** | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Syringes, penis, rubber......do.... | 908 | **998** | **18½** | 18 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Syringes, vagina, rubber......do.... | 436 | **479** | **42** | 44 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Thermometer, clinical......do.... | 19 | **20** | **1 00** | 1 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Thread, linen, unbleached......ounces.. | 103 | **113** | **07½** | 08 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Thread, cotton, spools, assorted......number.. | 264 | **290** | **05** | 04½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tongue depressors, hinged......do... | 5 | **5** | **55** | 60 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tooth-extracting case......do.. | 4 | **4** | **8 00** | 9 00 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tourniquets, field......number.. | 5 | **5** | **45** | 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tourniquets, screw, with pad......do.... | 4 | **4** | **1 15** | 1 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tow......pounds.. | 10 | **11** | **20** | 18 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Towels......dozen.. | 57½ | **62** | **1 35** | 1 50<br>to<br>1 40 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Trusses, single......number.. | 68 | **75** | **33** | 38 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Trusses, double......do.... | 10 | **11** | **66** | 75 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Twine, half coarse......ounces.. | 580 | **638** | **2½** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Basins, wash, hand......number.. | 60 | **66** | **12** | 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Blank-books, cap, half bound, 4 quires...do.... | 45 | **49** | **45** | 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Corkscrews......do.... | 22 | **24** | **8** | 13 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Corks, velvet, best, assorted......dozen.. | 6,341 | **6,975** | **1½** | 02 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Dippers, tin, assorted......number.. | 60 | **66** | **7** | 07 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Dispensatory......copy.. | 8 | **9** | **5 25** | 5 25 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Funnels, tin, pint......number.. | 32 | **35** | **5** | 05 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Hones......do.... | 12 | **13** | **15** | 14 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce......do.... | 19 | **21** | **23** | 23 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Measures, graduated, glass, minim......do.... | 17 | **18** | **18** | 17 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Measures, tin, pint and quart......number.. | 40 | **44** | **09** | 08 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8" inches......number.. | 10 | **11** | **63** | 75 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mosquito netting......yards.. | 1,055 | **1,160** | **05** | 05½ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10-inch...packs.. | 39¾ | **43** | **22** | 23 | ...... | 26 | ...... |
| Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each...sheets.. | 85 | **93** | **03** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Paper, wrapping, white and blue......quires.. | 582 | **640** | **12** | 13 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pill-boxes, ⅔ paper, ⅓ turned wood......dozen.. | 1,761 | **1,937** | **03** | 03 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches......number.. | 9 | **10** | **60** | 90 | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

| MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. | W. H. Schieffelin. | J. McKesson. | Louis U. Bean. | Seabury & Johnson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Points of delivery. | | | |
| | | | New York. | New York. | New York. | New York. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.** | | | | | | |
| Scales and weights, prescription, one set of apothecary's and one set of gram weights ........ number.. | 7 | **8** | **$0 60** | $1 20<br>3 50 | ...... | ...... |
| Spatulas, 6-inch ........ do.... | 52 | **57** | **20** | 27 | $0 25<br>31 | ...... |
| Spirit-lamps ........ do.... | 4 | **4** | **30** | 30 | ...... | ...... |
| Tools, small chest of ........ do.... | 1 | **1** | **6 00** | 8 50 | ...... | ...... |
| Vials, 8-ounce ........ dozen.. | 10 | **11** | **31** | 30 | 33 | ...... |
| Vials, 6-ounce ........ do.... | 957 | **1,052** | **27** | 25 | 30 | ...... |
| Vials, 4-ounce ........ do.... | 1,578 | **1,735** | **22** | 21 | 25 | ...... |
| Vials, 2-ounce ........ do.... | 1,665 | **1,831** | **14½** | 14 | 18 | ...... |
| Vials, 1-ounce ........ do.... | 1,535 | **1,688** | **12** | 11½ | 15 | ...... |
| ADDITIONAL ARTICLES. | | | | | | |
| Aconite, tincture, in 1-ounce bottles ........ ounces.. | 1,002 | **1,102** | **06¼** | 03¾ | *a*79 | ...... |
| Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-ounce bottles ........ do .. | 257 | **282** | **04** | 05¾ | *a*64 | ...... |
| Arnica, tincture of, in 8-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 4,585 | **5,043** | **03** | 02½ | *a*33 | ...... |
| Assafœtida, gum ........ do.... | 611 | **672** | **01½** | 01¼ | *a*21 | ...... |
| Atropia, sulphate, in ⅛-ounce bottles ........ do .. | 19¾ | **20** | **8 00** | 8 00 | ...... | ...... |
| Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 1,782 | **1,960** | **04** | 04 | *a*57 | ...... |
| Cocculus indicus, in 1-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 129 | **141** | **03½** | 03 | ...... | ...... |
| Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 8-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 552 | **607** | **04¼** | 04 | *a*31 | ...... |
| Collodion, in 1-ounce bottles ........ do .. | 148 | **162** | **08¾** | 08 | ...... | ...... |
| Copaiba, balsam of, in 4-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 1,380 | **1,518** | **05** | 05 | ...... | ...... |
| Creosote, in 1-ounce bottles, ground stoppers ........ do.... | 71 | **78** | **10½** | 10 | ...... | ...... |
| Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 856 | **941** | **12½** | 14 | *a*79 | ...... |
| Iron, sirup iodide of, in 4-ounce bottles ........ do .... | 1,576 | **1,733** | **03½** | 03½ | *a*48 | ...... |
| Linseed oil, in pint-bottles ........ bottles.. | 651 | **716** | **13¼** | 14 | 14 | ...... |
| Ointment-boxes, tin, assorted sizes ........ dozen.. | 1,232 | **1,365** | **12** | 12 | ...... | ...... |
| Plasters, porous ........ do.... | 265 | **291** | **55** | 67 | ...... | $0 50 |
| Soap, carbolic ........ pounds.. | 704 | **774** | **10** | 09½ | ...... | ...... |
| Taraxacum, fluid extract of ........ ounces.. | 1,482 | **1,630** | **04** | 04 | 49½ | ...... |
| Wild cherry, sirup of, in 8-ounce bottles ........ do.... | 8,594 | **9,453** | **01½** | 01⅜ | ...... | ...... |
| Acid, benzoic ........ do.... | ...... | ...... | 25 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Acid, muriatic ........ do.... | 48 | **52** | **02** | 02 | *a*21 | ...... |
| Acid, phos., dilute ........ do.... | 32 | **35** | **02** | 01½ | ...... | ...... |
| Anise, oil of ........ do.... | 8 | **9** | **20** | 14 | *a*2 40 | ...... |
| Iron, ammoniated citrate of ........ pounds.. | 3 | **3** | **75** | 75 | 76 | ...... |
| Lavender, compound spirits of ........ ounces.. | 16 | **17** | **04** | 02¾ | ...... | ...... |
| Licorice, fluid extract ........ pounds.. | 14 | **15** | **65** | 45 | 53 | ...... |

*a* Per pound.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

| Points of delivery. | Quantity offered. | Quantity awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| *Agencies.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Pine Ridge, Dak | 4,500,000 | **4,500,000** |
| | 2,000,000 | |
| Rosebud, Dak | 4,500,000 | **4,500,000** |
| Standing Rock, Dak | 1,000,000 | |
| | 500,000 | |
| | 500,000 | |
| | | **2,000,000** |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T | 2,500,000 | **2,500,000** |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T | 1,750,000 | **1,750,000** |

*advertisement of June* 15, 1881, *for furnishing* BEEF *for the Indian service.*

**rates at which contracts have been awarded.]**

| Portus B. Weare. | E. S. Newman. | C. D. Woolworth. | I. G. Baker. | W. C. Oburn. | Levi Wilson. | W. R. Merriam. | Frank Haukey. | Alex. Barclay. | T. C. Power. | H. W. Millet. | A. B. Havens. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ........ | **$3 72** | $4 12 | $3 72 | $3 97 | $3 93<br>*a*3 74 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| $4 32<br>........ | 4 11 | ........ | ........ | 3 97 | **3 93**<br>*a*3 74 | $3 90 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| 4 27 | ........ | 4 23 | 3 84 | ........ | ........ | ........ | $3 78 | ........ | **$3 69** | ........ | ........ |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | $3 77 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 87 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 82 | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ***b*3 69** | | | |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **3 59** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 69 | $3 73 |
| ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | **3 59** | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3 69 | 3 73 |

*a* Four month's supply deliverable on or about December 1, 1881. *b* At one delivery.

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